THE LONDON MAGAZINE, OR, GENTLEMAN'S MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER

Digitized by Google

AP
3
.L
1735

Digitized by Google

THE

London Magazine:

OR,

GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

MDCCXXXIV.

Digitized by Google

THE

London Magazine:

OR,

GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

MDCCXXXIV.

Digitized by Google

Lately Publiſhed,

1. GLAD Tidings for the Elect of God, of two glorious Cities that are to be on Earth. The firſt is the City of the Son of God, which Chriſt will build upon the Earth that now is, in which City he will ſit upon his Throne, and his Saints with him, and reign a thouſand Years before the End of the World. The other is the *New Jeruſalem*, the City of God the Father; which is to deſcend from out of Heaven, and come down upon the new Earth: And there will God dwell with his Son, and his People, and they ſhall reign for ever and ever. *Theſe Sayings are faithful and true.* By *Richard Elmer*, of *Hampton Wick*, *Middleſex*. Price 1s.

2. A Critical Review of the Publick Buildings, Statues and Ornaments in, and about *London* and *Weſtminſter*. To which is prefix'd, the Dimenſions of St. *Peter*'s Church at *Rome*, and St. *Paul*'s Cathedral at *London*. Price 1s. 6d. Printed for *J. Wilford*, behind the *Chapter-Houſe* in St. *Paul*'s *Church-Yard*.

Juſt Publiſhed,

1. AN Eſſay towards explaining the Hiſtory and Revelations of Scripture in their ſeveral Periods. Part I. To which is added, a Diſſertation on the Fall of Man. By *Jeremiah Hunt*, D. D. price 4s.

2. *Proſodia Chirurgica*: Or, a *Memoria Technica*, calculated for the Uſe of old Practitioners, as well as young Students in Surgery. Being a Lexicon, wherein all the Terms of Art are accounted for, their moſt received Senſe given, and an exact Definition of them from the beſt *Greek* Authors: Alſo their Pronunciation, as to Quantity, determined by proper Marks over each Syllable. The ſecond Edition, price 2s.

Printed for *T. Cox* at the *Lamb* under the *Royal Exchange*.

Lately Publiſh'd,

THE modern Navigator's compleat Tutor; Or, a Treatiſe of the whole Art of Navigation in its Theory and Practice. In two Parts. Containing, 1ſt, Domeſtick or Coaſting Navigation, ſundry Notes of the Moon's Motions, Calendar, Tides, *&c.* 2. Theoretical Navigation, by various Methods, *viz.* Geometrical, Logarithmetical, Tabular, and by the Pen only (without Tables or Inſtruments). Together with practical Aſtronomy, the Deſcription, Conſtruction, and Uſe of the plain, and *Mercator*'s Charts, and other Nautical Inſtruments, *&c.* 3. Practical Navigation; the Application of the Theory to Practice, in Keeping a Sea Journal, the Working a Day's Log at Sea, *&c.* Illuſtrated with practical Examples of the ſame. The ſecond Edition enlarg'd. By *Joſhua Kelly*. Printed for *J. Clarke*, at the *Golden-Ball* in *Duck-Lane*, near *Little-Britain*.

POETRY *printed for* Tho. Aſtley *at the* Roſe *over-againſt the* North Door *of St.* Paul's, London.

1. OVID's Metamorphoſes, made *Engliſh* by ſeveral Hands; Adorned with Cuts. Publiſhed by Dr. *Sewel*. The third Edition, in two Vols. 12mo, price 5s.

2. Poems on ſeveral Occaſions. By Mr. *John Phillips* of *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxon*, Author of the ſplendid Shilling. The fourth Edition, with the Author's Life, 12mo. price 2s, 6d.

3. The Shoe-Heel, a Poem, in Imitation of the ſplendid Shilling, price 1s.

4. The *Windſor* Medley: Being a choice Collection of curious Pieces in Proſe and Verſe, that were handed about in Manuſcript, during the Stay of the Court at *Windſor Caſtle*. The third Edition, price 1s.

Digitized by Google

THE
LONDON MAGAZINE:
OR,
GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*
MDCCXXXIV.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON:
Printed for J. WILFORD, at the *Three Flower-de-Luces*, behind the *Chapter-House* in St. *Paul's Church-Yard.*

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1734.

A View of the Weekly ESSAYS *and* DISPUTES *in this Month.*

Universal Spectator, Dec. 29. N° 273.

Reflections on Chriſtmas.

IS this is that Seaſon of the Year which, according to the antient Prerogatives of *Engliſhmen*, introduces a general Scene of *Sociableneſs*, *Hoſpitality*, and *Good Living*, I cannot (ſays Mr. *Stonecaſtle*) take a Walk thro' any of the high Streets of this Metropolis, but I meet with Objects which raiſe in me ſeveral pleaſing Reflections. As I took a Turn the other Day up *Fleet-Street*, I was ſtruck with Admiration at the Number of Porters I met, ſweating under heavy Loads of *Country Delicacies*; one was bearing on his Back all the Variety of a *Poulterer*'s Shop, while another was no leſs fatigued under a Weight of *Chines* and *Hams* of *Bacon*. Nor were our *Citizens* leſs grateful to their Country Correſpondents, but I obſerv'd were very buſy in diſpatching away their *Quota's* of *Spice*, *Plumbs*, *Sugar*, *Rice*, *Wine*, &c. This *Sociable Commerce* for the promoting of *Good Fellowſhip*, and theſe mutual *Exports* and *Imports*, rais'd in me a ſtrong Idea of the *Good Nature* of our *Britiſh Anceſtors*, who firſt gave a Foundation to this Cuſtom. But what delighted me moſt, was a ſtately Range of *Eatable Columns* I every now and then ſaw diſpoſed in a regular Order; I mean thoſe *Monumental Pillars* of *Engliſh Brawn*, for which our Iſland is remarkable: I could not help thinking that all Foreigners would with Wonder look on thoſe Collars of Brawn as ſo many Emblems of the *Britiſh* Strength. When theſe *Noble Obelisks* are plac'd at the Table, what *Briton*, without ſome Contempt, can behold the *Fricaſees*, the *Ragouſts*, the *Soup Meagres*, and ſeveral other Kickſhaws of *French* and *Italian Cookery*? I continued in ſuch Reflections in Favour of my Countrymen, till the luſcious Preparatives of the Paſtry-Cooks flung me into a different Way of Thinking; I could not without ſome Concern behold the Heaps of waſte Paper in each Shop, which were deſtin'd for the Oven; I conſider'd them as the *Miſcellaneous* Productions of *Authors* in all Profeſſions, who never would have wrote, could they have foreſeen the Fate of their Writings. The Pleaſure I have ſometimes receiv'd myſelf from the Paper which wrapt up a *Cuſtard*, or the *Wiſe Maxims* I have col-

collected from the Bottom of a *Mince-Pye*, have arm'd me with Philosophy enough not to be under any Concern about the future Fate of these my *Lucubrations*, tho' they should happen to be condemn'd to the same Uses.

From the Preparations of keeping *Christmas* here in *London*, I began to reflect on the good old *English Hospitality* which used once to reign in the *Country* at this Season; when the *Nobility* and *Gentry* put on that *Good-Natur'd Familiarity*, which never fail'd gaining them the *Love* and *Interest* of those People among whom they resided. But most of our modern *Gentry* have taken up a Method of keeping *Christmas* very different from that of their Ancestors: A Person of *Fashion*, or a *Nobleman*, is generally as great a Stranger to his Tenants and neighbouring Gentlemen of small Fortunes, as if his Estate was a *Plantation* in the *Indies*. —Could our *Fine Gentlemen* and *Courtiers* be persuaded to lay aside their *Pleasures* and *Ambition* for a *few Weeks*, and reside among those People who support them; reside among them at other Times besides those when they have *Favours* to ask of them, they would find it more in their Power to serve both their *Country* and their *King*.

Weekly Miscellany, Jan. 5. N° 56.

The Weakness of the Modern Free-Thinkers exposed.

I AM (says a Correspondent of Mr. *Hooker*'s) a Deserter from the Enemy's Camp, and am come to confirm your Opinion of the Weakness of their Forces. One of their most noted Leaders made an Attack upon the Bible, and was repulsed with Disgrace by a small Party of undisciplined Voluntiers. This mighty Hero thought he should demolish *Revelation* at one Stroke, which he aimed at *Moses*'s History of the *Creation*, which, it seems, is so very absurd that it destroys the Credit of the Whole. *Moses* makes the World to be but about 6000 Years old, and who can believe that it was not created sooner? The Gentleman was asked a short Question, or two. Pray, Sir, do you think the World was created at all? Yes. Was it created *in Time?* Doubtless. Why then not 6000 Years, as well as six Millions of *Ages* ago? Since the longest Portion of *Time* bears no Proportion to *Eternity*; and if you carry the Date up as high as Numbers can be invented to reckon with, an *Eternity* lies still behind, and the same Question may, with equal Reason, be asked, Why was not the World created *sooner?* Or, to bring the Argument nearer to this short-sighted Objector; I suppose he will grant that he himself is something younger than the *World*; Now, I would ask him, why he does not object against the *Register* as a *Forgery*, for giving him so short a Date? If the *Goodness* of God was not obliged to create *him* sooner, it was not obliged to create *any Thing else* sooner. If the Argument proves any Thing, it proves thus much, (which is a great deal too much to be good for any Thing) *viz.* That *Infinite Goodness* was obliged, from *all Eternity*, to give Existence to as many Beings as *Omnipotence* could create, and to communicate to them all as much Happiness as any *created* Being is capable of receiving; so that he is now supplied with another *huge* Objection against *Revelation*, for telling us that there are different *Orders* of Beings: For, if God might give different Degrees of Happiness to different Beings, he might as well bring some Beings into Existence *sooner* than others, as his infinite Wisdom should see expedient. What a ridiculous Figure does a little Wretch make at the Head of a Table, dictating with such dogmatical Assurance, and insulting the common

mon Belief of the wiſeſt and learneſt Men of all Ages, upon ſuch pitiful Pretences.

In my Opinion it will be of Uſe, if you take Notice of ſome of the principal Objections, that the preſent *Freethinkers* are perpetually endeavouring to puzzle their Companions with. As ſtrange as it may ſeem to you, if a ſingle Difficulty be ſtarted, many Perſons are ready to give up their Bible, becauſe they are not able to anſwer it; not conſidering, that what appears a Difficulty to *them*, may be very plain and clear to thoſe who are better acquainted with ſuch Things. Great was the Sagacity, and great the Fame of a certain Gentleman, who found out that our firſt Parents are ſaid to have *ſewed Fig-Leaves together*, before there were any *Needles* in Uſe. I own I was ſilly enough, with ſome others, to admire and laugh; but, upon ſober Reflection, I am convinced, that the Gentleman is not quite ſo *ſharp* as a Needle; and that if he had been brought up to the Uſe of that Inſtrument, he might have excelled in the Art of making a *Coat*, or a Pair of *Breeches*; whereas he is not likely to make a Figure by his Objections againſt *Adam*'s *Apron*. How eaſily is this pretty Obſervation deſtroy'd, by ſuppoſing the moſt natural Thing in the World, *viz.* That, tho' our *Tranſlation* ſays they *ſewed* the Leaves together, the *Original* may ſignify no more than that they *put them together*, ſo as to make them a Covering?

§. *A Paſſage from the* Apprentice's Vade Mecum.

ALL the Fopperies and Apiſh Faſhions of the Men of Mode of the other End of the Town muſt be introduc'd into the City: And I have ſeen a prim young Fellow, with a *Cue* or *Adonis*, as they call the effeminate Wigs of the preſent Vogue, *pluſter'd* rather than *powder'd*, and appearing like the *Twigs* of a *Gooſeberry Buſh* in a *deep Snow*; his Shoulders alſo cruſted or iced over with White, as thick as a *Twelfth-Cake*; with a plaited Shirt, ruffled at Hands and Boſom; a Coat, with a Cape reaching, like an *old Wife's Tippet*, half Way down his Back; Stockings, milk-white; and perhaps Velvet Breeches, with Silver Buckles at the Knees, and Taſſels hanging half way down his Legs; *Spaniſh*-Leather Pumps, (without Heels) and the burniſh'd peeked Toes, ſeeming to ſtare the Wearer in the Face; fine wrought Buckles, near as big as thoſe of a *Coach Horſe*, covering his Inſtep and half his Foot; on his Head a diminutive Hat hardly bigger than ſome we have ſeen of *Gingerbread*, at a Country-Fair, gallantly cock'd and adorn'd with a Silver Button and Loop: In this Manner, with white Gloves upon his Hands, if he has no Rings, and a Staff near as tall as himſelf, that wants nothing but *Tinſel* and *Bells* to ſerve him for a *Hobby-Horſe*, have I ſeen a modern *London* Apprentice of the pretty Gentleman-Claſs, iſſue forth of his Maſter's Shop, and amble along like a *Running-Footman*, perhaps in Search of ſome light portable Goods, that may not too much diſgrace him in the Carriage, for Supply of his Maſter's Shop.—Perhaps I may be thought to have ſomewhat heighten'd this Deſcription; but at moſt I have only added two or three pretty Fellows of this Claſs, to make up the Character of one; and I wiſh, to complete the Ridicule, and ſhame ſuch Foplings into Reformation, the ingenious Mr. *Hogarth* would finiſh the Portrait.

But let us reſume a more ſerious Air, from which the thorough Ridiculouſneſs of theſe Animals had diverted us; and inform the young Man, that nothing can be more incongruous to his Situation and Circumſtances of Life, as an Apprentice, or ſhew a more light and frothy

Digitized by Google

Mind, and greater Depravity of Manners, than this Apish Affectation and Vanity of Dress, which must make him despis'd by the sober Part of Mankind, and valued by no one living but himself.

Fog's Journal, Jan. 5. N° 270.

A Letter from Paradise, subscribed by Dr. Burgess *of facetious Memory.*

Mr. FOG,

THE World will be amaz'd at my chusing to correspond with you; but let it suffice for the present to know, that finding the *London Journal*, *Free-Briton*, *Courant*, and *Craftsman*, too warmly and partially engaged, I thought it proper to convey a few Hints by your Paper, to your old Friends my new Converts, and to my old faithful Brethren and Children, to prevent their being impos'd on by either of the Contenders.

Let then my Brethren, and the new Converts, love and cherish each other, and be zealous for Liberty, Property, and the Protestant Succession. Consider from whence your Evils proceed, and guard against the Promoters of them, whether they come from Court, or independent Whigs, Dissenters, Tories, or Papists, or a Mixture of all, or some of them together; remember that *Mammon* was always the real God of Courtiers, who generally caught at and despised all religious Opinions, or Principles, but such as served their Purposes to Riches, Power, and insolent Ambition. Other Principles in private Life signified nothing; the Air of a Court made them ductile to its Designs, which always was for more Power; even *Nero* was not satisfy'd with his absolute Tyranny, but wanted a Contrivance to bundle the People's Necks together by ten Thousands, that he might destroy them faster for his Royal Pleasure and Diversion. Have you not heard of the most inveterate Republicans having changed their Notes as soon as they got within the Sphere of a Court, and bawl out for Passive Obedience and Non-resistance, *alias* Prerogative and Pensions?

Therefore, my Brethren, judge Mankind by their Actions, be not deceived by Appearances and Names. Hearth-Money was a great Grievance, and you had it doubled under the Name of Capitation; that too became odious, but was trebled by Window-Lights. Customs are burthensome; but Excises, under the specious Name of Inland Duties, would be ten Times worse. Passive Obedience is a ridiculous Doctrine, but a Riot Act, it seems, is a good Thing; it was absurd for a Servant of the People to accept of a Place, and so become a Minion of the Crown; but a Re-election is a Papal Dispensation. Fleeting Accidents, Policy, *&c.* made it convenient to prolong a three Years Parliament into Seven, *Ergo*, every Parliament shall be for seven Years in *Secula Seculorum*.

You are all Protestants, and your Differences in religious Matters are but trifling; be then true *Britons*, and have Charity for one another. *Jure Divino*, Passive Obedience and Hereditary Right, those mutual Supports of Tyranny in Church and State, are justly exploded; you have been condescending and advancing in religious Matters towards each other for several Years; keep steady in this Path, and be not trick'd out of it by Politicks, and Men of no Principles, who will bellow, and roar, and assume any Name or Shape to delude and divide you.

You are now, my Brethren, courted by the contending Parties for your Interest in the next Elections, and you ought to insist upon Pledges for their future Behaviour. This Winter they have it in their Power to reduce

Digitized by Google

duce Parliaments to the antient Standard of three Years. *Henry* VIII. was the firſt Introductor of long Parliaments. When the Pope fail'd him in his Divorce from his firſt Queen, he took Care to have a corrupt Houſe of Commons, which he continued for ſix Years together, and they in Return were ſo devoted to his Will, that they enacted whatever he pleas'd; by which Means he became abſolute in Church and State, and play'd the Devil for God's Sake.

The contending Parties have it likewiſe in their Power to annul or explain that Non-Reſiſtance Riot-Act. And this ſeems to be the more neceſſary, ſince a Court-Whig in great Power, as we are told here, did urge Juries to find treaſonable Bills againſt their Fellow-Citizens for humbly appearing at *Weſtminſter*, to implore Mercy and Protection againſt that devouring Devil Exciſes, and that too after the Fact, when all People were Witneſſes of the peaceable and quiet Behaviour of your Fellow-Citizens; but L—— J——s can do any Thing; and conſider this was audaciouſly ſeconded by a divine High-Church Trumpeter from the Pulpit of your Cathedral.

The Army, 'tis true, has hitherto behaved like Geutlemen and *Engliſhmen*, and if a Reduction is improper, Modelling may be fatal; and it will be conſider'd, that their Lives and Bread have depended upon the abſolute Pleaſure of the Crown, altho' their Subſiſtence was paid by the People. Why then ſhould not the Officers of the Army be put upon the ſame Footing as the Officers in *Sweden*, that is, to have their Commiſſions like their Judges, *aut Vita aut Culpa*, during Life or good Behaviour? And indeed this Privilege in *Sweden* was taken from the Model of our Judges Patents; and if the Soldiers had likewiſe the Choice to be diſcharged at the End of five or ſeven Years, as they have in many other Countries, it would be greatly honourable to that boaſted Freedom of *Engliſhmen*.

Now, dearly Beloved, you muſt be ſenſible that ſeptennial Parliaments, Riot-Acts, and modelling of Armies, are of no Advantage to your Liberties and Properties, Religious and Civil, and are but of modern Whig Growths; therefore let the aboliſhing of theſe be the Touchſtone to try the Deſigns of the contending Parties; for you'll find this Triumvirate exceeds all the *Tory-rory* A—s of P—r. *Magna eſt veritas, & prævalebit.*

Regard not the Appellations that are aſſumed, or forced upon Gentlemen; let their Zeal in repealing Grievances be the ſolemn League and Covenant of diſtinguiſhing their Patriotiſm, and of intitling them to your Intereſt and Favours at the next Elections. Theſe you may demand and expect as your inherent Birthrights; but would they likewiſe compliment ye with the Favour of effectually ſtopping Bribery and Corruption, Penſions and ſecret Gratuities to the Electors and Elected, it would create an univerſal Joy to us here.

Paradiſe, Dec. 24, *Your loving Father,*
1733. DANIEL BURGESS.

Craftſman, Jan 5. N° 392.

Extracts from a Pamphlet, intitled a Review of the late Exciſe-Scheme, *&c. in Anſwer to one intitled*, The Riſe and Fall of the late projected Exciſe, *&c.*

WHATEVER *this Writer* may think, following the Trader into his *Vaults* and *Cellars*, or *other private Repoſitories of Goods*, whether run or not, is ſome Abridgment of *Engliſh Liberty*. *Holland* and *Venice*, who are as careful of their publick Revenues as we can be, never allow of any *ſuch Practices*; and *the Officers in* France *have no Power to enter and ſearch Houſes*; ſo that *our Exciſes* appear to be of a worſe

Digitized by Google

worſe Kind than thoſe of other Nations, even under *arbitrary Governments*.

But we are aſſured that theſe Regulations were deſigned only againſt *Smugglers* and *Wine Brewers*. Did the *Bill* then make any Diſtinction between the *fair Trader* and *them*; or are all the Dealers in *Tobacco* and *Wine* to paſs under that Denomination?

It is further argued *that theſe* injurious Dealers *might properly enough be ſubject to the* ſame Law, *which the honeſt Brewer of true* Engliſh Beer *is continually under*. This Argument hath juſt as much Force as the former, and is only quoting *one Grievance* in Juſtification of *another*, and is another Proof that the *Scheme* had a more general Driſt than the *Projector* thought fit to own; for I will defy any Man to ſhew that the Caſe of the *Brewers* might not be urged as ſtrongly for converting all our Taxes into *Exciſes*, as well as thoſe upon *Tobacco* and *Wine*.

Another Argument equally fallacious is, that *Places of Sale only* were to be viſited, and that *no Houſe was to be enter'd*. I call this fallacious, and might call it abſolutely falſe; for the Words of the *Bill* are *all Warehouſes, Storehouſes, Rooms, Shops, Vaults, Cellars, and other Places, made Uſe of for the keeping, cutting, ſtripping, or otherwiſe manufacturing any Tobacco*. Now, as to the Body of the *Retailers*, their Shops and Store-Rooms generally take up the greateſt Part of their Houſes, and are ſo complicated together as to render them all liable to Inſpection.

He ſays, *the* Bill *expreſly removes the* greateſt Inconveniences, *which are complained of in the* preſent Laws of *Exciſe, and would have eas'd the* whole Exciſe Law, *in ſeveral Particulars*, and tells us *that it was calculated to prevent* Perjury, *by leſſening the Number of* Oaths, *and relieving the Trader from* ſwearing *to his own Books*.

But is it really true that the *Tobacco Bill* was calculated to remedy *that Evil?* No, tho' he talks ſo confidently of its *removing the greateſt Inconveniences of our preſent Exciſes*, the ſingle Inſtance he mentions to prove it, happens to be falſe; as may appear by ſome Clauſes in the Bill. (See Vol. II. p. 325)

What therefore can be a groſſer Impoſition on the Publick than the *Author's Aſſertion*; when the expreſs Words of the *Bill* are, that the *Trader* is to *ſwear to the Truth of every Entry in his Books*; and is obliged *every Night to ſet down the groſs Quantity of every leſſer Quantity, in one Book; and in another Book every larger Quantity, that he ſhall ſell every Day of his Life?*

Our *Author* expatiates on the Arts made Uſe of *to affright the Nation with the ſtrange, groundleſs Terror of a* general Exciſe. What is a *general Exciſe* but an Accumulation of *particular Exciſes?* And if he will pleaſe to add what were deſigned by *this Bill* to thoſe, which already ſubſiſt, he will find a pretty large Catalogue.

The following Commodities are already *exciſed*; *viz. Beer and Ale, Mum, Cyder, Perry*, and *ſweet Wines*; *Malt, Brandy* and *all diſtilled Spirits*; *Leather, Soap, Candles, Hops*; *Paper, Paſte-Boards, Mill-Boards*, &c. *Silks* and *Callicoes*; *Starch, Hides, Wire*, and *wrought Plate*; *Cards* and *Dice*; *Coffee, Tea* and *Chocolate*; *Salt*.—— To theſe we muſt add *Tobacco, Wine*, and *Sugar*, which are all known to have been in the *original Scheme*; and then let the *Conſiderer*, or his *Patron* name any one material *imported Commodity*, which would have been left at the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, or *unexciſed*. But when we conſider the vaſt Multitude of *Traders* and *Dealers*, who are affected by *theſe Exciſes*, the Argument will appear in a much ſtronger Light. They are as follows, *viz.*

Brewers, Diſtillers, Inn-Keepers, Victuallers, Coffeemen, Mum, Cyder and Perry-Makers, Malſters, ſweet Wine-Makers, Vinegar-Makers; and all

all other Perſons, making, importing, or dealing in *exciſeable Liquors*.

Soap-Boilers, Druggiſts, Grocers, Tallow-Chandlers, Starch-Makers, Perfumers, Peruke-Makers, Barbers, Chandlers; and all other Perſons concern'd in *Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Starch, Pouder*, &c.

Hop-Planters, Tanners, Owners of Salt-Pits, Leather-Sellers, Linnen-Drapers, Paper-Makers, Paper-Stainers, Callicoe and *Linnen-Printers, Paſte-Board, Mill-Board* and *Scale-Board-Makers, Goldſmiths, Silverſmiths*, and *Workers of Plate, Wire-Drawers*, and *Refiners of Gilt* and *Silver-Wire, Card-Makers, Dice-Makers*; and ſeveral other Perſons concerned in making, or vending *theſe Commodities*.

All theſe Trades are already under the *Laws of Exciſe*; to which we muſt add thoſe, who would have been in the ſame Condition, had the *late Scheme* taken Effect; ſuch as

Tobacco-Merchants, Wine-Merchants, Sugar-Merchants, Tobacconiſts, Vintners, Sugar-Bakers; and all Retailers of *thoſe Commodities*, not already *exciſed*.

Now, if we look thro' all the *Cities* and *trading Towns* in *England*, we ſhall find them inhabited and ſupported chiefly by *ſuch Sort of Men*, who are, or would have been cut off from the common Privileges of their Fellow-Subjects, by *this Method of Taxation*.

There are *two Kinds of Exciſes*; one of which ſtops at the *Maker*, or *firſt Owner*; ſuch as that upon *Beer* and *Ale, Malt, Hops, Soap, Candles*, &c. the *other* follows the Commodity not only into the *Retailer's* Shop, but wherever it goes, and is liable to be ſeized, without a *Permit*; ſuch as that upon *Brandy, Rum, Arrack, Coffee, Tea* and *Chocolate*, &c. All our *modern Exciſes*, except that on *Salt*, as well as thoſe intended by the *late Scheme*, are of the *latter Kind*, which is vaſtly more grievous and expenſive than the *other*; both to the *Government* and the *People*.

But it would have been Time enough, ſays the Conſiderer, *to raiſe Alarms, when they found the leaſt Tendency towards a Deſign to exciſe any Part of our* Food, *or to enter any* private Houſe. That is, in plain *Engliſh*, it is Time enough to ſtruggle, when the Knife is at our Throat.

But is no Part of our *Food* already exciſed? Is not *Wine*, by long Habit, become Part of our *Food*? Even *Tobacco* is conſidered by the meaner Sort, and ſome of higher Rank, as Part of their *Food*; or at leaſt as uſeful to them as their *Food*: Don't the *fair Sex*, look upon *Coffee, Tea* and *Chocolate*, as Part of their *Food*? I know all theſe Commodities are treated as Articles of *Luxury* by the *miniſterial Writers*; and if they can perſuade the *Gentlemen* to leave off drinking *Wine* and ſmoaking *Tobacco*; or if the *Ladies*, even of the *Court-Party*, will agree to burn all their *Tea-Tables*, and ſubmit to the homely Regulations of old Queen *Beſs's Maids of Honour*; I promiſe to give them no further Trouble on this Subject; but in ſuch a Caſe, I muſt deſire them once more to conſider what would become of our *Commerce*, and conſequently of the *Revenue*.

I can go ſtill farther, and defy them to prove that no Part of our *Food*, in the ſtricteſt Senſe, is already *exciſed*. Will they pretend to ſay that *Beer* and *Ale, Cyder* and *Perry* are no Part of our *Food*? Can they affirm that *Salt* is not an abſolute Neceſſary of Life; or this Part of our *Food* is not already under an *Exciſe*; a *Tax*, which affects not the Great and the Rich only, but the pooreſt Farmer, Manufacturer and Day-Labourer? Not a Piece of *Bacon, ſalted Beef*, or *Pork* can they eat; not a Pound of *Butter*, a little *Cheeſe*, or even a Bit of *Bread* can they make, without contributing ſomething to it. This, no Doubt, is a great Favour to the *Landed Intereſt*; and as to *Navigation*, are not all our Ships victualled with *ſalted*

Digitized by Google

falted Provifions? Let any Man therefore judge what an Eafe *this Tax* muft be to our *Commerce*, and how likely to give us the *Balance of Trade*.

As for *entering private Houfes*, it appears from what hath been faid before that almoft all the *trading Part of the Kingdom* are already, or would have been, fubject to this unwelcome Viſitation, by the Execution of the *late Scheme*. But this Point will admit of fome farther Examination; for, even *private Houfes*, according to the *Projector*'s own Doctrine, are already under the *Laws of Excife*, in fome Particulars; I mean the Houfes of *private Gentlemen* and *others*, who live upon their Fortunes; for, not to inſiſt on the *Inſpectors of the Window-Lights*, who very nearly reſemble the Officers of the *Chimney Tax*, let them look into the Act of the 6th of the late King; by which no Gentleman can ſend a little Preſent of *Brandy*, *Rum*, or *Arrack*, to a Friend, even after he hath paid the Duty, without a *Permit*; which will not be granted him, unleſs he *enters his Houſe*, and thereby ſubjects it to the Viſitation of *Exciſemen*, like *Publick Houſes*. By the *ſame Act*, no private Gentleman can keep above 63 Gallons of any of *theſe Liquors* in his Houſe, without *entering it*. By the Act of the 10th of the ſame King, no Gentleman can have a little *Chocolate* made in his Houſe, without *Permiſſion from an Officer, after three Days Notice, as well as* ſwearing *to the Quantity made, and carrying it to the* Office, *ready wrapt up in Papers, to be ſtamp'd*.

In ſhort, when the *Projector* and his *Advocates* diſown any Deſign of a *general Excife*, they can mean only an *univerſal Excife*, which I believe there is not one Inſtance of in the whole World, even under the moſt tyrannical Governments; and if an *Excife* was actually laid on *Fiſh* and *Fleſh Meat*, they might as well pretend that it had not *the leaſt Tendency to a* general Excife, becauſe *Apples*, *Eggs*, *Milk*, &c. might ſtill remain free.

In Anſwer to the Craftſman *of* Dec. 29. *(See Vol.* II. *p.* 630.*) wherein is contain'd a Character of King* Charles II. *a Writer in the* Courant *makes the following Reflections.*

IF *King* Charles *(ſays the* Craftſman*) had found the Nation plunged in Corruption, he might have diſhonoured her Abroad, and impoveriſh'd and oppreſs'd her at Home.* Who can help admiring the Modeſty of the Man, to hear him ſay, He *might* have done this? Was ever the Nation ſo diſhonoured Abroad, as in the Reign of this Prince? Did he not, notwithſtanding the ample Revenue granted him by his People, receive from *France* an annual Penſion of 100,000l. Sterling? Did he not form a Deſign, in Conjunction with *France*, of bringing about an entire Deſtruction of the United Provinces, and putting them into the Poſſeſſion of that Crown? Did he not, as appeared from Orders, counterſign'd by the Earl of *Arlington* Secretary of State, give away more than three Millions Sterling to ſeveral private Perſons? Did he not ſell *Dunkirk* to *France* for a trifling Sum of Money? Did he not, in Violation of the Faith and Law of Nations, fall upon the *Dutch* Fleet? Did he not enter into the Triple Alliance, only to amuſe the Publick, and after that was bribed by *France* to deſert it? Did he not expend of the People's Money 7,760,000l. Sterling, in carrying on the glorious War againſt *Holland*? Did not the Dutcheſs of *Orleans* come into *England* to negotiate a ſecret Alliance with *France*, and to aſſure the King her Brother, from his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, of Force ſufficient to free him from the Tyranny of his Parliament, render him abſolute in his Kingdom, and introduce *Popery*, as ſoon as the States ſhould be ſufficiently humbled, and was not the Duke of *Buckingham* ſent into *France* to conclude that Treaty?

Did

Did he not ſhut up the *Exchequer* for eighteen Months, to the utter Ruin of many Thouſands of his Subjects? Did he not refuſe to hearken to the repeated Deſires of his Parliament to enter into a War with *France*, at the Time, when it ſeem'd unavoidable but the *United Provinces* muſt fall a Conqueſt to *France?*

In giving the Character of this Prince, the *Craftſman* ſays, *Far from being proud, haughty, or brutal, he was the moſt affable, beſt bred Man alive.* This is in ſome Meaſure true. He was indeed affable, well-bred, and free from Pride. But, as the Earl of *Mulgrave* ſays of him, *He could not, on Premeditation, act the Part of a King for a Moment, either at Parliament or at Council, either in Words or Geſture.*

As for his not being brutal: Could he be guilty of a more brutal, barbarous Act, then that of ſhutting up the *Exchequer?* And it is too true, what *Burnet* ſays of him; *That he had indeed an Appearance of Gentleneſs in his outward Deportment; but he ſeem'd to have no Bowels nor Tenderneſs in his Nature, and in the End of his Life he became cruel.*

Whatever Notion he had of Hereditary Right (ſays the Viſcount, B—ke, *he means) he own'd the Obligation for the Crown he wore to his People:* That is, he was reſtor'd to the Crown of his Anceſtors by a Free, *Proteſtant* People, who had no Doubt that he was a *Proteſtant*, as he profeſſed himſelf; and that he would protect them in their Religious and Civil Liberties, and utterly and ſincerely diſcountenance and ſuppreſs *Popery*; inſtead of which, he not only, throughout his whole Reign, endeavoured to render himſelf abſolute, but exercis'd a moſt cruel Rigour towards a great Body of his *Proteſtant* Subjects, by turning above 2000 of them out of their Livings at one Time, and by continual Perſecutions rais'd againſt them; whilſt the *Papiſts* were countenanced and encouraged to attempt and execute the moſt enormous Villainies.

He gave up to the Murmurs of his People ſeveral great and able Men: That is, he gave up that faithful Friend and Servant, the Earl of *Clarendon*, who had attended him in all his Exile, had done the greateſt Services both to his Father and himſelf: He gave up this great and good Man, not ſo much to the Murmurs of his People, as that he might have it more in his Power to execute his Deſign of making himſelf abſolute, and eſtabliſhing *Popery*.

He ſtarted often out of the true Intereſt of his People, but the Voice of his People almoſt as often reclaimed him: That is, he never did one Thing for the Honour or Intereſt of the Nation, but when he was compell'd to it thro' Fear. But was ſure to be bought by *France* to come into any Treaty, or to break thro' any Treaty he had made, whenever that Crown tempted him with a Sum of Money.

The Viſcount ſays, *The proper and real Diſtinction of the two Parties,* Whig *and* Tory, *expired at this Æra,* viz. *the Revolution:* When it is notoriouſly true, that the proper and real Diſtinction of the two Parties never ſo openly diſcovered and diſplayed itſelf, as on this great occaſion, this famous Æra; Unleſs, indeed, I ought to except the remarkable Æra of his own great and glorious Adminiſtration.

N. B. *The Abſtracts we have given from the* Weekly Regiſter, *of the Review of the Publick Buildings and Ornaments of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *have, we find, been acceptable to many of our Readers: We omitted only one, being then ſomewhat ſtreightned for want of Room: But as that is alſo deſir'd, we ſhall here inſert it. It is concerning St.* James's-Park, *from the* Regiſter *of* Dec. 22. *And is as follows:*

MANY may think that the *Park*, in its preſent negligent

Circumſtance, is more beautiful, than if methodiz'd with Art, and decorated in a more grand and elegant Manner: I confeſs I am of a different Sentiment, and ſhould be pleas'd to ſee it render'd as agreeable as the Nature of its Situation, and the Uſes it muſt anſwer will give Leave.

To begin with the *Green Park*, for Example; No-body will controvert, but that the agreeable Variety of Ground there, is capable of very great Improvements; Slopes might be contriv'd in a beautiful, and yet an unaffected Taſte; Baſons of Water ſunk in various Places, which would be no ſmall Addition to the Landſcape; new Walks laid out, and Trees planted in ſuch a Manner, as to make the Whole appear natural and picturesque together.

In the lower Park, near the End of the *Canal*, you have a View of the Space between the *Mall* and the Water, in which Nature herſelf has mark'd a large ſemicircular Break, that, in ſome Meaſure, calls upon the Spectator to plead for its Improvement: This, therefore, I would wiſh to ſee turn'd into a Terraſs, in the Form it at preſent appears in, with a large Gravel Walk to lead from the *Mall*, to its Centre; the intermediate Spaces to remain cover'd with wild Graſs, as they are now: From this Terraſs, I would have a regular Slope continued to the Flat below, with a Flight of Steps juſt in the Middle, both for Convenience and Decoration: The Flat ſhould be cover'd with Turf, with a Statue in the Midſt, and a Gravel-Pit round it. The Walk by the Side of the *Canal*, I would have gravell'd too, that it might at once adorn the Scene by Day, and afford a beautiful Evening Retreat, in a Summer by Moon-Light, to enjoy the Air and Water in Perfection.

With the Regulations here propos'd, 'tis eaſy to imagine, how beautiful a Proſpect the *Park* would afford from hence. Even as it ſhews at preſent, hardly any Proſpect appears ſo grand or beautiful; particularly in a clear Day, when the Sun's deſcending, the Water ſmooth, and the whole Picture reflected from the Surface, even with more Graces than the Original.

Roſamond's-Pond is another Scene, where Fancy and Judgment might be employ'd to the greateſt Advantage; there is ſomething wild and romantick round the Sides of it, which a Genius would make a fine Uſe of, if he had Liberty to improve it as he pleas'd: To be ſure the Banks of it ought to be kept in better Repair; and if a *Venus*, in the Action of riſing from the Sea, with the Graces round her, was rais'd in the Middle of it, it would neither be an improper or a uſeleſs Decoration.

The *Vine-Yard*, and that whole Side of the *Park* is, to be ſure, moſt ſcandalouſly neglected; and, if 'tis not capable of ſuch Beauty as the other, 'tis the more neceſſary to keep it decent.

The *Bird-Cage Walk* is exceedingly pleaſant; the Swell of the Ground, in the Middle, has an admirable Effect on the Viſta; and the View, from thence, down to the *Canal*, is perfectly ſimple and agreeable: To be ſure 'tis capable of as much Improvement, as the oppoſite Side, tho' I would adviſe ſomething different for the Sake of Variety: The Circle of Trees there, might be made the Centre of a very beautiful Scene, and become one of the moſt delightful Arbours in the World.

The Iſland may be made one of the moſt enchanting Summer Retreats imaginable: As it is, 'tis a Place of great Beauty, and improv'd with ſome Art. But if one Side is like a Paradiſe in Miniature, the other is a Wilderneſs, and, as the Waters in, and about it, are ſuffer'd to ſtagnate,

ſtagnate, they become almoſt as much a Nuiſance, as an Ornament: If the little Channels which wander ſo variouſly thro' this Place, were directed properly, and kept ſweet, and pure, even that Part of the Iſland, which is now a Deſart, would rival, if not ſurpaſs the other; and the Side next the *Canal*, with the Advantage of that noble Viſta, would be more beautiful than either: I would recommend too a proper and elegant Management of the Trees, and the erecting a Grot, Statue, or Obelisk, at the End of a little Canal, that ſhoots up into the Centre of the Iſland, on the Weſt Side.

The *Parade* is certainly a grand and ſpacious Area, and, if it ſhould ever be adorn'd with truly noble and auguſt Buildings, would not be eſteem'd one of the moſt inconſiderable Beauties about Town. I can by no Means think it a wrong Place to erect an Equeſtrian Statue in, to the Memory of ſome departed Heroe: 'Tis true the great and immortal *Naſſau* has been once deny'd this Piece of Juſtice, but they were not Soldiers who were guilty of ſo great an Indignity; we may preſume, therefore, that, one Time or other, thoſe Gentlemen will reſolve to pay this Compliment to a Monarch, they muſt all eſteem, as his mighty Genius and ſuperior Abilities deſerv'd. (See this *Review* continued, Vol. II. p. 630.)

Weekly Regiſter, Jan. 5. N° 200.

Farther Continuation of the ſaid Review.

THE new Church with the four Towers, at *Weſtminſter*, is ſituated in ſuch a Manner, with Reſpect to *Old Palace-Yard*, that it might have been ſeen from thence, at the End of a noble Viſta, to the greateſt Advantage: The Sight of the Towers over the Tops of the Houſes, puts one in Mind of this, and 'tis with much Regret, that we loſe ſuch a Beauty.

The Building itſelf is in a very particular Taſte, and has a great Mixture of Beauty and Caprice in it. All falſe Ornaments become Faults inſtantly, and only ſerve to make an Abſurdity more conſpicuous. If the *Architect* of this Pile had once thought of this, he would have been abundantly more chaſte in his Compoſitions, and cut his Towers, like that of *Babel*, off in the Middle.

Henry VIIth's Chapel has a Right to be taken Notice of in a very particular Manner, as being one of the moſt expenſive Remains of the antient *Engliſh* Taſte and Magnificence: There is no looking on it without Admiration; but then its Beauty conſiſts much more in the Workmanſhip, than the Contrivance; which is juſt the Reverſe of what it ought to be: The Proportion and Harmony of a Plan is the firſt grand Secret in Building; Nicety, and Point, in Execution, the laſt.

Nothing could be more abſurd than the erecting this Fabrick at the End of the *Abbey*; it now ſerving only to ſpoil the Symmetry of both, and make a Botch, inſtead of adding a Beauty: And by this unnatural Conjunction, the whole Magnificence of Front, which might have been given to this coſtly Chapel, is intirely loſt; and thoſe who admire it moſt implicitly and devoutly, can't help enquiring for an Entrance ſuitable to the reſt of the Structure.

Let us for once then ſuppoſe, it had been intirely detach'd from the *Abbey*, and erected oppoſite to the Houſe of Lords, with a ſumptuous Front to the Street; let us ſuppoſe the new Parliament-Houſe finiſh'd on the other Side, and the beforemention'd Viſta laid open to the New Church; and there would be then another Groupe of Beauties in Building and Decoration, which few Cities in *Europe* could parallel.

By the many Things I have ſaid

Digitized by Google

on the Advantage of Space before a Building, no Body will wonder, that I am for levelling the *Gate house*, demolishing a large Part of *Dean Yard*, and laying open the Street at the West End of the *Abbey*, at least, to an equal Breadth with the Building. Nothing appears so miserable to me as such Incumbrances round a grand, or elegant Building: They abate the Pleasure of the Prospect exceedingly, and are a real Disadvantage to the Builder's Fame.

Westminster-Abbey is of great Antiquity, and challenges some Kind of Veneration, on that Account: It is beside of prodigious Bulk, and fills the Eye, at least, if it does not satisfy it: To glance at it in the Landscape, without examining its Parts, it pleases tolerably well; to examine its Parts, we are under a Necessity of disliking the Whole: If the Height surprizes, we are out of Humour with its Form; and the Fronts in particular ought to have rose eminently above the rest, in order to have vary'd the Lines, and given that Grace it so visibly wants. We now rather think of a Barn, than a Church; I believe this Image is owing intirely to the extream Sharpness of the Roof, and, if that was rectify'd, 'twould be greatly to the Advantage of the Building in general. The West End, indeed, was never finish'd, and there is much Reason to believe that the two Towers, on each Side of it, were design'd to give the Elevation, 'tis now so apparently defective in.

There is indeed a Rumour, that the Dean and Chapter still design to perfect this Scheme, and raise the Towers according to the first Projection: But I think 'tis rather too late to begin; for, unless they would new case the Church all over, the Mixture of new and old would have a worse Effect, than what we complain of, and make a Sort of Patch-work in Building, ever offensive both to Judgment and Taste.

The Inside of the Church is certainly more perfect and judicious than the Out: The Perspective is strong and beautiful, and strikes the Spectator in a very forceable Manner, as soon as he enters: And yet it owes the greatest Part of its Effect to a Fault in Symmetry: 'Tis the exceeding Height of the grand Isle which gives the Astonishment; but if that was only in exact Proportion to the rest of the Parts, it would not be distinguish'd so much, and yet would deserve much greater Praise.

The late erected Organ has even interser'd with this Beauty, and broke the Vista in the most injudicious Manner: The Iron Gate below, 'tis true, makes some Amends, by presenting us with a little View of Perspective, which would make one of the best Pictures in that Stile I ever saw; and the Lights and Shadows fall so artfully, that the Painter has nothing else to do but copy; 'twill hardly be in his Power to improve.

Grubstreet Journal, Jan. 10. N° 211.

Preliminary Articles of Peace between the Patentees and the Revel Company of Comedians.

1. THERE shall instantly commence an entire Suspension of Arms on both Sides.

2. The Chevalier de *Clarges* shall effectually restrain his Troops of Execution from committing any further Hostilities upon the Persons and Properties of the Revellers or Revolters.

3. A general Amnesty shall immediately be issued, fully pardoning all such, who by writing, printing, publishing, or speaking, shall have any Ways offended the most illustrious Republick of *Drury-Lane*.

4. The Revellers shall be permitted to march out of the New Theatre in the *Hay Market*, with their Swords

Swords and Baggages, their own Muſic playing before them, and other Marks of Honour.

5. The ſayed Revellers ſhall, for themſelves, their Heirs and Succeſſors, for ever renounce all Manner of Right and Title whatſoever to the Antient and Royal Theatre in *Drury-Lane*, together with all the Diſtricts and Dependencies thereunto belonging, notwithſtanding any Treaty or Stipulation they may have entered into with any Perſon whatſoever to the contrary.

6. The ſayed Revellers ſhall return to their Duty within 14 Days after the Date of theſe Preſents; and ſhall acknowledge, and ſwear Fealty to *Mary Wilks*, *William Highmore*, *John Ellis*, and *John Rich*, as their only rightful and lawful Sovereigns.

7. The opprobrious Names of *Vagrant*, *Rogue*, and *Vagabond* ſhall be eraſed out of the Records of *Drury-Lane*.

8. Signior *Harper* ſhall receive ample Satisfaction for whatever Damage he may have ſuſtained by the Detainder and Confinement of his Perſon in the Caſtle of *St. Tothill*.

9. Commiſſaries ſhall be appointed to eſtimate and ſettle the Charges and Expences both Sides have been at, during the Continuance of the late unnatural Diviſions; and if any new Difficulties happen to ariſe, they ſhall be referred to a more particular Diſcuſſion at the next general Dyet of *Bartholomew-Fair*.

10. And for the more effectual reſtoring, ſettling, confirming, and eſtabliſhing the Peace and Tranquillity of the Stage, the illuſtrious Dowager *Heſter Booth* ſhall be given in Marriage to the moſt ſerene Infant Don *Theophilus Cibber*, with ſuch Apanage, Portion, and Dower, as ſhall be judged neceſſary and proper to ſupport their Dignity.

11. Duke *Giffard* ſhall have ſix Weeks allowed him to accede to this Treaty; which if he declines, he ſhall be compelled by the united Forces of the contracting Powers, to evacuate the Dutchy of *Goodman's-Fields*, and to retire with all his Vaſſals out of that Neighbourhood, by the 25th of *March* enſuing, being the Feaſt of the Annunciation of our Lady.

12. The laudable Cantons of the Theatre-Royal in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, together with the *Helvetick* Body of the King's Theatre in the *Hay-Market*, ſhall be invited to accede to this Treaty, with ſuch Reſtrictions and Limitations as ſhall be agreed on by the contracting Powers.

13. The moſt high and puiſſant *John Frederick Handel*, Prince Palatine of the *Hay-Market*, the moſt ſublime *John James Heidegger*, Count of the moſt ſacred and holy *Roman* Empire, and the moſt noble and illuſtrious Signior *Seneſino*, little Duke of *Tuſcany*, do engage for themſelves, their Heirs and Succeſſors, to become Guarantees for the due Performance and Execution of all, every, and ſingular the Articles of this preſent Treaty.

Done in the Camp in *New-Palace-Yard* before *Weſtminſter-Hall*, this 28th Day of *November*, in the Year of our Lord 1733.

Fog's Journal, Jan. 12. N° 271.

The moſt effectual Means of enſlaving a State

IN the late Memoirs we gave the Publick concerning the Adminiſtration of Cardinal *Mazarine*, (Vol. II. p. 610.) we took Notice what Uſe the Hirelings of that Miniſter made of that vulgar Cant, of his *governing according to Law*.

All the Cruelties exerciſed by the Inquiſitions in *Spain*, and *Portugal*, are ſtrictly according to Law; but I fancy thoſe that ſuffer will not allow their Chains the eaſier, or their Sufferings to be the more juſt.

If the Exciſe-Projector had carried his pernicious Scheme, all the Severities

Digitized by Google

rities the Subject must have suffered in Consequence of it, would have been legal, and his Mercenaries wou'd have stun'd the Ears of the whole Nation, with bawling out, that he *acted according to Law*: Nay, the Thing would have been true too, notwithstanding that one of the Privileges of *Magna Charta* would have been taken off by it.

Since our publishing those Observations on the Administration of *Mazarine*, I happen'd (says this Writer) to meet with something of the same Nature in a Writer of our own Nation; which is as follows.

'*Tacitus* observes, that about the Time that *Tiberius* came to the Empire, the Consuls, the Senate, and all those that pretended to publick Offices, were so far degenerated, that they endeavoured, as much as in them lay, to take away from the People the very Sense of Liberty; but God forbid that such should ever be the Case of *England*, for our Constitution will be entirely lost whenever such a Corruption happens here. We may indeed preserve the Name of Liberty, and some of its outward Forms, (as they did) but it will be no more than will just help to keep our Chains the faster on. Tyrannies have often been subverted, where the Princes govern'd merely by their own Will, without leaving to their Subjects some little outward Appearances of being free; but those *absolute Monarchies* are hardly to be shaken, and that Servitude is lasting, where the People have made their own Fetters themselves, that is, when their Liberties are given up by those whom they had chosen to be the Guardians of them.

It is a Matter of Wonder, that from the Days of *Augustus Cæsar* downwards, the *Romans*, who in the worst of Times were never without some brave and virtuous Men, should never make so much as one Attempt to restore the Commonwealth, and to shake off that Power which the Emperors exercised with so much Exorbitance; but in all Probability it might proceed from this Cause, that the Soldiers and common People, without whom no great Revolution can ever be brought about, believed themselves still to be free, because in outward Shew, the Commonwealth had still the same Form as in antient Times. They had all the while *Panem & Circenses*, *Bread* and *publick Shews*, and that was all they desired; they thought the Laws still governed, because they saw a Senate, and every Year new Consuls; whereas it was this Senate, by being corrupted, that made the Tyranny bounless and safe.

In the same Manner, if in future Ages the Parliaments of this Kingdom should happen to be debauched in Principles, and become willing to be the Instruments of a Prince's Will and Pleasure, and to act as he or his Ministers shall think fit to direct them, arbitrary Power would then be settled here upon a lasting Foot.

When Corruption has seized upon the Representatives of a People, it is like a chronical Disease, hardly to be rooted out: When servile Compliance and Flattery come to predominate, Things proceed from bad to worse, till at last the Government comes to be dissolved.

Absolute Monarchies are subject to great Convulsions, when one Man, their Prince, happens to be weak, or wicked; but Commonwealths or mix'd Governments are gone, when the chief Part of the leading Men are debauch'd in Principles; however, absolute Monarchy has this Advantage over the other, that one Man, their Prince, is mortal, and if he is bad, it is possible he may be succeeded by one that is better; but a People thoroughly corrupted, never returns to right Reason; and we see that the Depravity of Manners which began

Digitized by Google

gan in *Rome* presently after the second *Punick* War among the Nobility and Gentry, became every Year worse and worse, till at last *Cæsar* destroy'd the Commonwealth; and after his Time, every Senate grew still more abject and complying than the other, till in Process of Time the old *Roman* Spirit became utterly extinguished, and then that Empire by Degrees became a Prey to barbarous Nations.

A Tyranny that governs by the Sword has very few Friends except the Men of the Sword, but a *legal Tyranny* (where the People are only call'd together to confirm Iniquity by their own Voices) has of its Side, the Rich, the Cowardly, the Lazy, those that know the Law and get by it: *Ambitious Churchmen*, and all those whose Livelihood depends upon the quiet Posture of Affairs as they then stand, and the Persons here described, compose the influencing Part of most Nations; so that such a Tyranny is hardly ever to be shaken off.

Men may be said to be inslav'd by Law, or by their own Consents, as under corrupt and degenerate Republicks, such as was the *Roman* Commonwealth from the Time of *Cinna*, till the Attempts of *Cæsar*; and under degenerate mix'd Governments, such as *Rome* was while the Emperors made a Shew of ruling by Law, *but with an aw'd and corrupted Senate*; to which Form of Government *England* was almost reduc'd, when the King came over to put our Liberties upon a better Foot.

It imports all Degrees of Men in their several Posts, to endeavour at the preserving that Form of Government under which we have prosper'd for about 700 Years. It happens seldom that any Country is totally subdued by foreign Force, and tho' civil War be a raging Fever, it goes away of itself, when the Humours that fed it are spent, and is often no more than the Sign of a Health too florid, and the Effects only of too much Blood in the Body Politick; but ill Conduct in a State, long continued, wastes it by slow and certain Degrees; and at last brings an incurable Consumption upon all its Parts and Members.

If the Affairs of this Kingdom should ever happen to be ill conducted, which we hope is a remote Fear, the Legislative Power must then interpose with its Authority, and *the united Wisdom of the Nation must rescue us out of weak and polluted Hands; for such a Ministry is a surer Engine to destroy a State, than any its Foreign Enemies can bring against it.*'

Craftsman Jan. 12. N° 393.

The Dissertation upon Parties *continued*, *(from Vol. II. p.* 632.)

THE slavish Principles of *passive Obedience* and *Non Resistance*, which had sculk'd perhaps in some old Homily before K. *James* I. but were talk'd, written and preach'd into Vogue in that inglorious Reign, and in those of his 3 Successors, were renounced at the *Revolution* by the last of the several *Parties*, who declared for them. Not only the *Laity* but the *Clergy* co-operated in the Deliverance, which the Prince of *Orange* brought them. Some of our *Prelates* join'd to invite him over. Their Brethren refused to sign an Abhorrence of this Invitation. The University of *Oxford* offered him their Plate, and associated for him against their King. In one Word, the Conduct of the *Tories*, at this Crisis, was such as might have inclined a Man to think they had never held *Resistance* unlawful, but had only differed with the *Whigs* about the Degree of Oppression, or of Danger, which it was necessary to wait, in Order to sanctify *Resistance*. Now, it may appear at first a little strange that *these Principles*, which had always gone Hand in Hand with those of the *divine, hereditary, indefeasable*

Digitized by Google

Right of Kings, which were just as well founded, should not keep their Hold, as well as the *others*.

This Attachment to *hereditary Right* will appear the more strange, if we consider what Regard was shewn, at this Time, to the Difficulties they, who had pawn'd themselves, as it were, for the *Principle*, would be under, when they came to concur in establishing a *Settlement* repugnant to it. That great and solemn Resolution, about the *Abdication of K. James*, and the *Vacancy of the Throne*, might have been express'd in Terms much stronger and plainer than it was. I have heard there were Persons, who had a Mind it should be so; and who, more attach'd to the Honour, that is, the Humour of *Party*, than to the *National Interest*, would have turn'd this Resolution, as well as the Declaration of the P. of *Orange*, to a more express Approbation of the *Whig*, and Condemnation of the *Tory* Tenets and Conduct. But a wiser and honester Consideration prevail'd. Instead of erecting the *new Government* on the narrow Foundations of *Party Systems*, the Foundations of it were laid as wide, and made as comprehensive, as they could be.

The Disputes about the Words *abdicate*, or *desert*, and about the *Vacancy of the Throne*, were fitter for a *School* than an *House of Parliament*. The Truth is, that they, who formed the Opposition, were reduced to maintain strange Paradoxes. Thus, for Instance, they were forc'd to admit that an *oppress'd People* might seek their Remedy in *Resistance*, for they had fought it there themselves, and yet they opposed making Use of the *only Remedy*, which could effectually secure them against Returns of the *same Oppression*, when *Resistance* had put it in their Power, as *Oppression* had given them a Right to use *this Remedy*. Thus again, the *same Men* declared themselves willing to secure the Nation against the Return of K. *James*; nay, some of them were ready, if we may credit the Anecdotes of that Time, to proceed to such extream Resolutions, as would have been more effectual, than justifiable in the Eyes of Mankind; and yet they could not prevail on their scrupulous Consciences to declare *the Throne vacant*. They had concurred in the Vote, that it was *inconsistent with the Laws, Liberties and Religion of* England *to have a* Papist *rule over the Kingdom*. K. *James* had followed the pious Example of *Sigismond*, who, not content to lose the Crown of *Sweden himself* for his Religion, had carried his *Son* away, that he might be bred a *Papist*, and lose it too; and yet they maintain'd, tho' they did not expressly name him, that if the Throne was then, or should be at any Time vacant of the *Father*, it must be reputed instantaneously full of the *Son*, upon the Foundation of this silly Axiom, that the *King never dies*. According to this Law, and these Politicks, K. *James* and his Successors, to the twentieth Generation, might have continued abroad, a Race of Royal Exiles, preserving their *indefeazable Right* to govern, but debarred from the *Exercise* of it; whilst the Nation continued, during all this Time from Century to Century, under the Dominion of *Regents*, with *regal Authority*, but without any *regal Right*; an excellent Expedient sure to keep the Monarchy in an *hereditary Succession!* But there remain'd none better, on the Principles of *these Men*, since the P. of *Orange* had committed the fatal Oversight of neglecting to *conquer* the Nation. His Sword would have cut the Gordian Knot of *hereditary Right*, and they could have submitted with safe Consciences to a *Conqueror*. But to *give* the Crown to a *Prince*, tho' they had put the *whole* Admi-

Digitized by Google

Administration into his Hands; which, by the Way, was *High Treason*, unless the Throne was, what they deny'd it to be, actually *vacant*; to *give* the Crown, I say, to a *Prince*, who would not *take* it, when it was in his Power, without their *Consent*; to settle a new Government by *Agreement* and *Compact*, when the glorious Opportunity of establishing it by *Force* and *Conquest* had been unhappily lost; these were Propositions, to which they could not consent. No *King*, except a *Stuart*, was to reign over us. But we might establish a *Doge*, a *Lord Areheu*, a *Regent*; and thus these warm Assertors of *Monarchy*, refusing to be *Slaves*, contended to be *Republicans*.

If the Persons, who maintain'd this *divine*, *hereditary*, *indefeazable Right*, had thought fit to drop these Principles, when they laid aside those of *passive Obedience* and *Non Resistance*, their Conduct would have been consistent and uniform, which would have been productive of great Good, by taking away at once even the Appearances of all political Division in the Bulk of the Nation. But whilst they labour'd to reconcile their *present Conduct* to their *antient System*, they were true to *neither*. They lost every Kind of Merit: Nay, they did worse; for the mischievous Consequences of their Conduct were not hurtful to them alone, and at that Time alone, but to the Publick, and even down to these Times. They furnished Pretence to *Factions*, who kept up a Division under the *old Names*, when the Differences were really extinguished by the Conduct of *both Parties*; because the Conduct of *both* was no longer conformable to the Principles imputed to them. The *Tories* had no longer any Pretence of fearing the Designs of the *Whigs*; since the *Whigs* had sufficiently purged themselves from all Suspicion of *republican* Views, by their Zeal to continue *monarchical Government*, and of Latitudinarian Schemes in Point of *Religion*, by their ready Concurrence in preserving our *ecclesiastical Establishment*, and by their insisting on nothing further, in Favour of the *Dissenters*, than that Indulgence, which the *Church* was most willing to grant. The *Whigs* had as little Pretence of fearing the *Tories*; since the *Tories* had purged themselves, in the most signal Manner, from all Suspicion of favouring *Popery*, or *arbitrary Power*, by the vigorous Resistance they made to *both*. They had engaged, they had taken the Lead in the *Revolution*, and they were fully determined against the Return of K. *James*. The real Essences of *Whig* and *Tory* were thus destroyed; but the nominal were preserved, and have done since that Time a good Part of the Mischief, which the real did before. The Opposition made to the *Settlement of the Crown* brought this about. An over-curious Enquiry into the Motives of this Opposition would be a Task too invidious for me to undertake. Something however may be said upon it. We may say in general, without Offence, that *private Ambition* mingled itself early in the great and national Concerns of the *Revolution*; and that it did so more, as the Prospect of a *new Settlement*, and of the Elevation of the P. of *Orange* approached.

But to analyse the several *Parties* at this Time a little more. In the first Place then, there was a *Party*, that concurred in making the *new Settlement*: a *Party*, that prevail'd in Parliament, and was by much the Majority of the Nation out of it. Were the *Whigs* this Majority? Was *this Party* a *Whig Party?* No Man will presume to affirm so notorious an Untruth. K. *James* must have died on the Throne, if the *Tories* had not concurred to place the P. of *Orange* there in his stead. Was *this Party* a *Tory Party* then? Certainly no. The *Whigs*

Digitized by Google

had been zealous in the same Cause, and had contributed to make it successful by their Temper, as well as their Zeal; by waiting the Time of the *Tories*, or rather the Maturity of the Conjuncture, and by moderating their Principles and their Conduct, in Favour of that *Coalition*, without which the *Revolution* could have succeeded no more than the *Exclusion* did. We find then here neither a *Whig* nor a *Tory Party*; for in *Coalitions* of this Kind, where *two Parties* are melted, as it were, into one, *neither* of them can be said, with Truth and Propriety, to exist.

There was *another Party* directly opposite to *this*; a certain Number of Men, on whom the original Taint, transmitted down from K. *James* the first, remain'd still in the full Strength of its Malignity. These Men adhered to *those Principles*, in the natural Sense and full Extent of them, which the *Tories* had profess'd. But yet, the *Tories* having renounced *those Principles*, or distinguished themselves out of any Obligation to observe them, this inconsiderable Faction could not be deem'd the *Tory Party*, but received the Name of *Jacobite* with more Propriety.

Two other Parties there were at this Time, form'd on one common Principle, but widely different however, by the different Consequences they drew from it. The Principle I mean is that contain'd in the Distinction of a King *de Jure* and a King *de Facto*. The famous Statute of *Henry* the 7th authorized this Distinction. The Statute was design'd principally, no Doubt, for the Advantage of the *Subjects*, that they might be safe, which ever Side prevail'd in an Age, when the epidemical Folly of fighting for *different Pretendency* had spilt Oceans of Blood on the Scaffold, as well as in the Field; and yet the Statute was design'd for the Service of *Kings de Facto* too, and particularly of *Henry* the 7th.

There are two Observations to be made to our present Purpose on *this Statute*. *First*, it confounds in Effect the very Distinction it seems to make; since it secures alike, and by securing alike authorizes alike, those, who adhere to the *King de Jure*, and those, who adhere to the *King de Facto*, provided they adhere to the *King in Possession*. *Secondly*, it was contrived *to hinder the People*, according to my Lord *Bacon*'s Sense of it, *from busying themselves in prying into the King's Title*, and that *Subjects might not trouble themselves with Enquiries into the Justness of the King's Title, or Quarrel*. Now, upon the Foundation of this Distinction, and this Statute, thus understood, they, who demurred on the *Settlement of the Crown*, at the *Revolution*, might plausibly, tho' I think very unreasonably, resolve neither to vote, nor act themselves against those Maxims and Principles, which they had entertain'd and profess'd, as Maxims of Law, and Principles of the Constitution, and yet resolve to submit sincerely, and adhere faithfully to a *new Establishment*, when it was once made. But the *other of the two Parties* I mentioned, drew from the same Principle, a very different Conclusion. They acknowledg'd *one King*, and held their Allegiance still due to *another*. They bound themselves by Oath to preserve a *Settlement*, which they pretended themselves in Conscience obliged to subvert. This was to justify *Perfidy*, to sanctify *Perjury*, to remove the sacred Boundaries of *Right* and *Wrong*, and, as far as in them lay, to teach Mankind *to call Good evil, and Evil good*.

Such were the *three Divisions*, into which Men broke at the *Revolution*, in opposing the *Settlement* then made; whilst the great Body of the Nation concurred in it, and *Whig* and *Tory* form'd in Reality but *one Party*. *The first of these Divisions* continued, and became a *Faction* in the State, but

but made no Proſelytes, and is worn out by Time. The Principle of the *ſecond* was wrong, but it could not be reputed dangerous, whilſt it laſted, and it ſeems to have been built on ſo narrow and ſlippery a Foundation, that it did not continue long in Force. I may be the more bold in aſſerting this, ſince if we look back to the *Æra* of the *Revolution*, and to the Times, which followed, we ſhall find among thoſe, who voted for a *Regent*, not a *King*, on the Abdication of K. *James*, ſome illuſtrious Perſons, who ſerv'd K. *William* faithfully, who adher'd inviolably to our *new Eſtabliſhment*, and who have been diſtinguiſhed Friends of the *Succeſſion*, that hath now taken Place. That there have been Perſons, who deſerv'd to be rank'd under the *third Head*, is too notorious to be deny'd; but I perſuade my ſelf that *this Diviſion* hath conſiſted always of a flux Body. On one Hand, it is ſcarce poſſible to believe that any Number of Men ſhould be ſo harden'd, as to avow to themſelves, and to one another, the acting and perſiſting to act on a Principle ſo repugnant to every Sentiment, that harbours in the Breaſts of ſocial Creatures. On the other, we know how the Sallies and Tranſports of *Party*, on ſome Occaſions, can hurry even reaſonable Men to act on the moſt abſurd, and honeſt Men to act on the moſt unjuſtifiable Principles, or both one and the other on no Principles at all, according as the Object, which the prevailing Paſſion preſents to them, directs. This hath been the Caſe of many, ſince the *Revolution*, and there are ſome of all Sides, I believe, ſtill alive, ſure I am that there were ſome a few Years ago, who know that no Side is abſolutely unexceptionable in this Reſpect.

Weekly Regiſter, Jan. 12. N° 201.

Continuation of the Former. *(See p. 11.)*

AS we are now in the *Abbey*, 'twill be unpardonable not to take a Survey of the moſt remarkable Monuments there. I ſhall begin with Sir *Godfrey Kneller's*, ſituated at the lower End of the North Iſle; a Thing deſigned by Sir *Godfrey* himſelf, and executed by *Ryſbrack*, and, yet ſo far from anſwering the Idea we might conceive of it from two ſuch great Names, that it hardly excites common Attention or Curioſity, unleſs to read the Epitaph, which is exactly of a Piece with the Tomb, and as unworthy of Mr. *Pope's* Genius, as the Deſign of that is of *Kneller's* Pencil. The Ornaments he has choſen, may do as well for any Body elſe, and belong no more to a *Painter*, than a *Lord Chief Juſtice*.

That erected to the Memory of young Mr. *Carteret* is worthy of Notice: The Thought, it turns on, is fine, and poetical; no Guardian is ſo proper of a Thing ſacred to Memory as *Time*, and no Bribe ſo effectual to ſecure him in its Favour as *Merit*: The Epitaph he is made to diſplay, is in a fine Taſte: The Buſt of the young Gentleman himſelf is beautifully ſimple, and preſerves a fine Keeping with Reſpect to the Whole.

On the other Side of the ſame Iſle, on the Back of the Choir, we ſee another, in all Reſpects, the Oppoſite of this: I forget the Lady's Name in whoſe Honour 'twas erected, and if thoſe who were at the Expence of it could be forgotten too, 'twould be ſome Advantage to their Characters: The Conceit of this Monument is a Front Figure of a Lady ſpringing upwards from the Ground, with a Cherubim above her deſcending to give her a Lift; tho', by her Attitude, 'tis impoſſible ſhe ſhould know any Thing of the Matter. Below her, hovering over the Baſe, is another as lame and wretched as the firſt, who unfolds as bad an Epitaph.

That belonging to the late Lord *Kingſale* is as fine as Painting, Carving, and Gilding can make it: But,

Digitized by Google

for its Taſte, ſurely 'tis impoſſible that any Thing ſhould be more remarkable: That Nobleman is in a recumbent Poſture, with a curious Suitof Armour on, a delicate Head of Hair, and points to a very emphatical Coronet near him, as the Sum of all his Glory; a very pretty Bit of Canopy dangles over him, a Coat of Arms moſt pompouſly emblazon'd glitters above that: Two poor little Boys, whom I pity prodigiouſly, bear up a moſt ponderous Urn, with the additional Weight of the Statue into the Bargain; and an important Epitaph underneath all tells you, that it has been a Privilege of the *Kingſale* Family to wear their Hats before the King. Time out of Mind.

Doctor Chamberlain's Monument is by many thought one of the beſt Pieces in the *Abbey*, and I am inclin'd to be of the ſame Opinion: Every one of the Figures are finely executed, and ſome Parts of the Doctor's, in particular, deſerve Applauſe: I have no material Fault to find with the Order, and Diſpoſition of the Whole, and the Epitaph ſays a great many fine Things of the Doctor: Yet ſtill there wants a Boldneſs and Spirit thro' the Whole; you can't blame, 'tis true, but then you can't heartily praiſe.

As there is a Buſt of a late Muſician in our Way, dreſt up in a Beau-Peruke, and a fine lac'd Cravat, he would take it ill, if we did not pay our Compliment to him as we paſs'd by; for which Reaſon I make this Acknowledgement; but for Fear the Heirs of any other Muſician, ſhould laviſh away any more Money to a like Purpoſe, I think myſelf oblig'd to declare that *Purcel*'s Epitaph is, at leaſt, of ten Times more Value, than *Blow*'s Monument.

The two Boys on each Side of the little Tomb, erected to the Memory of Sir *Gilbert Lort*, are in a very pretty Taſte, and a perfect Contraſte to each other; one repreſenting paſſionate exclamatory Grief, and the other the ſtill and ſilent: 'Tis Pity they are divided by ſo bad an Ornament in the Middle.

Looking thro' into one of the little Chapels, which are ſeparated from the Body of the Church, we ſee a A Monument that belongs to one of the *Veres*, and challenges ſome Attention: 'Tis true the principal Figure is in the old *Gothique* Taſte, flat on his Back, and, of Conſequence, not to be reliſh'd, tho' executed in the moſt perfect Manner in the B World: But then the four *Knights* which ſupport the Stone over him, with his Armour on Top, are juſtly to be admir'd; and, tho' both their Dreſs, and the Oddneſs of their Employ, are Diſadvantages, yet they C ſtrike you with Pleaſure notwithſtanding, and each independent Figure demands your Approbation. Sorry I am to ſee them uſed ſo ill; moſt of them are maim'd, and one of them, in particular, has lately had a Leg broke off.

Juſt oppoſite to this Door, againſt D the Wall, is a martial Figure, repreſenting one of the *Holles*'s, and, till that of Mr. *Craggs*'s was put up, was the only erect one in the *Abbey*: An Attitude I am far from diſcommending, for, 'tis my Opinion, Statues ſhould always repreſent Life and E Action, and not Languor and Inſenſibility: 'Tis particularly happy when adapted to Soldiers and Heroes, who ought never to be ſuppoſed at Reſt, and ſhould have their Characters repreſented as ſtrong as poſſible: This F before us is bold and manly, tho' not chaſte and elegant: 'Tis finely elevated too, and the mourning *Pallas*'s at the Baſe of it, are both well fancied, and well applied.

Free Briton, Jan. 17. N° 220.

G *Of keeping up the Forces from Year to Year.*

TO me (ſays *Walſingham*) it hath ever appeared, that this Par-

Digitized by Google

Parliamentary Buſineſs, of keeping up the Publick Force from Year to Year, is the Life of all our Liberties. We never meet with any Inſtances of Grace from the Crown, or Conceſſions to the People, in the Records of former Times, but where publick Neceſſity compelled the Calling of Parliaments; and the Redreſs of Grievances was the Purchaſe of Parliamentary Subſidies. After theſe Supplies had been granted, Parliaments were as ſeldom ſummoned as Grievances were redreſſed; and, whilſt the Crown could proceed without Aids, Indulgences were ſeldom thought of. It is to the *Revolution* of 1688, that we owe the mighty Difference in our Government. In the long Reign of Q. *Elizabeth*, a Reign of more than 40 *Years*, ſhe held but 13 Seſſions, and ſcarcely any one Seſſion continued *Six* Weeks: But ſince the *Revolution*, Parliaments have been held without Intermiſſion; every Year hath ſeen a Seſſion of many Months Continuance, and all this hath been owing to that Dependance for Aid and Support, in which the Princes of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* have choſen to live; whilſt, asking the Supplies of their People, from Year to Year, it hath given Life to that Law which appointed Parliaments to be held from Year to Year; a Law which, tho' it was made almoſt 500 Years ſince, yet never had Effect till within theſe 50 Years.

It is therefore unjuſt, to charge this Grant of Forces with a Tendency to hurt our Liberties, when it hath ſo manifeſtly been the Source of them. It hath, indeed, been our Bleſſing, ſince the *Revolution*, to have had ſuch Princes, as were the natural Friends of our legal Rights; but there have been Miniſters of all Complexions under theſe Princes, who have, all of them, found it neceſſary to undergo the moſt fiery Tryal of Parliamentary Inqueſts, rather than not apply for Parliamentary Forces: And in the whole Courſe of Time, ſince the Revolution, theſe Forces were never refuſed by a Parliament, but one, who were too much engaged in the Work of diſtreſſing their Prince to provide for the Good of their Country; nor were theſe Forces ever broke by a Miniſtry, but one, and then with ſo certain a View of introducing a *Popiſh Pretender*, that this was thought the wiſeſt Meaſure to be taken for leaving the Publick quite defenceleſs.

Grubſtreet Journal, Jan. 17. N° 212.

Concerning Dr. TINDAL's Will. (Vol. II. p. 614)

ON the 17th of *Auguſt* laſt Mr. *N. Tindal* received a Letter from Mrs. *Price*, giving him a ſhort Account of his Uncle Dr. *Tindal*'s Death. Upon this he comes to *London*, and, in Company with the Rev. Mr. *Philip Morant*, goes to Mr. *Budgell*'s Houſe, where, after ſome general Diſcourſe, Mr. *B.* takes him aſide, and tells him *that his Uncle had for ſome Time entertain'd a great Value for him, whether on Account of his perſonal Merits, or for his Works, he could not ſay; and as a Mark of it, had committed to his Care the publiſhing of his Manuſcripts.* Adding, *that out of a generous Compaſſion for his Misfortunes, and in Conſideration of the Trouble he might undergo in printing his Papers, the Doctor, he believ'd, had moreover left him a* handſome Legacy; *which (continues he) let it be what it will, you are not to reckon as loſt; for you muſt know, your Uncle was of Opinion there will be very quickly a Change in the Miniſtry, and from ſomething he ſaw in me, imagined, I ſhould be, as he was pleas'd to expreſs it, a* great Man, *and therefore has laid me under the ſtrongeſt Obligations, when ſuch a Change happens, to provide for you and your Family.*

Mr. *T.* (who was then an utter Stranger to his Perſon and late Writings)

ings) being amaz'd at his Vanity, and dreading what these Preambles might tend to, said but little; and desired Mr. *B.* to go with him to Mrs. *Price*'s, to open the Will. When they came there, she produces the Doctor's Will and Strong Box. Mr. *T.* having read the Will; and expressing his Surprize at the Legacy of 2100*l.* to Mr. *B.* he, to comfort him, steps up and tells him, *he must not think he had all this Money to pay, for the Doctor had lately lent him upon Bond and Judgment* 1000*l.* And then both Mrs. *P.* and Mr. *B.* assured him, *the Doctor had left him very handsomely, for he might depend upon it, the Doctor died worth at least* 4 *or* 5000*l.* Mr. *T.* says nothing, but immediately opens the Strong-Box; where, to his Amazement, he found only Mr. *B*'s Bond of 1000*l.* with some other Things to the Value of about 60*l.* Whereupon he asked Mrs. *P.* and Mr. *B. Whether they knew of, or had seen, any other Papers, or Writings, concerning the Doctor's Effects?* And they both solemnly declared, *they had never seen any.* As Mr. *T.* knew the Doctor's true Will was kept in the Strong-Box, he particularly ask'd them, *whether they had seen it, or knew what was become of it?* Mrs. *P.* answer'd, *she knew nothing of it.* —— After some farther Discourse, Mrs. *P.* asked Mr. *T. Whether he would prove the Will the next Morning?* But he answer'd, *As the Legacies were very large, he would first be certain of sufficient Assets to pay them; and therefore intended to spend a Day or two in Search of the rest of the Doctor's Effects.*

Accordingly, on the Morrow, Mr. *T.* calls at Messrs. *Snow* and *Paltock*'s, the Doctor's Bankers, where he receives the following Information. —— That the Doctor had not been possessed, at least these many Years, of more than 100*l.* Bank-Stock, and 1800*l.* South-Sea-Stock. That on *June* the 2d, 1732, Mr. *Snow* sold for him 1000*l.* South-Sea-Stock, and paid him in Bank-Notes; and on *June* the 20th, 1733, he sold for him the remaining 800*l.* South-Sea-Stock, and heard him say afterwards, he had lent his Money upon Bond.

Mr. *T.* who before suspected foul Play, was now by this Information and other Circumstances, strongly confirmed in his Suspicions. For among other Reasons he could not believe, his Uncle would, in his Senses, give more than he was worth, in one Legacy; and then formally appoint him *Residuary Legatee*, as well as Executor. Wherefore he resolv'd to contest the Will, but however would first see what was become of the 1000*l.* received by the Doctor of Mr. *Snow*, the 2d of *June*, 1732. For as to the other 800*l.* Stock sold the 20th of *June*, 1733, Mr. *B*'s Bond being of the same Date, it was plain he had received it, as indeed he confess'd. —— Now, in order to this Search, Mr. *T.* takes the Numbers and Dates of the Bank-Notes receiv'd by the Doctor, from Messrs. *Snow* and *Paltock*'s Books, and having obtain'd Leave at the Bank to see the said Notes, they were all found indorsed with these Words, *Budgell*, 3d *June*, B. B. This extremely surprized Mr. *T.* it being so directly contrary to Mr. *B*'s late solemn Declaration. Upon farther Enquiry it appeared, that *B. B.* was the Mark of a Servant of Sir *Francis Child* and Company, to whom the Bank-Notes were paid by Mr. *B.* the 3d of *June*, 1732, and for which he took promissary Notes of Sir *Francis Child* and Comp. *payable to* Eustace Budgell, Esq; *or Order.*

London Journal, Jan. 19. N° 760.

THE Author of the *Dissertation upon Parties*, (see p. 15.) was he not himself a *Party-Man*, by which I don't mean (says *Osborne*) a *Tory* or a *Whig*, (for he has too much *Sense* to be the One, and I'm afraid,

too

too little Regard to his Country to *act* as the Other;) but was he not absolutely determined, at all Events, againſt the *Court* and *Miniſtry*, his Remarks on *Hiſtory* and *Publick Life*, would be as *uſeful* as they are *judicious*: But the implacable Malice, (which *infect* every Paragraph of his Writing) againſt the R—l F——y, as well as the Miniſtry, have thrown a Cloud over his Underſtanding, and render'd him incapable of ſeeing, that tho' *theſe Diſſertations* were wrote on Purpoſe to ſhew, *that Parties are at an End*, yet he hath not produced *one Medium* to prove it by.

The Truth relating to *Whig* and *Tory* at the Revolution, appears to me to be this: The *common Danger* of being ſwallowed up by *Popery* and *arbitrary Power united* the *two Parties* againſt K. *James*; and as that Danger approached, the Impreſſions of *Terror* encreaſed, and *hurried* the *Tories* into *Meaſures* againſt their *Principles*: Not ſo the *Whig*. The Difference between *Whig* and *Tory* at the Revolution, was this: The *Whig*, having his *Paſſions* and his *Reaſon* on his Side, never *debated*, but *plunged* in at once over Head and Ears; the *Tory crept* to the Side of the River, *walk'd* in a little Way, grew afraid, and retreated: But, at laſt, *driven* by his *Fears*, came on again, ſounded the Depth, and trembling, ventured in, beyond the Poſſibility of a Retreat, to do, againſt his *Reaſon*, what *his Paſſions* urged him to do. The *Whigs* concurred in the Revolution, and *approved* their own Act; the *Tories* concurred too, but *diſapproved* their own Act. Their Behaviour thro' the whole Reign of K. *William*, thro' the Reign of Q. *Anne*, eſpecially in the *four laſt Years*, and ſince the Acceſſion of the preſent Royal Family, particularly at the Time of the *Preſton Rebellion*, put it beyond all Doubt, that their *Principles* and *Affections* are the ſame they uſed to *be*.

Our Author, who boaſts ſo much of his *Impartiality*, hath dealt very *partially* and *unjuſtly* with the *Diſſenters*. (Vol. II. p. 632.) He ſays they were cajoled by the Court, and *became the Abettors of* K. James's *Uſurpations*; which he affirms, is eaſy to prove even by Biſhop *Burnet*'s Account: Which is ſo far from being true, that the Biſhop ſays, The *Preſbyterians* and *Independents*, who were *three Fourths* of the Body, were *Enemies* to the *high Prerogative* the King was aſſuming; and that the fulſome Addreſſes which contained *abject Strains* and *Promiſes*, were conſented to but by a *few Diſſenters*, and thoſe too, *mean* and *inconſiderable*.

But is there not a wide Difference between a *few Diſſenters* making ſome *undue Compliances*, for the Sake of Liberty from grievous Oppreſſions, and *the Conduct* of the *High-Church Party*, who brought all thoſe Evils upon them? And yet, our Author ſays, what will *juſtify* the one will *juſtify* the other. Strange indeed! that *Wickedneſs* and *Weakneſs* ſhould be the ſame Thing!

Fog's Journal, Jan. 19. N° 272.

A Speech of Sir Francis Bacon, *with Reflections thereon.*

ABOUT the 12th Year of the Reign of K. *James* I. it happened, that ſome forward impudent Perſons, in order to make their Court to the King, had engaged to manage the Houſe of Commons; but it ſeems this hopeful Project for making the Miniſters eaſy took Air; the Houſe of Commons was moved about it, and all of them that were not in the ſcandalous Secret, were extreamly inflamed againſt thoſe impudent *Undertakers*; for ſo theſe fine Gentlemen were called.

Sir *Francis Bacon* was at this Time Attorney-General, and a Member of the Houſe, who, with all his Learning and fine Parts, was as ſervile

Digitized by Google

a Courtier, as even that which was the Age of Sycophants could ſhew; he made Uſe of all his Cunning and Eloquence to palliate the Matter, and if poſſible to hide the Shame of the Court. Part of his Speech on this Occaſion, was as follows.

Mr. Speaker,

I have been hitherto ſilent in this Matter of Undertaking, *wherein, as I perceive, the Houſe is very much enwrap'd.*

Firſt, becauſe I did not well underſtand what it meant, or what it was; and I do not love to offer at that, which I do not thoroughly conceive —— that private Men ſhould undertake for the Commons of England! —— *Why, a Man might as well undertake for the four Elements.* ——— *It is a Thing ſo giddy and ſo vaſt, as cannot enter into the Brain of a ſober Man, and eſpecially in a new Parliament, when it was impoſſible to know, who ſhould be of that Parliament, and when all Men that knew never ſo little of the Conſtitution of this Houſe, do know it to be ſo open to Reaſon* —— *As Men do not know when they enter into theſe Doors, what Mind themſelves will be of until they hear Things argued and debated, much leſs can any Man make a Policy of Aſſurance what Ship ſhall come home ſafe into the Harbour of theſe Seas* —— *I had heard of Undertakings of ſeveral Kinds* ——— *There were Undertakers for the Plantations of* Derry *and* Colerain *in* Ireland, *the better to command and bridle thoſe Parts* —— *There were not long ago ſome Undertakers for the North-Weſt Paſſage, and in ſhort, every Novelty uſed to be ſtrengthened and made good by a Kind of Undertaking* —— *But for the antient Parliament of* England, *which move in a certain Manner and Sphere, to be* undertaken, *it paſſes my Reach to conceive what it ſhould be* —— *Muſt we be all* Dy'd *and* Dreſs'd, *and no pure White amongſt us? or muſt there be a new Paſſage found for the King's Buſineſs, by a Point of the Compaſs that was never ſailed by before? — or muſt there be ſome Forts built in this Houſe that may command and contain the reſt?* ——*Mr. Speaker, I know of but two Forts in this Houſe, which the King ever hath* ——*the Fort of Affection and the Fort of Reaſon; and others, I know none* ——*I think Æſop was a wiſe Man that deſcribed the Nature of the Fly, that ſate upon the Spoke of the Chariot Wheel, and ſaid to herſelf, what a* Duſt do I raiſe! *ſo I for my Part think all this Duſt is raiſed by light Rumours and Buzzes, and not upon any ſolid Ground.*

For if the Iſſue ſhall be this, that whatever is done for the King, ſhall be thought to be done by a Number of Perſons, that ſhall be labour'd and pack'd, this will be rather a Sign of Diffidence and Alienation, than a natural Benevolence and Affection, in his People at Home, and rather Matter of Diſreputation than of Honour Abroad. So that to ſpeak plainly to you, the King were better call for a new Pack of Cards, than play upon theſe if they be pack'd.

And then for the People, it is my Manner ever to look as well beyond a Parliament as upon a Parliament, and if they Abroad ſhould think themſelves betray'd by thoſe that are their Deputies and Attornies here, it is true we may bind them and conclude them; but it would be with ſuch Murmurs and Diſſatisfactions as I would be very loth to ſee.

The Arguments he makes Uſe of to diſſuade them from going into any Enquiry, are ſuch as he thinks will touch them home.

If we go about to gall and fret each others Reputation (ſays he) *the End of it will be, that every Man will go from hence, like* Cain, *cried down, and of leſs Price than he came hither* (and in another Place he ſays) *that ſuch Enquiries would not only affect Particulars, but make the whole Houſe look contemptible.* A little after he ſpeaks

Digitized by Google

speaks like a Lawyer, and endeavours to perplex and puzzle the Matter, according to the laudable Custom of the Gentlemen of the Bar; as for Example.

As to his own Part (he tells them) he should not be against an Examination, but he does not see where they can begin, and where they can end; for (says he) if you fall upon Examination. Some Person must be charged — some Matter must be charged — and the Manner of that Matter must be likewise charged—for it may be in a good Fashion, and it may be in a bad, in as much Difference as between black and white, and then how far Men will ingenuously confess, and how far they will politickly deny, and what we can make and gather against their Confession, or how we shall prove against their Denial— it is an endless Piece of Work, and I doubt not but we shall grow weary of it.

I think it is plain enough by what is here said (says this Writer) that there were but too good Grounds for Suspicion, and that all this Dust was not raised by *light Rumours* and *Buzzes*; for had our Courtier really believed there was nothing in it, he needed not to have employed all this Art to draw the House aside from looking into it; for in that Case nothing could have turn'd more to the Honour of the Court, as well as of the suspected Members, than a thorough Enquiry.

It may be wonder'd at why the corrupt Party (if they were the strongest in Numbers) did not come into the Enquiry, and themselves appoint a Committee consisting of the Persons the most guilty amongst them; they might have made what Report they thought fit, and such a Farce might have serv'd to amuse the People abroad with a Shew of preserving the Constitution. Had the *Grand Undertaker* been a Person versed in nothing but the little Tricks of Buffness, he would have triumph'd in such a Come-off as this: but it seems these Undertakers were not quite so wrong-headed as to run into the Practice of such silly Tricks as the World must see thro', and which in the Minds of Men would have confirm'd the Iniquity as much as if it had been proved by a thousand Witnesses.

Craftsman, Jan. 19. N° 394.

Dissertation upon Parties *continued.* (See p. 15.)

WHATEVER the State of *Parties* was at the *Revolution*, and for some Time afterwards, the *Settlement* made at that Time having continued, that State of *Parties* hath changed gradually, tho' slowly, and received at Length a total Alteration. This Alteration would have been sooner wrought, if the Attempt to defend *Principles* no longer defensible, had not furnished the Occasion and Pretence to keep up the Appearances of a *Tory* and a *Whig Party*. These Appearances were the more easy to be kept up, because several Men, who had stood conspicuous in Opposition to one another before the *Revolution*, continued an Opposition, tho' not the same, afterwards. The Cavils, which may be made, and the Facts, which may be cited, some of older, and some of fresher Date, against what hath been said, do not escape me. Men of Knowledge, and of cool and candid Thought, will answer one, and account for the other, without my Help; and I cannot resolve, for the Sake of the Passionate, nor even of the Ignorant, to descend upon this Subject into a greater Detail.

I pass to that, which is of more immediate Use; and I say that as the natural Dispositions of Men are alter'd and form'd into different moral Characters by Education, so the Spirit of a Constitution, which is confirm'd and improved by the Course of

Events, and especially by those of fruitless Opposition, in a long Tract of Time, will have a proportionable Influence on the Sentiments and Conduct of those, who are subject to it. A different Spirit and contrary Prejudices may prevail for a Time. But the Spirit and Principles of the Constitution will prevail at last; especially if they be agreeable to Nature, and the true Ends of Government, which is the Case of the present Constitution of the *British Government*.

The Settlement at the *Revolution* was made by a *Convention of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal*, and *a full and free Representative of the whole Body of the People*. When K. *William* and Q. *Mary* were once settled in the Throne, *this Settlement* was continued and confirmed by an Assemblage of *all the legislative Powers*. He, who will dispute the Validity of these Proceedings must shew therefore *first* of all, what hath never yet been shewn, the Invalidity of the Proceedings of *those Parliaments*, which raised *Edward* III. and *Henry* IV. to the Throne; which were called as irregularly, tho' by Writs in the Names of *Edward* II. and *Richard* II. as it can be pretended that the *Convention* was. He must shew the Invalidity of the Proceedings even of *that Assembly*, by which *Charles* II. was called home, till their Proceedings became valid by a subsequent Confirmation. He must shew farther, how any of the Laws of the Princes of the House of *Lancaster* came to be *constantly received and executed*. *Necessity* and *Self-Preservation* are great Laws of Nature, and may well dispense with the strict Observation of the common Forms of any particular Constitution. Upon the Whole, I will venture to assert that he, who scruples, or pretends to scruple, the Validity of our *present Constitution*, is no wiser, or else no honester, than he, who would scruple, or pretend to scruple, the Validity of *magna Charta*. I have often wish'd that some profound Antiquary, of much Leisure, would write an elaborate Treatise to assert *royal Prerogative* against the *great Charter*, as well as *hereditary Right* against the *Revolution*. I am persuaded he would succeed alike in *both*. Why, indeed, should a *Charter*, extorted by Force, and therefore vicious in its Principle, stand on a better Foot, or have more Regard paid to it, than a *Settlement* made in Opposition to a *Divine*, and therefore *indefeazable Right*? I say, *and therefore iniefeazable*; because if it be not proved to be something more than *human*, it will hardly be proved *indefeazable*.

Whether the *Revolution* alter'd our *old Constitution for the better*, or *renewed* it, and brought it back to the *first Principles*, and nearer to the *primitive Institution*, shall not be disputed here. I think the latter, and every Man must think that *one* or the *other* was necessary, who considers, in the first Place, how the Majesty and Authority of the *Prince* began to swell above any Pitch, proportionable to the Rank of *chief Magistrate*, in a *free State*; by how many Arts the *Prerogative of the Crown* had been stretch'd, and how many *Precedents*, little favourable to *Liberty*, had been set, even before the Accession of the *Scotish Line*; and who considers, in the next Place, the direct Tendency of *those Principles of Government*, which composed an avowed System of *Tyranny*, and established *Slavery* as a political, a moral, and a religious Obligation; which K. *James* I. was too successful in establishing; but neither *he*, nor his *Descendents* were able to pursue. What these Considerations made necessary, was done at the *Revolution*; at least, so far as to put it into our Power to do the Rest. A Spirit of *Liberty*, transmitted down from our *Saxon Ancestors*, and the unknown Ages of our Government, preserved it-

Digitized by Google

itself thro' one almoſt continual Struggle, againſt the Uſurpations of our *Princes*, and the Vices of our *People*; and they, whom neither the *Plantagenets*, nor the *Tudors* could enſlave, were incapable of ſuffering their Rights and Privileges to be raviſhed from them by the *Stuarts*. Let us juſtify this Conduct, by perſiſting in it, and continue to ourſelves the peculiar Honour of maintaining the Freedom of our *Gothick Inſtitution of Government*, when ſo many other Nations, who enjoyed the ſame, have loſt theirs.

If a *divine*, *indefeazable*, *hereditary Right* to govern a Community be once acknowledged, a *Right independent of the Community*, and which veſts in every ſucceſſive Prince immediately on the Death of his Predeceſſor, and previouſly to any Engagement taken on his Part towards the *People*; if the *People* once acknowledge themſelves bound to ſuch Princes by the Tyes of *paſſive Obedience* and *Non Reſiſtance*, by an *Allegiance unconditional*, and not reciprocal to *Protection*; if a Kind of *oral Law*, or *myſterious Cabbala*, which Phariſees of the *black Gown* and *long Robe* are always at Hand to report and interpret, as a *Prince* deſires, be once added, like a ſupplemental Code, to the *known Laws of the Land*; then, I ſay, ſuch Princes have the *Power*, if not the *Right*, given them, of commencing *Tyrants*, and Princes, who have the *Power*, are prone to think that they have the *Right*. Such was the State of *King* and *People* before the *Revolution*. By the *Revolution*, and the *Settlement* ſince made, this State hath received conſiderable Alterations. A *King of Britain* is now, ſtrictly and properly, what *Kings* ſhould always be, a Member, but the Supreme Member, or the Head of a political Body; Part of one individual, ſpecifick Whole, in every Reſpect; diſtinct from it, or independent of it, in none.

Now, that we may ſee the better how to proceed in the Cauſe of *Liberty*, to compleat the Freedom, and to ſecure the Duration of our *preſent Conſtitution*, it will be of Uſe, I think, to conſider what Obſtacles lye, or may hereafter lye in our Way, and of what Nature that Oppoſition is, or may hereafter be, which we may expect to meet. In order to this, let us once more analyſe our political Diviſions; thoſe, which may poſſibly exiſt now, or hereafter, as we did thoſe, which were form'd at the *Revolution*. (See p. 17.)

One poſſible Diviſion then is, That of Men angry with the *Government*, and yet reſolved to maintain the *Conſtitution*. This may be the Caſe at any Time; under the preſent, wiſe, virtuous, and triumphant Adminiſtration, and therefore to be ſure at any other.

A *ſecond poſſible Diviſion* is, That of Men averſe to the *Government*, becauſe they are ſo to the *Conſtitution*, which I think can never be the Caſe of many; or averſe to the *Conſtitution*, becauſe they are ſo to the *Government*, which I think may be the Caſe of more. *Both* of theſe tend to the ſame Point. *One* would ſubvert the *Government*, that they might change the *Conſtitution*. The *other* would ſacrifice the *Conſtitution*, that they might ſubvert the *Government*.

A *third poſſible Diviſion*, and I ſeek no more, is, That of Men attach'd to the *Government*; or, to ſpeak more properly, to the Perſons of *thoſe*, who govern; or, to ſpeak more properly ſtill, to the Power, Profit, or Protection they acquire by the Favour of *theſe Perſons*; but Enemies to the *Conſtitution*.

Now, as to the firſt and *ſecond of theſe poſſible Diviſions*, if there be any ſuch among us, I do not apprehend that we are at preſent, or can be hereafter, in much Danger; or that the Cauſe of *Liberty* can meet with much Oppoſition from them; tho'

Digitized by Google

the second have certainly Views, more likely to bring *Slavery* upon us, than to promote *Liberty*; and tho' Prudence requires that we should be on our Guard against *both*.

As to the *third Division*, if any such there be, it is in that our greatest, and almost our whole Danger centers. The *others* cannot overthrow, but *these* may undermine our *Liberty*. Capable of being admitted into Power, in all Courts, and more likely than other Men to be so in every Court, except the present, (whose approved Penetration and spotless Innocence gives a certain Exclusion to them,) they may prevent any farther Securities from being procured to *Liberty*, till those already established are dissolved, or perverted,

Weekly Register, Jan. 19. N° 202.

Continuation of the Review, &c. (See p. 19.)

THERE is not any Mausoleum belonging to the whole *Abbey*, except *Henry* VIIth's, which is built at so great an Expence as the late Duke of *Newcastle*'s. The Materials are exceedingly fine, the Space it fills grand, and noble; the Architecture rich, and ornamental: and yet it gives no Pleasure to the Elegant, and Knowing, and is only the Admiration of the Vulgar: The Reason of which is plain; Magnificence has been consulted only, and not Beauty; and Cost, and Splendor are lavish'd away, if not directed by Judgment and Taste.

The Statue of Sir *Isaac Newton* has something in it exceedingly venerable, bold, and majestick; it commands Attention, and expresses Importance; but then the Action, it is employ'd in, is vain, and of Course out of the Character of the Person it represents: Sir *Isaac*, tho' one of the greatest Men that ever did Honour to Humanity, was at the same Time, the least proud, and assuming; and deliver'd some of the finest Principles of Philosophy, as doubtful, which all his Readers were ready to believe demonstrated: 'Twas wrong, therefore, to give him that Vanity after his Death, which never belong'd to him in his Life. The Bas-Reliefs, on the Urn, are most excellent, and do great Honour to *Rysbrack*; the principal Figure in particular, that weighs the Sun, and all our planetary System by the Steel-Yard, is admirable, and the Device is beautiful, and fully expressing Sir *Isaac*'s Doctrine of *Gravitation*, which is the Basis of his Fame. The Globe, in the Back of the Monument, is almost a general Objection, as projecting too forward on the Sight, and spoiling the Keeping of the Whole. The upper Part of the Figure of *Astronomy* is, without Controversy, one of the most delicate Things that can be imagin'd; the Manner and Action, are both faultless, and the Expression of the Face is at once thoughtful, and compos'd, sweet, and majestick; I wish the rest of it had been answerable, but it is quite the contrary in all Respects.

But if this Monument of Sir *Isaac*'s must undergo such a severe Trial, and be so hardly acquitted, what will be the Fate of its Neighbour, since rais'd to commemorate the late Lord *Stanhope*? Undoubtedly it will meet with no Advocate, and has not even the smallest Title to Favour. 'Tis all alike huge, and heavy; expensively *Gothique*, and magnificently clumsey.

The Monument of Mr. *Craggs*, is in a very simple, and elegant Taste: Here appears much Judgment in setting his Statue upright, because it fills the Vista, with great Harmony, and looks advantageously even at the greatest Distance; the Attitude of it is delicate, and fine; the Thought of resting it on an Urn, pathetique, and judicious. In a Word, many Tombs have more Beauties, none fewer Faults.

I

Digitized by Google

I must now take Notice of two Monuments together, tho' somewhat remov'd in Situation from one another; they are the Lord *Godolphin*'s and Mr. *Congreve*'s; my Reason for mentioning them at one Time is because they were erected at the Charge of the same Person; because they are in the same bad Taste, and the Epitaphs of them both are wrote in the same Stile, and spelt with the same Exactness.

The Plainness, and Simplicity of Doctor *Freind*'s Bust pleases me much; and if his Epitaph had been in the same Goût, it would have been, at least, as high a Compliment, both to the *Scholar* and *Physician*.

There is something pretty in Mrs. *Desbovery*'s Tomb; the Figures are lively, and free, and the Architecture not much amiss; her own amiable Character, indeed, is the highest Decoration, and to which, we may justly add that of her Friend's, who had the Gratitude to pay this gentile Compliment to the Remembrance of their former Affection.

Not far from this is a Monument inscrib'd with the Name of Mr. *Smyth*, which is much in Taste; a fine Bust, in Relievo, of that Gentleman, is supported by a weeping Figure, representing his Daughter, both which are design'd, and executed with great Judgment, and Spirit. If any Thing is wanting, 'tis a Rest for the Lady's left Arm; which being held up to the Head, appears painful for want of it.

Weekly Register, Jan. 26. N° 203.

The same Subject continued.

THE Monument of Mr. *Thynn* is one of the most celebrated Things in the *Abbey:* The languid dying Posture he is plac'd in, with the Action of his Hand, directing the Spectator to the tragick Story of his Death, which was once ingrav'd behind him, are beautifully consistent with each other, and must have had a very pathetick Influence on all who beheld it; particularly, as so strongly inforc'd with the fine Relief, which represented the Murder below: But since the Caprice of some, or the Prejudice and Interests of others, have eraz'd the Inscription, neither his Action, nor that of the inimitable Boy at his Feet, can be thoroughly understood.

The execrable *Gothique* Heap, erected at so great an Expence, in Honour of Sir *Cloudesly Shovel*, by his Sovereign herself, has been so justly expos'd in the *Spectator* already, that I have no Need to say any Thing more; I shall only beg Leave, to put the two neighbouring Tombs of Admiral *Churchill*, and Mr. *Stepney*, in the same Rank of Censure.

I cannot overlook the droll Figure, lately set up, at the Charge of a noble Peer, to the Memory of *Grabe* the Commentator: He is elevated high on a Sort of Funeral Chest, with a Lamp by his Side, and a Pen in his Hand, to represent, I suppose, his Application to Study in his Lifetime; but then the ridiculous Height of the Statue, the Clumsiness of the Attitude, and the Oddness of the Employ, never fail to excite Laughter in all who behold them: In short, he looks like a Boy on a high Joint-Stool, kicking his Heels about, and afraid of tumbling every Moment.

The venerable Names of *Spencer*, *Johnson*, *Cowley*, and *Dryden*, have been perpetuated by *Sheffield*, and *Villiers*, Dukes of *Buckingham*, the present Earl of *Oxford*, and *Devereux*, Earl of *Essex:* Some Distinction, 'tis true, is necessary to be made: The Earls of *Essex* and *Oxford* did this Honour to *Johnson* and *Spencer* without complimenting themselves, by inscribing their own Names on the Stone; a delicate Piece of Self-Denial, which *Villiers* and *Sheffield* had not Firmness enough to practise, in their Generosities to *Dryden* and *Cowley*. The present Dutchess

Digitized by Google

Dutchess of *Buckingham* will, however, have an equitable Claim to Glory with the first: For she justly disliking the Bust, which was first set up for Mr. *Dryden*, order'd it, at her own Expence, to be remov'd, and another plac'd in its Stead, which is far from being contemptible, and the whole Tomb simple, if not magnificent.

I am always surpriz'd to see so wretched a Thing as that erected to the Memory of Mr. *Phillips*, inscrib'd with the Name of *Harcourt*: One would have naturally imagin'd that whoever aim'd at a publick Ornament, would endeavour at something like Elegance too: But, on the contrary, nothing is more opposite, nothing can be more contemptible: It is even a Burlesque upon Monuments.

The Bust of *Johnson* is executed with great Happiness, and looks with abundance of Life, and Spirit: The Tablature 'tis inclos'd in is beautiful, and the Decorations few, proper, and elegant. To talk like a Critick, there is nothing wanting but a Note of Admiration, at the End of the Inscription: *O rare Ben Johnson!*

Tho' the Tomb of *Spencer* has suffer'd greatly by Time, and was erected in an Age when Taste was in its Infancy in *England*, yet there is something in it venerably plain, and not absurdly ornamental.

I am pleas'd to see the Bust of the great *Butler* here on any Terms, but 'twould have given me much greater Satisfaction, to see it rais'd in a more magnificent Manner, and by such Persons too as might have reflected greater Honour on his Memory.

Mr. *Prior*'s Monument is meant to be magnificent, and was design'd to call upon the Attention of Mankind: Undoubtedly few Men have ever better Title to a sepulchral Trophy, than this Author; but still I should have been more pleas'd if it had been erected at any other Person's Charge, rather than his own: His Bust, which is design'd to be the principal Figure, is hurt by the whole Statues on either Side; a simple Urn, with the Head on a Pedestal over it, would have had a finer Effect. The Head itself is certainly perform'd with great Mastery, and is justly esteem'd one of the best Things in *England*.

I believe every one, that visits this sacred Repository of the illustrious Dead, cannot help looking round, like me, for the divine *Milton*, and the immortal *Shakespear*; Names which are the Honour of their Country, and yet have receiv'd no Honour from it; Names which every Foreigner must enquire for, and miss with Regret and Uneasiness to himself, and Censure and Disesteem to us: That *Milton*, indeed, has been deny'd this Privilege, I don't so much wonder, because he oppos'd the Priesthood: An Injury which they can neither forget, nor forgive. But this was not *Shakespear*'s Case; a Man whose Works have been the Bread of Thousands, and the Entertainment of whole Nations for above an Age together; who was almost the Creator of the *English* Stage, and the Support of it ever since; and yet, notwithstanding all, not one honorary Stone has distinguish'd him among the Sons of the *Muses*.

London Journal, Jan 26. N° 761.

A Writer in this Paper, making some Reflections on the *Craftsman*'s *Dissertation on Parties*, says:

The *Tories* were willing to bring their Country to the *Brink* of the *Precipice*, in the Reign of K. *James*, to gratify their Revenge, and a barbarous Itch of Oppression. But the *Whigs*, to save their Country from *tumbling over the Precipice*, chearfully forgot all their former Resentments, and heard with Compassion the Cries of those very Men, who, purely out of Hatred to the *Whigs*, had precipitated both themselves and their Country into the Danger. This was Vir-

Digitized by Google

Virtue, this was publick Spirit, this was Heroiſm; if ever Virtue, publick Spirit, or Heroiſm can be aſcrib'd to any of the Actions of Mankind.

This was the only Period of Time, wherein there was a real *Coalition* between the two Parties. And how was this *Coalition* effected? Merely by the Wiſdom and Virtue of the *Whigs*, in liſtening to the Voice of common Danger. But, how is it poſſible they can unite with theſe Men, who repented of having contributed to the Deliverance of their Country, the very Moment it was compleated? and who have ever ſince been raiſing an unjuſt and a ſeditious Cry, under a *legal Government, legally adminiſtred* in all its Branches, purely becauſe they have not been permitted under it to riot in Power, and ſatiate a ſavage Inclination of oppreſſing their Neighbours?

That this is the true State of the Caſe, will appear from the Behaviour of the *Tories* immediately before, and immediately after the *Revolution*. When they became ſenſible of their Danger, and that was not till they found themſelves brought to the *Brink* of the *Precipice*, (Vol. II. p. 631.) what a *Mourning* did they make! They whin'd and canted in the *Day of their Diſtreſs*, and while the *Storm* was impending over their Heads: But it ſoon blew over; and ſo likewiſe did all their pious Reſolutions: Like true *Sailors*, as ſoon as they found themſelves ſafe, they return'd to their *Brandy* and their Blaſphemy. And in every Conjuncture ſince, when Power has been lodg'd in their Hands, they have never failed to throw off the Diſguiſe, and to diſplay themſelves in the genuine and natural Colours of the *Party*.

Fog's Journal, Jan. 26. N° 275.

This Paper *contains a Quotation from a Pamphlet, entitled*, The late Exciſe-Scheme Diſſected. *The Author propoſing to enquire into the additional Powers given to the Crown ſince the Reſtoration of K.* Charles II. *proceeds thus:*

LET us ſee how the Royal Power ſtood at the Reſtoration: The Crown had then hardly any Revenue to ſubſiſt on, but what it was to get yearly from Parliament. There was no Army, or a very ſmall one, and conſequently, no military Preferments to be diſpoſed of; there were no Cuſtoms or Exciſes, and of Conſequence no Commiſſioners, Collectors, Comptrollers, Surveyors, Accomptants, Clerks, Secretaries, Landwaiters, Tide-waiters, Horſe-gaugers, and Foot-gaugers, *&c.* to be made; there were few or no mechanical Crimes, and therefore but few Pains and Penalties at the Diſpoſal of the Crown; but a few Places about the Houſhold and in the Law, nor any Penalties to inflict, but for Crimes which to have pardon'd, wou'd have render'd the Court ridiculous. But the Nation was then ſo overjoy'd at being reliev'd from the Anarchy, under which it had groan'd for above 20 Years, that the Courtiers eaſily found Means to get the Parliament to conſent to the increaſing the artificial Power of the Crown, with Regard to every one of theſe Branches. They ſettled upon the King a great Revenue for ever, or for Life; they gave him an abſolute Power over the whole military Force; they created a great many Crimes, and as to moſt of them, they gave a diſpenſing Power to the King; they created Cuſtoms, they created Exciſe, and thereby gave Being to that Shoal of *idle Subjects, who muſt always be maintained at the publick Expence*, for collecting ſuch Revenues; and to compleat their Undertaking, they gave to the Crown the abſolute Diſpoſal of all theſe Places and Preferments, and an arbitrary Power, with Regard to the Tryal of theſe new-made Crimes.

We

Digitized by Google

We know what were the fatal Conſequences of this Benignity to the Crown. We know how near the Nation was thereby brought to its Ruin in the very next Reign. We know that from thence the Miniſters of the ſucceeding Prince form'd their Scheme of arbitrary Power; and yet the whole publick Revenue then ſettled for any Number of Years did not amount to above 1,500,000*l. per Ann.* The King had no Parliamentary Army eſtabliſh'd, nor were any but common Brewers ſubjected to the Laws of Exciſe; yet ſo near were we brought to our Ruin, that if the then Circumſtances of *Europe* had not made it neceſſary for ſome of our Neighbours to fly to our Relief, our Caſe would have been without Remedy, we could not have extricated ourſelves, and the Great K. *William*, notwithſtanding his Affection for theſe Kingdoms, notwithſtanding his glorious Love of Liberty, yet he could not have had it in his Power to have aſſiſted us, if the Preſervation of the Liberties of *Europe* had not depended upon the Reſtoration of the Liberties of *England*.

The Power given to the Crown by the firſt Seſſion of Parliament after the Revolution, was certainly then thought ſufficient, not only for all the juſt Ends of Government, but alſo for breaking the Neck of that Faction which had join'd with, and encourag'd the former King in his Project of trampling upon the Liberties of the People. But by the heavy Foreign War we were then engag'd in, for the Preſervation of thoſe Liberties, which we had but juſt recover'd, and by the many Taxes we have ſince been obliged to impoſe, and the Debts we contracted (I ſhall not ſay have been obliged to contract) the Power of the Crown has ſince been greatly increas'd. Inſtead of that antient Maxim of granting no Taxes but for a Year, or for a ſhort Term, moſt of our Taxes are now granted for ever; the King and his Succeſſors having a Power of levying them upon the People to all future Generations, without any new Application to Parliament; and we all know how apt an ambitious Government may be to convert the Money thus levied to the People's Deſtruction. The Places and Preferments at the Diſpoſal of the Crown are greatly multiplied, and the Laws of Exciſe have been ſo far extended, and ſo many Crimes created, that it is become very difficult for a Merchant or Tradeſman to know when he is ſecure againſt any criminal Proſecution. I will not preſume to ſay, that the Power of the Crown is at preſent too extenſive, but I think I may ſay, that it may be made too great; and if that be poſſible, we ought well to conſider our Conſtitution before we grant any additional Power.

He then quotes the late Exciſe-Bill, and explains it Paragraph by Paragraph; which whoſoever will read, will be convinced that all the Dread and Terror, which we ſaw the People under, of this pernicious Scheme were infinitely ſhort of the Miſchief it contain'd.

Craftſman, Jan 26. N° 395.

Diſſertation upon Parties *continued.* *(See p. 25.)*

IT may be asked, perhaps, how Men, who are Friends to a *Government*, can be Enemies to the *Conſtitution*, upon which *it* is founded. The Anſwer will be eaſy, if we conſider theſe two Things; firſt, the true Diſtinction, ſo often confounded, between *Conſtitution* and *Government*. By *Conſtitution* we mean, whenever we ſpeak with Propriety, that Aſſemblage of Laws, Inſtitutions and Cuſtoms, derived from certain fix'd Principles of Reaſon, directed to certain fix'd Objects of publick Good, that compoſe the general

Digitized by Google

neral Syſtem, according to which the Community have agreed to be governed: By *Government*, that particular Tenor of Conduct, which a chief Magiſtrate, and inferior Magiſtrates, under his Direction and Influence, hold in the Adminiſtration of publick Affairs. We call this a *good Government*, when the Execution of the Laws, the Obſervation of the Inſtitutions and Cuſtoms, in ſhort, the whole Adminiſtration of publick Affairs is wiſely purſued, and with a ſtrict Conformity to the Principles and Objects of the *Conſtitution*. We call it a *bad Government*, when it is adminiſter'd on other Principles, and directed to other Objects, either wickedly or weakly, either by obtaining *new Laws*, which want this Conformity, or by perverting *old ones*, which had it. And when this is done without Law, or in open Violation of the Law, we term it a *tyrannical Government*. In a Word, *Conſtitution* is the Rule, by which our Princes ought to govern, at all Times; *Government* is that, by which they actually do govern, at any particular Time. *One* may remain immutable; the *other* may, and as human Nature is conſtituted, muſt vary. *One* is the Criterion, by which we are to try the *other*; for ſurely we have a Right to do ſo, ſince if we are to live in Subjection to the Government of our *Kings*, they are to govern in Subjection to the *Conſtitution*; and the Conformity, or Non-Conformity of their Government to it, preſcribes the Meaſure of our Submiſſion to them, according to the Principles of the *Revolution*, and of our *preſent Settlement*. Another Thing to be conſider'd is this, when Perſons are ſpoken of as *Friends to the Government*, and *Enemies to the Conſtitution*, the Term *Friendſhip* is a little proſtituted, in Compliance with common Uſage. Such Men are really incapable of Friendſhip; for real Friendſhip can never exiſt amongſt thoſe, who have baniſhed Virtue and Truth. They have no Affection to any but themſelves; no Regard to any Intereſt, except their own. They may bear the Semblance of Affection to their Prince, and of Zeal for his Government; but they, who are falſe to the Cauſe of their Country, will not be true to any other.

The general Diviſion of Wicked and Weak runs thro' the whole Race of Mankind; of the Multitudes deſigned to obey, and of the Few deſigned to govern. It was this Depravity of Multitudes, as well as their mutual Wants, which obliged Men firſt to enter into Societies, to depart from their natural Liberty, and to ſubject themſelves to Government. It was this Depravity of the Few (which is often the greater, becauſe born no better than other Men, they are educated worſe) which obliged Men firſt to ſubject *Government* to *Conſtitution*, that they might preſerve ſocial, when they gave up natural Liberty, and not be oppreſs'd by arbitrary Will. *Kings* may have preceded *Lawgivers*, for ought I know, or have poſſibly been the *firſt Lawgivers*, and *Government by Will* have been eſtabliſhed before *Government by Conſtitution*. *Theſeus* might reign at *Athens*, and *Eurytio* at *Sparta*, long before *Solon* gave Laws to *one*, and *Lycurgus* to the *other* of theſe Cities. *Kings* had govern'd *Rome*, we know, and *Conſuls* had ſucceeded *Kings*, long before the *Decemviri* compiled a Body of Law; and the *Saxons* had their Monarchs before *Edgar*, tho' the *Saxon Laws* went under his Name. Theſe and a thouſand other Inſtances of the ſame Kind will never ſerve to prove what my Lord *Bacon* would prove by them, *That Monarchies do not ſubſiſt, like other Governments, by a precedent Law*, or Compact; that the *original* Submiſſion to them was *natural*, like the Obedience of a *Child* to his *Parents*; and that *Allegiance to hereditary Monarchs is the Work of the Law of Nature*. But that, which theſe Examples prove very plainly is, that however Men might ſubmit voluntarily in the primitive Simplicity of early Ages, or be ſubjected by Conqueſt, to a *Government* without a *Conſtitution*, yet they were never long in diſcovering that *to live by one Man's Will became the Cauſe of all Men's Miſery*, and therefore they ſoon rejected the Yoke, or made it ſit eaſy on their Necks. They inſtituted *Commonwealths*, or they limited *Monarchies*; and here began the Struggle between the *Spirit of Liberty* and the *Spirit of Dominion*.

To govern a Society of Freemen by a *Conſtitution* founded on the eternal Rules of right

Digitized by Google

Reaſon, and directed to promote the Happineſs of the Whole, and of every Individual, is the nobleſt Prerogative, which can belong to Humanity, and if Man may be ſaid, without Profaneneſs, to imitate God in any Caſe, this is the Caſe. But ſure I am, he imitates the Devil, who is ſo far from promoting the Happineſs of others, that he makes his own Happineſs to conſiſt in the Miſery of others, and governs by no Rule but that of his Paſſions.

It is certain that if ever ſuch Men as call themſelves *Friends to a Government*, but are *real Enemies of the Conſtitution*, prevail, they will make it a capital Point of their wicked Policy to keep up a *ſtanding Army*. Not that I imagine an *Army* would be employed by *theſe Men*, directly and at firſt againſt the Nation, and National Liberty. To deſtroy *Britiſh Liberty* with an *Army of Britons* is not a Meaſure ſo ſure of Succeſs as ſome People may believe. To *corrupt the Parliament* is a ſlower, but might prove a more effectual Method, and two or three hundred Mercenaries in the two Houſes, if they could be liſted there, would be more fatal to the *Conſtitution* than ten Times as many Thouſands in Red and in Blue out of them. *Parliaments* are the true Guardians of *Liberty*. For this principally they were inſtituted; and this is the principal Article of that great and noble Truſt which the collective Body of the People of *Britain* repoſes in the Repreſentative. But then no Slavery can be ſo effectually brought and fixed upon us, as *Parliamentary Slavery*. The Integrity of *Parliament* is a Kind of *Palladium*, a tutelary Goddeſs, who protects our State. When ſhe is once removed, we may become the Prey of any Enemies. No *Agamemnon*, no *Achilles* will be wanted to take our City. *Therſites* himſelf will be ſufficient for ſuch a Conqueſt.

The ſingle Reign of *Henry* VIII. will ſerve to ſhew that no Tyranny can be more ſevere than that, which is exerciſed by a Concert with *Parliament*; that arbitrary Will may be made the ſole Rule of *Government*, even whilſt the Names and Forms of a *free Conſtitution* are preſerved.

Univerſal Spectator, Jan. 26. N° 277.

In Praiſe of Laughter.

I AM one of that Claſs of Men who love to be *merry* as well as *wiſe*; and as I know no greater Sign of Mirth than *Laughter*, I chuſe that Method of expreſſing it: From this Cuſtom I have been reflected on for ſhewing more *Mirth* than *Wiſdom*; but in Defence of myſelf and the reſt of the *Laughers* of *Great Britain*, I have in this Letter undertaken to prove, that *Laughing* is rather the Sign of *Wiſdom* than *Folly*.——*Ride ſi ſapis*, that old Apothegm, *Laugh, if you are wiſe*, carries ſome Proof, that the *Ancients* entertain'd no mean Opinion of *Riſibility*. According to the Schoolmen the Definition of a Man is, *Animal Riſibile*, an *Animal that can laugh*; then if the Powers of *Diſcourſe*, and *Reaſon*, and *Laughter* be *all* equally proper to *Man* only, why ſhou'd not that Man be moſt wiſe who us'd the Power of *Laughing* moſt, as well as he who us'd moſt *Reaſon* in his *Diſcourſes*? ——I muſt confeſs there is an old *Latin* Adage,

Per Riſum multum poſſis cognoſcere Stultum.
By too much *Laughter* you a *Fool* may know.

And another more vulgarly known, *A Fool is known by much Laughing*; yet neither is to be taken in a Senſe that the *Laughers* themſelves are *Fools*, but that among them there is a *Fool* at whom the Wits laugh. That *Folly* makes *wiſe Men* laugh is indiſputable; wherefore *Eraſmus*, in his *Moriæ Encomium*, or *Praiſe of Folly*, hath made *Folly* herſelf ſay, ſhe made Beholders *laugh*; and that it is the Fools who are laugh'd at, none will contradict, who has had the good Fortune to be one of the *Wits* of the *Company*. *Nature* ſaw this Faculty of human Kind to be ſo neceſſary to its Species, that ſhe ſuffer'd us to be impor-tun'd to laugh by more Cauſes than to exerciſe any other of our *Powers*: For even Things *contrary* in themſelves produce this Effect, and we laugh *moſt* at Things which are *moſt* witty or *moſt* abſurd. That Laughter is a Sign of Wiſdom in a wiſe retired Man, may ſeem more difficult to aſſert; yet the Poet ſays in one Queſtion what we have not comprehended in ſeveral Lines, *Quid facit Canius tuus? Ridet.* And that *Democritus*, one of the *greateſt Laughers*, was one of the *greateſt Philoſophers* of the Age he liv'd in, none I believe will deny. *Heraclitus*, his *Contraſt Sage*, indeed was given to *Weeping*; but were they both now alive, I may venture to affirm more of our *modern Wiſemen* wou'd rather *laugh* at *Heraclitus weeping*, than *weep* with *Democritus laughing*. There is one Thing I have obſerved in my Converſation among Mankind, that ſeveral have *laugh'd* when others in Company have *laugh'd*, tho' at the ſame Time I have been aſſured they took not the *Joke*, but *laugh'd* only to conceal their *Ignorance*; which is a convincing Proof that Laughing they thought was an evident *Sign* of *Prudence* and *Wiſdom*.

DEMOCRITUS, *Junior*.

On

On the BUSTOES in the *Royal Hermitage*. By a Lady.

WHILE to our Queen each duteous bard conveys
The faithful tribute of exalted praise;
While genius, learning, all their force combine,
To make the numbers, as the theme, divine;
How shall a Cambrian muse, (obscure and mean,
The lowest, latest, of the tuneful train;
Too weak her wings, too tardy in her flight,)
Am aught their sterling coin, dare to present her mite?
O Queen! more learn'd than e'er Britannia saw,
Since our fam'd Tudor to the realm gave law.
O wife! more happy in thy lord alone,
Than in the pow'r and splendor of his throne.
O mother! blest in your illustrious race;
The guardian angels of our future peace!
O patroness of science! will't thou deign
T' accept from thy own sex, this artless strain?
Around the throne too dazling glories dwell;
Must I, most gracious Queen! approach thy cell?
Hail happy grotto! to thy blest retreat
Greatness retires, to be more truly great.
Here, by the sculptor's art, are well design'd
The busts of those, who dignify'd their kind.
Locke, Boyle, and Newton, Woollaston and Clarke,
Brighten those paths, which ignorance made dark;
Reason and arts, truth, moral and divine,
In their immortal works, unclouded shine.
Resemblance, the well-judging eye delights,
And the active soul, to semblant thought excites;
Intent, she exerts her faculties and powers,
Rises in thought, in contemplation towers.
Reason, that emanation of the mind,
Breaks forth in Locke, diffusive, and refin'd.
Wisdom and piety, their beams unite
To shine in Boyle, with strong convictive light;
Which, thro' the various works of nature, shews
God, the first source, whence all perfection flows.
Newton, th' all-wise Creator's works explores;
Sublimely, on the wings of knowledge, soars;
Th' establish'd order of each orb unfolds,
And th' omni-present God, in all, beholds:
If to the dark abyss, or bright abode,
He points, the curious still terminates in God.
The moral duties, Woollaston displays,
On nature's laws the firm foundation lays.
In Clarke, the christian purity appears,
Reveal'd religion, he severely clears
From mists of error, vapours of blind zeal,
Which chast her heav'n-born beauties, wou'd conceal;
From sanguine marks, which her pure whiteness stain'd,
And all her sacred truths pollated and profan'd.
Here reason, knowledge, primogeneal law,
Submit to faith, with reverential awe;
'Tis she, celestial grace! must those refine,
'Tis her impression stamps them all divine.
These are the worthies whom our glorious Queen
Delights to honour, in this solemn scene.
She consecrates their memory to fame,
Affixing theirs to her own deathless name.
While plenteous Thames flows from his crystal urn;
While ebbing tides, to ocean's bed return;
While circling waves around Britannia move;
While liberty and honour, Britons love;
While the fair moon reflects the solar ray,
And guides the motions of the swelling sea;
While the bright sun the golden day shall give,
With royal Caroline's these sages fame will live.

The MISTAKE.

ALL you, who Hymen's yoke would prove,
Come listen to my ditty:
The tale I sing may chance to move,
Your laughter, or your pity.
To be a wife full thirty years,
Nan various arts had try'd;
And often said with sighs and tears
She ne'er should be a bride.
To an old crone at length she went,
One fam'd for fat and fin;
Relates her cause of discontent,
And begs advice therein.
Oh thou! whose equitable skill,
Can dead men's thoughts supply;
Help me now living to my will,
And make it when I dye.
Assist P---c--la, Nanny cry'd,
And ease an old maid's mind,
For law-suits, wounds, and scars, thou pride
Of all the female kind:
O help me to some youthful mate,
And I thy fame will tell:
Assist me to avoid the fate
Of leading apes in hell.
Then may you see more happy days,
In being B———'s wife:
When dead, his Bee shall buz thy praise,
And C———ll shall print thy life.
Pleas'd with these words, th' experienc'd dame
To weeping Nanny said;
Once beauty's charms cou'd raise a flame,
And help the willing maid.
Our modern sparks, more cunning grown,
Court not like them of old:
For now each youth will doubly burn
For beauty and for gold.
Your wash'd and paint are idle stuff——
Give out that you are rich:
Of wooers then you'll have enough;
Or ne'er say I'm a witch.
Nan's soon best, as said the bagg,
With twenty amorous ninnies,
By shewing off a canvas bag
Of counterfeited guineas.
Among the rest a youth there comes
From bozzy Enyskillin;
By persecuting duns and bums
Drove here to seek a living.
A greater stranger, none than he
To honesty and pence:

Digitized by Google

Nor H——y *more a foe cou'd be*
To modesty and sense.
And tho' his brawny back, oh Nan!
With future hopes did win ye;
Will C—— *prov'd no more a man,*
Than signior Nicolini.
With eager haste the match they made,
Each other glad to take in;
Will's *still in debt,* Nan *still a maid,*
And both are prov'd mistaken.
And tho' dear Nan *poor* Will *offends,*
Transgressing nightly rules;
He makes the town a large amends,
By not increasing Fools.

P. P.

ODE for the new Year.

RECITATIVO.

TO George, *to* George, *our patriot king,*
The new and happy season sing.

AIR.

With high resounding lay,
Invoke the God of day,
That this auspicious morn may bear,
To his indulgent sway,
Progenial rounds of many a glorious year.

RECITATIVO.

Rude tho' our native strains may prove,
Yet flowing from the voice of love,
What equal sounds can charm the royal ear?

AIR.

Freedom, peace, and laws secure,
Well may make the subjects sing;
Smiling thus, while these endure,
Ev'ry hind at home's a king.
Would the mortal wish have more,
Than enjoying what we taste?
Cou'd distraction call'd to pow'r,
Give the world a nobler feast?

RECITATIVO.

To former reigns look back and see
What periods rival our felicity;
None we there shall find,
Unless to glory blind,
We wantonly confess,
That war than peace is greater happiness.

AIR.

What land, or what nation, tho' nearer the sun,
Throughout in its station has Britain *outdon?*
Whate'er in high measure our climate denies,
For use or for pleasure, the ocean supplies;
If gold or gems glaring we fetch from the mine,
We're not in the wearing burnt under the line;
Nor tho' our occasions far northward may roll,
Are starv'd like the nations froze under the pole:
Our flocks on the mountains are fleeces of gold,
Our valleys and fountains how fair to behold!
To Britain *subjected, the seas are her fence,*
While freedom protected, gives might to our prince;
Yet tho' to our wishes all nature we bring,
The boast of our wish is, Great George *is our king,*
While absolute princes take pride to annoy,
His glory commences where subjects enjoy.

RECITATIVO.

For ever might these blessings last,
If never full possession pall the taste:
Kind heaven seems to pour them down our due;
While to our prince, and to ourselves we're true.

CHORUS.

With high resounding lay,
Invoke the God of day;
That this auspicious morn may bear,
Progenial rounds of many a glorious year.

Next to the *Laureat*'s admirable *Ode*, (say the Writers of the *Grubstreet Journal*) we can present the Public with nothing so extraordinary as the *Bellman* of S. *James* his *Verses*; which have been equally the Entertainment of that polite Part of the Town this Season.

PROLOGUE.

To my loving Masters and Mistresses:

THIS Christmas *time, your pardon I implore,*
(My Masters) that I never rhym'd before.
You know the proverb says, that of a cat
The creature's skin is all that you can get.
Let, for this reason, then, my learned friends
Gracious, accept the all your Bell-man *sends,*
Since such you'll find most men of my degree,
Excuse the ignorance appears in me;
Because, when thus I write, I'm forc'd to go
And beg a little sense as school-boys do.
No Greek *nor* Latin, *has my* John Trott *head,*
But brings plain native English *in its stead.*
My masters courteous reverence will forgive,
The homely way in which you these receive;
And when you see me fairly write my name,
For England's *sake, wish all could do the same.*
Nay, I myself could not so much have done,
Had I been bred and born an eldest son,
But even as those may write who cannot think;
So I at crambo play with pen and ink,
And am call'd poet, 'cause I write in rhyme,
Th' account of how to pass our Christmas *time.*
So much for this — but I am sore afraid,
Tho' I wrote more, that you no more would read.
So masters, to my mistresses be true,
I say no more — past twelve o' clock. Adieu.

The EPILOGUE.

BEHOLD *the circling year is fairly run,*
My task is finish'd, till the next's begun;
Now 'midst the crowd which at this season flocks,
Promiscuously to beg a Christmas-box,
I, as a Bell man, nightly watch do keep,
I, as a poet, sing to those who sleep,
I, as a Beadle, little curs do whip,
Such little curs, as bark in prose or rhyme,
Do naughty tricks, and yelp in service time.

Verses on the Death of Mr. *Dennis.*

ADIEU, unsocial excellence! — *At last,*
Thy foes are vanquish'd, and thy fears are past!

Want,

Digitized by Google

Want, *the grim recompence of truth, like thine,*
Shall, now, no longer dim thy aſtſin'd ſhine:
To impatient envy, the diſdainful air,
The ſmart malignant, and the captious ſtare!
The furious petulance, the jealous ſtart;
The miſt of frailties, that obſcur'd thy heart!
Veil'd, in thy grave, ſhall unremember'd lie;--
For, theſe were parts, of Dennis, *born to die!*
But, there's a nobler ſcity, behind;
His reaſon dies not, and has friends to find.
Tho', here, revenge, and pride, withheld his praiſe,
No wrongs ſhall reach him, through his future days:
The riſing ages ſhall redeem his name;
And nations read him, into laſting fame.
In his defects, untaught, his labour'd page
Shall the ſame gratitude of time engage.——
Precept, ſome ſtory of his pitied woe,
Mix'd in faint ſhades, may with his mem'ry go,
To truth futurity, with gen'rous ſhame,
And backward caſt an unavailing blame
On times, too cold, to taſte his ſtrength of art;
Ye, warm contemners of too weak a heart!
Reſt, *in thy duſt,* —— *contented with thy lot;*
Thy good remember'd, and thy bad forgot!
'Tis more, than Cæſar, *and his* world *cou'd* give! —
Spread o'er his virtues, his few errors live!
'Till reas'ning brutes, whoſe ſpeck of ſoul wants room,
To lodge the juſt conception of his doom,
Dare, with lewd licenſe, peize *his* queſtion'd *fame;*
And blot the ſacred rev'rence of his name!

Paraphraſe on the firſt Pſalm.

Happy the man, who innocent and wiſe,
The peſt of wicked converſation flies;
Refuſes with ungodly men to ſit;
Starts at the guilt of irreligious wit,
Nor ſtares the dark cabals, where ſcoffers meet:
But meditates on God with pious awe,
And night and day enjoys his ſacred law.
Still ſhall he bloom, ſtill flouriſhing, and fair;
Like a tall tree, that ſhoots its boughs in air,
Faſt by the running ſtream; and ne'er deceives
Its owner's hopes; but ſpreads its verdant leaves;
Deep fixes in the mould its piercing root,
And in due ſeaſon bends with copious fruit.
What'e'er he does, ſtill providence ſhall bleſs,
And crown his juſt deſigns with wiſh'd ſucceſs.
A diff'rent fate ſhall unbleſs'd ſinners find,
Diſperſ'd like chaff before the driving wind.
And when at laſt ſtern juſtice ſhall appear
All trembling they ſhall ſtand, and pale with fear;
Nor dare, while black with malice, pride, and luſt,
To mingle with th' aſſembly of the juſt:
Who then (for God their ev'ry action knows)
Shall take their ſeats, where endleſs pleaſure flows;
Triumphant join the bright etherial quire,
And reign in light, while ſinners howl in fire.

On the *New Year:* Moſt humbly inſcrib'd to the Right Hon. the Lord *Onſlow.* By *Robert Taterſall,* of *Kingſton upon Thames.*

As when th' Arabian *wonder of the* Eaſt,
Worn out with years, deſires to be releaſt;
She ſues for death, and lab'ring builds her pile,
With twigs of caſſia, 'midſt the ſpicy ſoil;
From * *Titan's beams ſhe draws the gentle fire,*
Fann'd by her purple wings; and doth expire.
Cleans'd by theſe flames, from imperfections free
Her ſpotleſs aſhes, ſtrives again to be,
Whence a new Phœnix *vital breath obtains,*
And only dies more pure to live again:
So this new year, freſh-ſpringing, uſhers in
Pure and unſullied from defects of ſin:
Nature, adorn'd with veſtal innocence,
Springs forth, prolific, with a grateful ſenſe.
With infant beauties ſhe adorns the earth,
Select and pure, the firſt-fruits of her birth;
Till, riper grown by Sol's *reviving ray,*
Leaves grace the trees, and light prolongs the day.
With virgin beauties Flora *chaſte and fair,*
Pride of the ſpring, perfumes the ambient air.
When now through Cancer Phœbus *makes his way,*
Contracts the ſhades, and lengthens out the day.
Mature and perfect every thing appears,
And loaden fields depreſs their pendent ears.
Here Phœbus ſtops, *and gently doth decline,*
To re-aſſume the equinoctial line.
The days contract, the lengthen'd ſhadows fly;
The trembling leaves forſake their trees, and die.
Cold miſts ariſe, dark clouds the ſky o'erſpread,
Foreboding omens of the winter's dread.
Then let us with the ſpringing year increaſe
In budding virtue, love, and gentle peace;
Spotleſs and pure, as the unſullied year;
Chaſte as the virgin light that gilds our ſphere;
Growing in virtue, as the fruitful earth
Ripens to bleſs us with her copious birth.
So may we live betimes, for heav'n mature,
And make our calling and election ſure!
Bleſt by ſo good a king, *whoſe gracious ſway*
Demands the utmoſt homage we can pay;
A king to whom we owe our happy days,
Whoſe merits claim the choiceſt of our lays!
May many happy years conſpire to bleſs
His majeſty with laſting happineſs!
May peace attend and guard the new-born year!
Faction and ſtrife expire and diſappear!
May virtue flouriſh round our happy iſle,
Commerce increaſe, and plenty on us ſmile!
And may each year exceed the laſt like this,
And crown our land with an eternal bliſs!

* The Sun.

Verſes to a *Lady,* after a Quarrel.

Yes, fair Zelinda! *you have charms to move*
An hermit's heart, and make a ſtuick love;
But

Digitized by Google

But beauty should appear as virtue's shrine,
A casket clear that shew'd the gem within;
The brightest eye, that glories in disdain,
Strikes pleasure blind, and paints its rays in vain:
Good-nature dips in balm the feather'd dart,
And, tho' it flies unerring to the heart,
Heals its own wound, or lenifies the smart.
If then the magick charm of beauty fires,
And passion courts what reason most admires:
If all my wishes dote on your dear name,
And each fond moment still increase the flame;
Yet ev'n stern rigour's voice can ne'er reprove
Such modest hope, and such respectful love:
Tho' to a mortal I my vows prefer'd,
Such faultless vows an angel might have heard.
Say then, injurious fair! why you return
My gen'rous plea with insult, pride, and scorn?
Why must contempt pursue the lower still?
Or why will beauty use its power so ill?
When Venus smiles, the Graces round her play;
But, when she frowns, they fly displeas'd away.
If 'tis your joy to give your vassals pain,
A tyrant's curse will wait a tyrant's reign;
We may confess your pow'r, but must abhor your reign.

Epitaph on a young Lady. By *Richard Savage*, Esq;

CLOS'D are those eyes, that beam'd seraphic fire;
Cold is that breast, which gave the world desire;
Mute is the voice, where winning softness warm'd;
Where musick melted, and where wisdom charm'd;
And lovely wit, which, decently confin'd,
No pride e'er thought impure, no friend, unkind.
Cou'd modest knowledge, fair, untrifling youth,
Persuasive reason, and endearing truth;
Cou'd honour, shown in friendships most refin'd;
And sense, that shields th' attempted, virtuous mind;
The social temper, never known to strife;
The heighten'ing graces, that embellish life;
Cou'd these have e'er the darts of death defy'd,
Never——ah! never had Melinda dy'd!
Nor can she die——e'en now survives her name,
Immortaliz'd by friendship, love, and fame.

An *Epilogue* to the *Adelphi* of *Terence*, acted by the *King*'s *Scholars* at *Westminster School*, on *Nov.* 28, and *Dec.* 6. Spoken by *Demea*.

SINCE angry justice late her power essay'd,
To stop the progress of dramatic trade;
In earnest ended, what in jest begun,
And dropt the curtain ere the play was done;
An arch comedian wag compell'd has been,
To make his entrance in another scene,
To act a stormy part he ne'er before
Had play'd, and from low life descend to lower.
Perhaps you'll ask us, if our bard, and we,
Can stand the test of legal scrutiny?
Small privilege, I fear, can Terence have,
By birth and fortune, African and slave:
From their own parish far his persons come;
At Athens born, and bred, they strell'd to Rome.
But there the vagrants meet uncommon grace,
And e'en his worship Scipio signs the pass,
Where e'er they roam, of favour still secure,
If wit can favour claim, or language pure.
But who in court a plea of wit e'er saw?
And Latin, all must know, is dead in law.
Those reasons shall perhaps, if strictly try'd;
But, Sirs, I, Demea, take the milder side:
And those who carry summum jus so high,
I hope will change their minds, as well as I.
Let mercy temper rigour---- tho' I own,
I fear no other danger than your frown:
On Rome I little build, on Athens less;
Yet no commitment fear, or law distress;
I act by licence from the good queen Bess.

Acrostick, by a young Lady in the Country.

Maria, fairest of thy sex and best;
Ador'd by all; of ev'ry grace possest;
Renown'd for all that's good: to make thee shine,
Truth, beauty, wit, and innocence combine.

Here nature's master-piece at once we view,
And all her choicest gifts pour'd out on you.
Watch her, ye sylphs, that hourly guard the fair,
Keep from approaching ills your darling care:
Each nymph with me shall join to sing thy praise;
Repose and peace crown all thy future days.

Prologue to the *Eunuch* of *Terence*, lately acted by the young Gentlemen of *Cadington-School*, in *Hertford School*.

TO lose the gown with unbecoming rage,
And on devotion fall, to raise the stage;
To ransack brothels for the guilty scenes,
Or paint the villain happy in his chains;
'Twas task to others we consign'd: let G——
From dungeons fetch the hero of his play.
Let C——r by his exceeds gain applause;
Live, as he acts; and be the thing he draws:
The many various steps his writing apes,
Are but himself in just so many shapes.
To nobler sense attend, and beauties hear,
That charm'd a Roman and Athenian ear;
Such as Menander's warmer fancy thought,
And Terence to perfection's standard brought.
What, tho' our author one small sketch displays
Of just intrigues, and wanton Cupid's ways?
Yet couch'd and elegant the passion's shown,
And o'er the scene the nicest veil is thrown:
In ev'ry act some turn distinguish'd shines;
The scheme how curious, and how warm the lines!
With the fair virgin, who a part not bears?
Who gloves not at her charms? who melts not at her tears?

The

The courtly pimp and bully well appear,
In Gnatho's *cringe, and* Thraso's *flaſhing air.*
In fine contraſt *each can enough admire,*
The ſober, tipſy, fighting, ſwearing ſquire?
But after all, ſome here perhaps will ſay,
How came the Eunuch *hero of the play?*
Ladies, your leave, this Eunuch *to explain.*
The perſon then, ———
Not from the proud Seraglio's *priſon came;*
Unlike that herd in ev'ry thing, but name;
Such as might ſhine 'midſt Pruſſia's *ſtall batallions;*
And worth at leaſt a hundred of Italians:
Such as might earn a longing matron's preſſ:
In ſhort, juſt ſuch an Eunuch---- *as myſelf.*
Then ſay, ye fair, for ſay with truth you can,
You've ſeen the Eunuch *once,---that was a man.*

Cælia, or the *Toaſt* at *Fifty*.

OUR hearts at fifty, Cælia *ſtill alarms;*
Bloming *till* thirty, *ſhe at* fifty *charms:*
While of the famous toaſts a younger *train*
Have roſe to empire, *and have ſet again.*
The oak *thus thro' an* age *in* pomp *appears,*
And boaſts its glories at an hundred years:
While the gay, gaudy flowers *of a* day,
Quickly ſpring up, and quickly *fade away.*

To *Will. Drama* on his *new Play*.

DRAMA, *ſhould pointed jeſts thy humour hit;*
Thou ſwear'ſt they are the quinteſſence *of wit.*
They ought to be: for five ſtol'n *in one day,*
Are, Will, *the* quinteſſence *of thy* new play.

To the *Laureat* on his *laſt Ode*.

MOST laureat Bards *who* birth-day odes *have ſung,*
Seldom retain'd their firſt *keen* ſpirit *long!*
For in few words to ſay the ſelf-ſame thing,
Made the third Muſe to drop her flagging wing:
But, Colly, *thine, with no* ſuch weakneſs *curſt,*
Sings her laſt ode *as* ſweet *as was her* firſt.

The *Unbelieving Wife*, or the *Lying Husband*.

WHATE'ER Tom *tells for truth, if ſpouſe is ly,*
With modeſty ſhe hints, it is a lye!
Wars ſtreight enſue: ye Gods, ſuch wraths to ſooth,
Give her more Belief, or give to Tom *more Truth.*

An *Ode* to be ſung, at a Meeting of ſome *Floriſts* at the *Bowling-Green-Houſe* at *Iſlington*.

RECITATIVO.

YE ſons of Flora, *come in worſhip join,*
And pay your adorations at her ſhrine:
Summons your brethren, *call her* votaries *forth,*
From eaſt, *from* weſt, *and from the* ſouth *and* north:
To her theſe ſolemn feſtivals *belong;*
Who charms our ſenſes, and who warms our ſong.
Come join with me, revere her ſacred name;
And thus in tuneful ſounds your joys proclaim.

AIR. *Goddeſs! in thy bright* form *deſcend,*
With blooming garlands *in thy hand;*
Thy ſhining laurels *ſhall adorn*
A race of mortals yet unborn.
On thy fair altars *they new* trophies *raiſe,*
And ſing, like us, their lateſt breath in praiſe.
Thy beauties always new will prove,
And raiſe our wonder, and our love:
Beauties! that here in luſtre *ſhine,*
That ſpeak thy love, and power *divine;*
Beauties! *that deck the* boſom *of the* fair,
And rival'd only by the ſweetneſs *there.*

CHORUS.

Behold us then aſſembled here,
To ſhew our joy, and own thy care;
And hail with grateful ſong *the new-born year.*

Verſes, to the unknown Author of the *Rover reclaim'd*.

THE *low-brow'd Muſe, that gives* malignance *birth,*
At firſt excites our anger, *as our* mirth:
For, gen'rous hearts wou'd, uſefully, *correct;*
Not ſpare the fault, *but ſtill the* man *reſpect.*
Touch'd, by a rev'rence, to the ſpecies *due,*
Fain wou'd they laugh, without deſpiſing *too.*
Raſh, and by no juſt impreſſions aw'd,
The ſcurril witling *ſpreads his joke too broad:*
Straining at humour, *lets* diſcernment *fall;*
And laughs at *all, by turns, to* laugh with *all.*
Not ſo thy guardian ſcene! whoſe manner ends,
Warring on guilt, wou'd innocence defend. ----
From the falſe rover, *ſtrips his amorous* art;
That his true form *may fright the fair one's heart:*
And reſcu'd beauty be, by one man, dreſs'd,
In arms of temper'd proof, againſt the reſt.
The loom, *thus* fine, *how bad'ſt thou* weav'd amiſs, [*thou!*
To thread coarſe laughter, *thro' a theme, like*
'Twere an affront to woman's worth! --- for, here,
Not to be grave, *were* --- not *to be* ſincere.
Nor, let the taſte of fools betray the wiſe,
A cheap *applauſe, before a* juſt, *to prize:*
Oft, we approve, *where but to* ſmile *we ſeem;*
But, where we laugh *the* moſt, *we* leaſt eſteem.
This, ------ *the deſerving purpoſe of thy play*
Compels a ſtranger's *grateful verſe to ſay:*
Who felt a pleaſure, thouſands ſoon will feel,
And judg'd it mean, *that pleaſure to conceal.*

MUSOPHILUS.

On the *New-Year's Ode*. (See p. 36.)

WHETHER *high-ſounding nonſenſe pleaſe us beſt;*
Or groweling nonſenſe ſuit our genius more;
In the immortal Cibber's *yearly* odes,
Full ſatisfaction we are ſure to find.
Hail (happy poet) able to compoſe
Nonſenſe, or low, or high; or both to join
In the ſame wond'rous piece! O for a ſhare
Of thy rare ſecret! ------ *But I muſt reſtrain*
My forward wiſhes, for thy excellence
Conſiſts in darkneſs. Then go on; and ſpread

Digitized by Google

Darkneſs around thee each revolving year.
Let others boaſt of perſpicuity:
Thine is the praiſe to be compleatly dark.
Cimmerian *darkneſs was a proverb once;*
Cibberian *darkneſs is a proverb now.*

An Operatical Epiſtle to a Friend in the Country, *Dec.* 28.

For the Ouverture play.

ADAGIO. Chevy-Chace.

ALLEGRO. Lumps of Pudding.

AIR I. Oh! Ponder well.

[Beggar's Opera.

O H! ponder well, be not ſevere,
So ſave a wretched wight,
Sbou'd rage prevail, and ſbou'd you rail,
Alas! 'twou'd kill me quite.

RECITATIVO.

Dear Sir, ſo many and ſo often times,
Sheets fraught with nonſenſe I to you have ſent,
That you ſurprize'd at nought can be I gueſs,
To this what urg'd me is of ſmall importance,
Howe'er 'tis fit I tell you.

AIR II. Since laws were made in e'ery degree.

[ibid.

Since of late operatical thingums are grown,
In vogue('tis ſuppos'd) both in country and town,
And nothing we find will glibly go down,
But ſol fa la.
Since meaning or wit, few palates have hit,
And criticks ne'er mind, and ne'er meddle with it,
Methought I might venture to trifle a bit,
With a ſol fa la.

RECITATIVO.

Certain I am this way the leaſt of any,
Your taſte and judgment I ſhall entertain,
But 'tis the faſhion now with us in town,
Which ſcribblers muſt ſubſcribe to.

AIR III. Patty's Mill.

Let ſenſe and vigour reign,
In Pope's *melodious page,*
Ah! what avails the ſtrain,
In this diſcerning age!
When wit and art are vain,
Who wou'd the tryal make,
Or riſque the town's diſdain,
For ſenſe or meaning's ſake?

RECITATIVO.

O' th' muſes I have read, and poets who,
Us'd to be rapt, inſpir'd, and all that,
Tempora mutantur, *now the times are chang'd.*

AIR IV. Tho' late I was a cobler's wife.

[Devil to pay.

Of old we read of nymphs *that ſtray'd,*
Parnaſſus' *heights upon a,*
And Bards *of fame, that ſipp'd the ſtream,*
Of heav'nly Helicon *a,*
But now alas! 'tis come to paſs,
Such beings all are flown a,
Both muſe *and* bard, *without regard,*
Have left us all alone a.

RECITATIVO.

Wonder you will not, I preſume, nor think
I tell a fib, if now I ſay that we
Every you gents that in the country live
Unpoſſeſs'd with the follies of the town.
(Sometimes not always) now eſpecially
When Chriſtmas *comes, with ale, and mince pies,*
Attended blith, and alſo clever girls.

AIR V. Whilſt I gaze on *Chloe* trembling.

Whilſt a beauteous train ſurrounding,
With perpetual May *you're bleſt,*
Joy in various ſports abounding,
Still careſſing and careſs'd;
We alas! in town abide,
Without a gambol, or a game,
No good-fellowſhip's deſery'd,
And nought of Chriſtmas *but the name.*

RECITATIVO.

Reflection moſt heart-breaking!

AIR VI. To you fair ladies now at hand.

Around in graceful order ſet,
You cloſe methinks the fire,
Whilſt harmleſs jokes and ſprightly wit,
To cheat the night conſpire;
The mirthful jeſt goes ſweetly round
And kiſſes and content abound,
With a fal tal ta ral.

AIR VII. How happy cou'd I be with either!

[Beggar's Opera.

And now for a catch or a riddle,
Each nymph *into ſmile to provoke;*
Or Newton *do thou take thy fiddle,*
And ſtrike up the bonny black joke.

AIR VIII. In the days of my youth I cou'd bill like a dove.

[ibid.

If any look gruff, or ſhou'd chance to be ſad,
May ſhe live to grow old, and (what's worſe) die a maid.
Fal tal te ral.

AIR IX. Pretty Polly ſay.

Each is now prepar'd,
Lads and laſſes pair'd,
And now the ſprightly muſick's heard,
All alike inviting.
Love and joy,
With alloy,
Each employ,
Ev'ry breaſt delighting,
Skipping, tripping, e'ery where,
Whiſking, friſking, void of care.
Oh! the charming, charming clear.
End with Bobbing Joan.

J. M.

PLAISTOW. A POEM.

UPON a fertile ſpot of land,
Do's Plaiſtow, *thriving* Plaiſtow, *ſtand.*
The ſea, which wholſome rowl'd his flood,
And hither brought the fatt'ning mud,
Has left a richneſs *in the ſoil,*
That well rewards the peaſant's toil.
One ſide the level marſhes *ſees,*
And all is interſpers'd with trees.
From hence the ſilver Thames *appears,*
And the wing'd veſſels *which he bears;*
In which the waſt ſupplies of trade
To fam'd Auguſta *are convey'd.*

A

A pleasing sight to see them ride,
With sails unfurl'd, with wind *and* tide!
From hence to our delighted eyes,
Do Greenwich *regal spires arise;*
Those stately domes, in which the poor,
And aged Tar, *with bounteous store,*
Is richly fed; a happy case,
That they can die in penteous peace,
Who for their king, *and* country's *good,*
Have spent their strength, and youthful blood.
Here, Woolwich, *also o'er a green*
And fruitful marsh, *that lies between,*
We hence behold; thou art not poor
In dreadful arms, *and naval* store,
For Britain's *safety. Please our eyes,*
With curious fire-works in the skies;
But silent all thy cannon *keep,*
Nor let their thunder break our sleep.
But, wand'ring muse, *no flights pursue;*
Keep Plaistow *always in thy view.*
Grand ships *may sail where'er they please,*
But little vessels coast the seas.
A lofty genius may explore
New regions, but keep thou the shore
Within thy ken; those dangers foun,
On which the bold *and* foolish *run.*
You, that a soft retirement *chuse,*
And to a point contract your views,
May here enjoy a safe retreat
From pomp, *and ev'ry thing that's great.*
Here are you free from noise and strife,
And all those carking cares of life,
That plague the town; *from jilting jade,*
From nauseous fops, and bites in trade.
With wholesome fare our villa's *flor'd.*
Our lands the best of corn *afford.*
Not Hartf rd *wheat, or* Derby *rye,*
Or Ipswich *peas, can ours out-vye;*
Let Irish wights *no longer boast*
The fam'd potatoes *of their coast;*
Potatoes *now are* Plaistow's *pride,*
Whole markets are from hence supply'd.
The largest * Ox, *that* England *bred,*
Was in our grassy pastures fed;
Nor finer mutton *can you spend,*
Than what our fatt'ning marshes *send;*
And in our farmers *yards you find,*
Delicious fowls *of ev'ry kind;*
Whose cellars *hardly ever fail,*
To keep a cask *of nappy* ale;
These blessings *with a* friend *sincere,*
Can furnish out the best of cheer.
Around our fields bold Nimrod's *sons*
With hounds, *or* nets, *or* lethal *guns,*
Pursue the game. *The* hare *in vain,*
Swift as the wind, flies o'er the plain;
In vain the chucking partridge *glides*
Thro' thorny brakes, or skulking hides
Hit head in grass; the fatal lead
No sooner flies, but strikes 'em dead.
Does curious fruit *your* palate *please?*
Profusion wantons in our trees.
The pippin, *and the* Windsor-pear
Grow ripe, in their perfection here.
Our orchards *hit each taste that comes,*
With grapes, nuts, berries, medlars, plums.
Walk thro' this garden, view this wall,
How plump this peach! *nor is it small.*
These apricocks, *ripe to decay,*
Won'd in your mouth dissolve away.
What flavour! what delicious juice,
These nect'rines *to the tongue produce!*
And what more lovely can you see,
Than those red cherries *on the tree?*
Come here; for what I need not tell,
Ambrosial *sweets will meet your smell.*
Pinks, roses, lillies *to your eyes*
At once in gay confusion rise.
Wild variegated scenes appear,
And mingled sweets perfume the air.
Vain tulip! *now so richly dress'd,*
And proudly tall above the rest;
Like haughty mortals, *e'er so high,*
Thou soon must wither, droop and die.
Long had my muse, *(whose friendly aid*
I often, ere engag'd in trade,
Had try'd,) since then repuls'd my vows;
And left me dull to write in prose.
No learning cou'd inspire my strain,
And I invok'd her help in vain.
But, Plaistow, *thy salubrious* air,
Thy rural walks, *thy* fields *so fair,*
Thy silent shades, so sweet, so plain,
Have brought her to me once again;
For which in these unlabour'd lays,
I sing thy just deserving praise.
Delusive trade! *thy fair deceit*
Did my unguarded judgment cheat;
By thee misled, I meanly chose
For noble verse, *thy grov'ling* prose;
But I from hence renounce thy charms,
And like a serpent, shun thy arms:
For when I yielded to thy vile embrace,
I left a faithful muse, *reproach, disgrace!*
And took thee, jilting baggage, *in her place.*

QUINTILIANUS ICENUS.

God *and* Nature *distinct Beings. Occasioned by the* Essays *on* Man.

MIRAC'LOUS being! which we *nature* call,
Expressing all things, and express'd in all!
Explain, O mystick *nature*, thy first cause;
Unalter'd institutes; eternal laws.
Stand forth, O *nature!* if you've strength to stand
When not uplifted by divine command;
Or own, dependent being, this decree,
Nought once you was, and nought again shall be.
O'er thee a genial providence presides;
The wheels of motion, springs of matter, guides:
Doubted in private, publickly receiv'd,
By no man understood, by all believ'd.
To this soul-moving influence they submit
The verge of reason, and the bounds of wit.

* Mr *Rutland's* of this Town, sold for 100 Guineas.

Art may direct, and *nature* may design,
But human thought proceeds from thought divine.
Our creed's unanswer'd, and our faith's unmov'd,
So fairly ſtated, and ſo ſtrongly prov'd.

SONG.

ATTEND, ye ever tuneful ſwains,
Who in perſuaſive lulling ſtrains,
Of *Chloe* ſing, or *Phillis*;
Tho' mean my ſkill, and rude my verſe,
Upbraid me not, while I rehearſe
The charms of *Molly Willis*.

To beautify my artleſs thought,
No ſimile ſhall here be brought
From roſes, pinks, or lillies:
Some common beauties they may hit;
But ſure no ſimile can fit
The charms of *Molly Willis*.

A ſimile to match her hair,
Her riſing forehead, round and fair,
Above my greateſt ſkill is:
How then, ye ſwains, ſhall be expreſt
The eyes, the lips, the heaving breaſt,
Of deareſt *Molly Willis*?

She's not like *Venus* on the flood,
Or as ſhe once on *Ida* ſtood;
Nor mortal *Amaryllis*.
Frame all that's beautiful and fair,
Of pleaſing form and winning air,
And that is *Molly Willis*.

Tho' time ſhou'd wear her charms away,
(All beauty muſt in time decay)
Within her pow'r there ſtill is
A charm more laſting to ſecure,
I mean the virt'ous mind and pure
Of deareſt *Molly Willis*.

On reading the Rhapſody *on* Poetry.

I'D aſk the reaſon why the D——
Pours out ſo much poetick ſpleen?
The reaſon! why 'tis very plain.
The holy man ſees merit ſlighted,
And draws his pen to have it righted:
Am I (thinks he) (a man of wit,
And of no common ſenſe) not fit
To grace the lawn, as well as they
Who only preach, write proſe, and pray?
I'll ſcourge, with my poetick ſting,
My friend, my country, and my king;
And libel, till preferr'd, with all the care
A ſkilful coachman drives ye to a hair.
Then ſpight of him who bid the * queen
Firſt make a chriſtian of the D——,
Wrap up his ſleeves in ſacred lawn,
And keep his conſcience for a pawn.

The reaking ſteam ſtill upward flies,
But ceaſes, when condens'd, to riſe;
The D——, when once condens'd by lawn,
Will ſink to proſe and learn to fawn,
Will lay aſide his angry rod,
And peradventure ſerve his G——.

Cætera deſiderantur.

* *Queen* Anne.

On the Roſe: *From* Anacreon.

IN the garland-bearing ſpring,
To the roſe I ſtrike the ſtring,
Join the conſort while I ſing.
Scented firſt by heav'nly breath,
Sprung the roſe for man beneath,
Fragrant bloſſom! yielding joy,
Dear to *Venus* and her boy;
To the Graces dear, in hours
Full of love, and full of flow'rs;
To the Muſes it belongs,
Subject of poetic ſongs!
Sweet to him, who haply ſtrays,
Doubtful, flow thro' thorny ways:
Sweet to her, who from the ſtalk
Plucks it in her morning's walk;
That her virgin hand may move
To her breaſt the flow'r of love.
From the roſe what pleaſures riſe,
To the gay, and to the wiſe!
This with gladſom wreath inveſts
Vernal and autumnal feaſts;
Grace and ornament affords
To our altars, and our boards.
Roſes all that's fair adorn,
Roſy-finger'd is the morn,
Roſy-arm'd the nymphs are ſeen,
Roſy-ſkin'd is beauty's queen.
Theſe the ſick and languid pleaſe,
Nay the dead are deck'd with theſe,
Theſe can even conquer time,
Since, when faded from their prime,
Still they breathe perfume, and hold
Youthful odour when they're old.
Say we whence the roſe's bloom;
When, from the neglected foam,
Hoary ocean *Venus* gave,
Dew-beſp inkled from the wave;
When *Minerva*, fierce and fair,
Queen of tumult, and of war,
Iſſu'd from the head of *Jove*,
Dreadful to the realms above:
Then the gen'ral mother earth
Teem'd, and bore a flow'ry birth,
New-born roſe, producing thee,
Various, beauteous progeny!
See the Gods in council meet!
See the ſoil with nectar ſweet
Soft they tinge! and quick the roſe
Sacred to *Lyæus* glows;
Deathleſs flow'r divinely born!
Glorious offſpring of the thorn!

The

Digitized by Google

The GENTLEMAN's

Monthly Intelligencer.

JANUARY, 1734.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2.

THIS Morn. about 10 o'Clock his ſerene Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* ſet out from *Kenſington* for the *Bath*, in one of his Majeſty's Body-Coaches, attended by Sir *Clement Cotterel*, Knt. Maſter of the Ceremonies, Dr. *Teiſſier*, and Dr. *Scholten*, one of his Highneſs's Phyſicians.

SATURDAY, 5.

This Afternoon his ſaid Highneſs arriv'd at *Bath*, at his Lodgings at *Weſt-Gate-Houſe*, amidſt the Acclamations of a vaſt Number of Spectators.

TUESDAY, 8.

The Ballot of the *York-Buildings* Company, Whether the Company ſhould apply to Parliament this next Seſſion, for obtaining Relief to the Company, and for a Bill to enable them to ſettle Matters with their Creditors in ſuch a Manner as the Wiſdom of Parliament ſhall think proper? was caſt up, and found to be in the Affirmative, for the Queſtion 342, againſt it 234.

The States-General of the United Provinces, about this Time, ordered Mr. *Hop*, their Miniſter at this Court, to notify their Concluſion of a Neutrality with *France*, and to propoſe at the ſame Time to his Majeſty, to undertake, in Conjunction with their High-Mightineſſes, the Mediation of the Diſputes of *Europe*, in order to prevent the fatal Conſequences of a War between the moſt *Chriſtian* King and the Emperor.

TUESDAY, 15.

This Night there was a great Meeting of the Druggiſts, and other Dealers in Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate, when after a long Debate, they came to a Reſolution for chuſing a Committee to attend the *Eaſt-India* Company, and deſire them to join in a Petition to Parliament for taking off the Exciſe-Duty upon thoſe Commodities.

WEDNESDAY, 16.

The Lords of the Admiralty ordered 18 Sail of Ships to be got ready for Sea-Service as expeditiouſly as poſſible; among which, are the *Britannia*, a 100 Gun Ship, two 90 Gun Ships, and 15 other Ships of the Line.

The Ships before put in Commiſſion received Orders to get mann'd as ſoon as poſſible, and to receive all Hands that come to enter on board.

THURSDAY, 17.

This Day his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and open'd the Seſſion of Parliament with the following moſt gracious *Speech* to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE War, which is now begun, and carried on, againſt the Emperor, with ſo much Vigour, by the united Powers of *France*, *Spain*, and *Sardinia*, is become the Object of the Care and Attention of all *Europe*; and though I am no Ways engaged in it, and have had no Part, except by My good Offices, in thoſe Tranſactions, which have been declared to be the principal Cauſes and Motives of it, I cannot ſit regardleſs of the preſent Events, or be unconcerned for the future Conſequences of a War, undertaken and ſupported by ſo powerful an Alliance.

If ever any Occaſion required more than ordinary Prudence and Circumſpection, the preſent calls upon Us to uſe Our utmoſt Precaution, not to determine too haſtily upon ſo critical and important a Conjuncture, but to conſider thoroughly what the Honour and Dignity of My Crown and Kingdoms, the true Intereſt of My People, and the Engagements We are under, to the ſeveral Powers We are in Alliance with, may in Juſtice and Prudence require of Us.

Digitized by Google

I have therefore thought it proper to take Time to examine the Facts alledged on both Sides, and to wait the Reſult of the Councils of thoſe Powers, that are more nearly and immediately intereſted in the Conſequences of the War, and to concert with thoſe Allies, who are under the ſame Engagements with Me, and have not taken Part in the War (more particularly the States General of the United Provinces) ſuch Meaſures as ſhall be thought moſt adviſeable for Our common Safety, and for reſtoring the Peace of *Europe*.

The Reſolutions of the *Britiſh* Parliament, in ſo nice a Juncture, are of too great Moment not to be carefully attended to, and impatiently expected, by all, and not leaſt by thoſe, who will hope to take Advantage from your Determinations, whatever they ſhall be, and to turn them to the Prejudice of this Kingdom. It muſt therefore be thought moſt ſafe and prudent thoroughly to weigh and conſider all Circumſtances, before we come to a final Determination.

As I ſhall have, in all My Conſiderations upon this great and important Affair, the ſtricteſt Regard to the Honour of My Crown, and the Good of My People, and be governed by no other Views, I can make no Doubt, but that I may entirely depend on the Support and Aſſiſtance of My Parliament, without expoſing My ſelf, by any precipitate Declarations, to ſuch Inconveniences, as ought, as far as poſſible, to be avoided.

In the mean Time, I am perſuaded, you will make ſuch Proviſions, as ſhall ſecure My Kingdoms, Rights, and Poſſeſſions, from all Dangers and Inſults, and maintain the Reſpect due to the *Britiſh* Nation: Whatever Part, it may, in the End, be moſt reaſonable for Us to act, it will, in all Views, be neceſſary, when all *Europe* is preparing for Arms, to put Ourſelves in a proper Poſture of Defence. As this will beſt preſerve the Peace of the Kingdom, ſo it will give Us a due Weight and Influence in whatever Meaſures We ſhall take in Conjunction with Our Allies: But ſhould the Defence of the Nation not be ſufficiently provided for, it will make Us diſregarded abroad, and may prove a Temptation and Encouragement to the deſperate Views of thoſe, who never fail to flatter themſelves with the Hopes of great Advantages from Publick Troubles and Diſorders.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I ſhall order the Eſtimates to be laid before you of ſuch Services, as require your preſent and immediate Care. The Augmentation, which will be propoſed for the Sea Service, will be very conſiderable; but I am confident it will be thought by you reaſonable and neceſſary. I muſt particularly recommend to your Care the Debt of the Navy, which has every Year been laid before you; but, from the preſent Circumſtances of the Times, I believe you will think it now requires ſome Proviſion to be made for it, which cannot well be longer poſtponed, without manifeſt Detriment to the Publick Service.

As theſe extraordinary Charges and Expences are unavoidable, I make no Doubt but you will effectually raiſe the Supplies neceſſary for defraying of them with that Readineſs and Diſpatch, and with that juſt Regard to the true Intereſt of My People, which this Parliament has hitherto ſhewn upon all Occaſions.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is at all Times to be wiſhed, that the Buſineſs of Parliament might be carried on free from Heats and Animoſities, and with that Temper, which becomes the Juſtice and Wiſdom of the Nation: At this Time it is more particularly to be deſired, that this Seſſion may not be protracted by unneceſſary Delays, when the whole Kingdom ſeems prepared for the Election of a new Parliament; an Event which imploys the Attention of all *Europe*: And I am very well pleaſed, that this Opportunity offers of taking again the Senſe of My People in the Choice of a new Repreſentative, that the World may ſee how much their true Sentiments have been miſtaken, or miſrepreſented. Thoſe who ſee and hear only at a Diſtance, may eaſily be impoſed on, and from thence conceive falſe Hopes or Fears; but I am confident a little Time will effectually remove all groundleſs Surmiſes, and it will be found that *Great Britain* is always ready to act that Part, which the Honour and Intereſt of the Nation calls upon them to undertake.

The Hon. *John Poulet*, Eſq; commonly call'd Lord *Hinton*, eldeſt Son to the Right Hon. the Earl *Poulet*, was called up by Writ to the Houſe of Peers, by the Stile and Title of *John* Lord *Poulet* of *Hinton St. George*; and was introduced into the Houſe of Peers accordingly; as were alſo the Lord *Talbot* of *Henſell*, Lord Chancellor, and the Lord *Hardwicke*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench*; alſo his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, and his Grace the Duke of *Athol*, one of the 16 Peers for *Scotland*.

FRIDAY, 18.

The Right Hon. the Houſe of Lords waited on his Majeſty at St. *James*'s, with a moſt dutiful and loyal Addreſs of Thanks for his moſt gracious Speech from the Throne; to which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

My Lords,

I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Addreſs. The Satisfaction you expreſs in my conſtant Attention and Endeavours for preſerving the publick Peace and Tranquillity, and promoting the Intereſts of my People, is extreamly acceptable to me; and as the Honour and Dignity of my Crown, and the Good of my Kingdoms, are

Digitized by Google

are my ſole View, you may be aſſured of the Continuance of my Care and Vigilance, for theſe deſirable Ends, and of my firm Reſolution in all Events, to take ſuch Meaſures as may beſt anſwer the Confidence you repoſe in me, and ſecure the Safety and Happineſs of the Nation.

Count *Kinſki*, his *Imperial* Majeſty's Ambaſſador at this Court, as likewiſe the Count *de Montijo*, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador, and the *Ruſſian* and *Saxon* Miniſters, diſpatched Expreſſes to their reſpective Courts, with Copies of his Majeſty's Speech to both Houſes of Parliament; as did alſo the *Dutch* Envoy to the *Hague*, and Mr. *Chauvigni* to *Paris*.

The Seſſions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when the ten following Malefactors received Sentence of Death, *viz.* *William Symonds* and *Samuel Steel*, for a Robbery on the Highway near *Kenſington*, on the Information of *William Fridzar*, one of their Accomplices. *George Peters* and *William Symonds*, for a Robbery on the Highway, on the Evidence of *Ralph Mitchell*, formerly an Evidence againſt *Brown*, *Whitlock*, and others, for robbing Col. *Des Romain* at *Paddington*. *George Cottrell*, for Burglary; *James Belford*, for a Street-Robbery; *Henry Tilſon* and *Henry Worral*, for Burglary; *James Macdonald*, for a Robbery on the Highway; and *John Trevers*, a Youth about 13 Years of Age, for Burglary.

About this Time we had an Account from *Bath*, that the Sheriffs of the City of *Briſtol*, with *Abraham Elton*, Eſq; having been deputed by the Corporation, to pay the Compliments of the Body to his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, on his Arrival at the firſt mentioned Place, and to give him an Invitation to *Briſtol*, had an Audience of his Highneſs, to which they were introduced by Sir *Clement Cotterell*; on which Occaſion *Michael Pope*, Eſq; Senior Sheriff, addreſs'd himſelf to his Highneſs in the following Manner.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

We have the Honour to attend your Highneſs from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City of Briſtol. ——— *We have it in Command from them, to congratulate your Highneſs on your Arrival at this Place, where they hope your Health will be happily confirmed. They long for an Opportunity of paying their Duty in Perſon to a Prince of the illuſtrious Houſe of* Orange, *and therefore beg your Highneſs will be pleaſed to honour the City of* Briſtol *with your Preſence before you leave this Part of the Kingdom.*

His Highneſs receiv'd the Meſſage in a moſt gracious Manner, and was pleaſed to ſignify his Intention of viſiting *Briſtol*, before his Return to *London*, if his Health ſhould permit, (which we have had frequent Accounts was very much mended.)

SATURDAY, 19.

The Hon. the Houſe of Commons waited on his Majeſty with a dutiful and loyal Addreſs, to which his Majeſty return'd the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I return you my Thanks for this very dutiful, affectionate, and loyal Addreſs; and for the Confidence you repoſe in me, which, you may be aſſured, ſhall always be employed for the Honour of my Crown, and the true Intereſt of my People.

MONDAY, 21.

The Ballot taken by the *York-Buildings* Company, upon the Queſtion for making a Call of one Half *per Cent.* on the Proprietors, in order to proſecute the Company's Application to Parliament, and to carry on their other Affairs, was cloſed, when upon caſting up the Votes, they ſtood

For the Queſtion	386
Againſt it	216

WEDNESDAY, 23.

A moſt barbarous Murder was perpetrated at *Coventry*, on the Bodies of *Mary Starkey* and *Anne* her Neice, by a Relation, who being out of Buſineſs for ſome Time, lodged in the Houſe with them, and not being ſupplied with Money as uſual, took the Opportunity of plundering the Houſe, and afterwards to murder the two unhappy Women; which being noiſed abroad, he was taken on Suſpicion, and being carried before a Magiſtrate, to whom he made a Confeſſion of the Fact, he was committed to the County Gaol.

THURSDAY, 24.

This Evening one *Sarah Barnard*, who lodged at a Chandler's Shop, in *Creed Lane*, was barbaroufly murdered, as 'tis ſaid by her Landlord's giving her ſeveral Blows, the Wife ſtopping her Mouth in the mean Time with a Handkerchief, to prevent her crying out; whereupon they were carried before the Lord Mayor, and by him committed to *Newgate*, as were two other Perſons who were in the Houſe when the Murder was committed, to the *Compter*.

FRIDAY, 25.

Was held a general Court of the *S. S.* Company when a Dividend of One and a Quarter *per Cent.* was agreed on; as alſo to pay off great Part of the Company's Bonds.

At the Seſſions of the Peace for the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, Sir *John Gonſon* the Chairman, recommended it to the Conſtables to take up all Carmen, Draymen, *&c.* who ride on their Carts or Drays, and drive furiouſly thro' the Streets, not having another on Foot to guide the Horſe; which by an Act of 1 *Geo.* I. is a forfeiture of 10*s.* for every Offence, and in Default of Payment, the Offender to be committed to the Houſe of Correction to hard Labour for three Days.

The

Digitized by Google

The following is a Copy of the Declaration of the *Proteſtant Diſſenters* in *Briſtol* and *Glouceſterſhire*, now carrying thro' that County, where it is already ſigned by the leading Diſſenters in General.

As the Time is now approaching for a new Election of Repreſentatives to ſerve in the enſuing Parliament, we cannot but apprehend the Iſſue of ſuch a Choice to be, in the preſent Conjunfture of Affairs, of the utmoſt Importance to the Nation in general, and to ourſelves in particular, as Proteſtant Diſſenters.

And that we may purſue what is both our Duty and Intereſt, as we have always unifromly done, in Connexion with a ſtrict Regard to the Welfare of our Country, we think fit to declare our unanimous Reſolution, to employ all the Intereſt and Influence we have, in a juſt and proper Manner, that ſuch Gentlemen may be choſen to repreſent us, as are heartily well affected to his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and to the Proteſtant Succeſſion in his illuſtrious Family, which we eſteem our great Security, under God, as to all that is dearſt to us in this World, and whoſe known Principles lead them to aſſert and maintain both our Religious and Civil Liberties.

The Bounty Money on the Exportation of Corn, paid by the Government in the Year 1733, amounted,

At the Port of *London*, to	108,000*l.*
At the out Ports, to	22,000*l.*
In all	130,000*l.*

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

MR. *John Ferhill*, an eminent Attorney at Law in *Chichester*, married to Miſs *Norman* of the ſame Place, a 10,000*l.* Fortune.

Samuel Hall, of *Cobham* in *Surrey*, Eſq; to the only Daughter of *Thomas Patterſon*, Eſq; of *Wandſworth*, a 5000*l.* Fortune.

Capt. *Brett*, of the Hon. General *Biſſett*'s Regiment of Foot, to Miſs *Thompſon*, of *Glouceſter-ſtreet*, a 7000*l.* Fortune.

The Lady of his Excellency Gen. *Diemar*, Envoy from the Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, ſafely delivered of a Daughter.

—— *Knapper*, Eſq; married to Miſs *Atkinſon*, a conſiderable Fortune.

John Barnard, of *Maidenhead*, Eſq; to Miſs *Gale*, Daughter of *James Gale*, of *Reading*, Eſq;

Tho. Thornton, of *Kenſington-Square*, Eſq; to Miſs *Farington*, of *Spring-Gardens*, a 10,000*l.* Fortune.

The Lady of Sir *Joſeph Hutchens* ſafely delivered of a Son.

Wm. Stapleton, Eſq; married to Miſs *Hanbley* of *Derſet-Court*, a 10,000*l.* Fortune.

Mr. *Marſh* of *Hendon*, to Miſs *Sophia Meredith*, of *Warwick-Street*, St. *James's*.

Mr. *Sherwood*, of *Cliſton's-Inn*, to Mrs. *Clark*, Widow of Major *Clark*, a 10,000*l.* Fortune.

Manſell Powell, Eſq; High Sheriff for the County of *Hereford*, to Miſs *Hoar*, Grandaughter of the late Sir *Richd. Hoar*, Knt. formerly Lord Mayor of *London*, a young Lady of 100,000*l.* Fortune.

Sir *John Bennet*, of *Kirby* in *Yorkſhire*, and *Francis Egleſhore*, Eſq; of *York*, to two Daughters of *James Spragg*, Eſq; of *Malton* in the ſame County.

Lancelot Tolſon Tilly, Eſq; of the *Middle-Temple*, to Miſs *Biſman*, Daughter and only Child of *Gabriel Biſman*, of *Ranſted-Place-Houſe* in *Surrey*, Eſq;

James Phillips, jun. Eſq; Son of *James Phillips*, of *Pentipark* in *Carmarthenſhire*, Eſq; to Miſs *Price*, Siſter to the Wife of *John Campbell*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Pembrokeſhire*.

Counſellor *Ayloffe*, Son of Sir *Joſeph Ayloffe*, to Mrs. *Railton*, Relict of the late Juſtice *Railton*, of *Weſtminſter*; with whom he had a Fortune of 12,000*l.*

The Lady of *Samuel Sandys*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Worceſter*, ſafely delivered of a Daughter.

The Lady of the Lord *Harvey*, Vice-Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, delivered of a Daughter.

The Lady of the Hon. *Edw. Digby*, Eſq; Son of the Lord *Digby*, alſo brought to Bed of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

DEC. *John Innes*, M. D. Phyſician to *Herict*'s Hoſpital, *Edinburgh*.

Samuel Leland, Eſq; near *Grimsby*, *Lincolnſhire*.

George Preſcouſe, of *Great Ormond-Street* Eſq;

Sir *Solomon Sowale*, Bart.

Jan. Dr. Welbore Ellis, Lord Biſhop of *Meath* in *Ireland*.

Miſs *Jane Villars*, a near Relation to the Earl of *Jerſey*.

Mr. *Weſton*, Steward to *Bethlem* Hoſpital.

The Rev. Dr. *Sam. Harris*, Regius Profeſſor of Modern Hiſtory at *Cambridge*.

The Rev. Mr. *Ford*, Vicar of *Prieſtly*, *Hertfordſhire*.

The Rev. Mr. *Dean Jones*, at *Cunde*, near *Shrewsbury*.

Major *John Jenkins*, of the City Train-Bands.

The Rev. Mr. *Slingar*, Rector of *Eaſt Dynland*, near *Colcheſter*.

Gilbert Boſtock, Eſq; aged 90.

—— *Humerſtone*, Eſq; at *Walthamſtow*.

Major *Edw. Pidgeon*, an Officer on Half-Pay.

Joſeph Pilgrim, Eſq; at *Lewiſham* in *Kent*.

The

Digitized by Google

The celebrated Critick, Mr. *John Dennis*, who may be call'd, *The laſt Claſſick Wit of K. Charles's Reign.* He had certainly great Merit in the Commonwealth of Learning, but was unhappy for ſome Peculiarities that his Diſappointments in the World had ſeemed to make almoſt natural to his Temper, at leaſt as ſome were of Opinion, who made but ſmall Allowances for his unhappy Circumſtances. (See the Poem on him, p. 36.)

Edward Newnham, Eſq; at *Hummerton* near *Hackney*.

Samuel Morton, Eſq; at *Batterſea*.

The Rev. Mr. *Macquan*, Miniſter of St. *Mary's* at *Dover*.

Capt. *Kirke*, of General *Sabine's* Regiment.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Cole*, Matron of the *Charter-Houſe*, in the 69th Year of her Age.

John Gunter, Eſq; at *Hummerton*.

Capt. *Sweale*, an old *Weſt-Indian* Commander.

James Oughton, Eſq; at *Weymouth* in *Dorſetſhire*.

The Rev. Mr. *Thomas Cox*, Rector of *Stock*, and Vicar, for upwards of 40 Years, of *Bromfield*, *Eſſex*.

Edwyn Sandys, Eſq; ſecond Examinator of the High Court of *Chancery*.

William Peyto, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for the County of *Warwick*.

Thomas Hamilton, Eſq; at *Newcaſtle* in *Staffordſhire*, aged 96.

Rev. Mr. *Dally*, of *Sutton* near *Abingdon*, *Berks*.

Mr. *John Deacon*, Purſer of the *Elizabeth*, at *Portſmouth*.

Jacob Morland, Eſq; in new *Bond-ſtreet*.

Joſeph Taylor, Eſq; at *Rumford*.

Thomas Skirret, Eſq; in *Piccadilly*.

Thomas Sexton of *Cheſhire*, Eſq;

Thomas Hatton, Eſq; at *Barnes*, *Surrey*.

Dr. *Matthew Gape*, Fellow of *All-Souls*, *Oxford*.

The Right Hon. the Ld. Viſcount *Mickletwait*, who was created Viſcount *Mickletwait* of *Longford*, and Baron *Mickletwait* of *Portarlington* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by his late Majeſty King *George*; but his Lordſhip dying a Batchelor, his Titles are extinct.

About this Time we had an Account from *France* of the Death of the Right Hon. *William Stafford Howard*, Earl, Viſcount, and Baron of *Stafford*, a *Roman Catholick*.

Lady *Anne Carew*, Wife to Sir *William Carew*, Bart. Knight of the Shire for *Cornwal*.

Capt. *Tho. Graham* of *Pearce's* Regiment.

Rev. Dr. *Evans*, Senior Fellow of *Eton* College.

Mrs. *Cibber*, Wife of *Colley Cibber*, Eſq; Poet-Laureat to his Majeſty.

Jacob Fletcher, Eſq; at *Rochampton*, *Surrey*.

Joſhua Cooper, Eſq; at *Kenſington* Gravel Pits.

Sir *John Harman Whitfield*, at *Buckland*, *Dorſet*.

Rev. Mr. *William Eberſon*, M. A. Rector of *Cole Kerby*, in *Yorkſhire*.

Colonel *James Cunningham*, Lieutenant Governor of Fort *George* and *Inverneſs*. He was an old experienced Officer, having receiv'd his firſt Commiſſion from the P. of *Orange* (the late King *William*) before he embarked from *Holland*: He ſerved under his Majeſty during the whole War of *Ireland*, and under the Duke of *Marlborough*, all the Campaigns in *Flanders*, in both which Wars he receiv'd ſeveral dangerous Wounds.

Edw. Hughes, Eſq; Judge Advoc. of his Majeſty's Land Forces, and Member of Parliament for *Saltaſh* in *Cornwal*.

Mr. *Bate*, Attorney at Law, reputed worth 20,000l. at *Abingdon*, *Berks*.

Samuel Palmer, Eſq; at *Hackney*, in the Commiſſion of the Peace for *Middleſex*.

Michael Bridges, Eſq; in *Southwark*.

Mrs. *Elizabeth de Vaux*, ſole Daughter, and Heireſs of the late Sir *Theod. de Vaux*; of *Iſleworth*, Bart.

The Rev. Mr. *Hugh Lewis*, Vicar of *Llangranneg*, *Cardiganſhire*.

John Pettinger, Eſq; Comptroller of the Pipe in the Exchequer.

Lady *Millman*, in *Great Ormond-Street*.

Colonel *Charles Richards*, Commander of a Reg. of Foot on the *Iriſh* Eſtabliſhment.

George Lloyd, Eſq; in the Commiſſion of the Peace for the County of *Suſſex*.

John Thomas Woodhouſe, Eſq; (in the 82d Year of his Age,) F. R. S. Member of the Royal Academy of *Berlin* in *Pruſſia*, and of the Academies of the *Curious of Nature* in *Germany*, and of the *Noble Inſtitute* of *Bologna*, in *Italy*, and ſometime Groom of the Chambers, and Oculiſt to the late K. *James* IId.

Mr. *John Wilks*, ſen. an eminent Wholeſale Diſtiller in *Turnmill-ſtreet*, who had acquired a large Fortune by Trade, with a fair Character, and is ſaid to have died worth upwards of 100,000l.

Hon. Mrs. *Anne Douglaſs*, Relict of the late *James Douglaſs*, Eſq;

Philip Langdell, Eſq; in the Commiſſion of the Peace for *Middleſex*; at *Barnet*.

John Shaw, Eſq; an old experienc'd Officer.

Hon. Colonel *Charles Byng*, Uncle to the preſent Lord Viſcount *Torrington*.

Miſs *Green*, eldeſt Daughter to the Lord Biſhop of *Ely*.

The Lady of the Hon. *John King*, Eſq; Son of the Right Hon. the Lord *King*; of the Small Pox, in the 23d Year of her Age.

Mr. *Chriſtopher Manners*, who had been Steward and Butler to the ſeveral Lord Mayors, and Sheriffs of this City for 30 Years paſt, and thereby acquired a Fortune of 20,000l.

Eccle-

Digitized by Google

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *Harris* inſtituted to the Rectory of *Weſt Ogwell*, *Exon.* Mr. *John Pope* inducted into the Rectory of *Stoke Dabernon*, *Surrey.* Dr. *Donne*, made Prebendary of *Canterbury*, in the room of Dr. *Lynch*, made Dean. Mr. *Frederick Peer-Williams* preſented to the Rectory of *Rebeſtan*, *Pembrokeſhire.* Dr. *Bignall* to the Rectory of *Aſton-le-Wall*, *Northamptonſhire.* Mr. *Philip Lewis* collated to the Vicarage of *Llan-Byſter*, *Radnorſhire.* Mr. *James Griffiths* preſented to the Rectory of *Jordanſton*, *Pembrokeſhire.* Mr. *W. Goſling* to the Vicarage of *Littleborn*, *Kent.* Mr. *Colman* to the Rectory of *Shadingfield*, *Suffolk.* Mr. *Timothy Gilbert* to the Living of *Banbury*, *Oxfordſhire.* Mr. *John Hayward* to the Rectory of *Whittington*, *Glouceſterſhire.* *Arthur* Lord Biſhop of *Leighlin* and *Fernes*, made Biſhop of *Meath.* *Edward* Lord Biſhop of *Cloyne* tranſlated to *Leighlin*, &c. Dr. *George Berkeley*, Dean of *Derry*, promoted to the See of *Cloyne.* Mr. *George Stone*, Dean of St. *Edan*, made Dean of *Derry.* Rev. Mr. *Joſeph Storey*, made Dean of St. *Edan.* Dr. *Randall*, Prebendary of *Durham*, made Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, in room of the late Dr. *Sydall.* Mr. *Griffith*, Rector of *Eckington*, *Derby*, made Chaplain to the Prince. Mr. *Lancaſter*, Chaplain to his Royal Highneſs, created by the Archbiſhop of *York* Doctor of Laws. Mr. *Philip Morant*, collated to the Living of *Bromfield*, *Eſſex*, vacant by the Death of the Rev. Mr. *Cox.* Rev. Mr. *John Wilcox*, preſented to the Vicarage of *Cellumpton* in the County of *Devon*, worth 500*l. per Ann.* Mr. *Timothy Gilbert*, B. A. to the Living of *Banbury* in *Oxfordſhire*, worth upwards of 200*l. per Ann.* Mr. *Seddon*, by Mr. *Terry*, the Impropriator, to the Vicarage of *Warfield* in *Berkſhire.*

PROMOTIONS *Civil* and *Military.*

THE Hon. *Henry Bridges*, Eſq; a Relation to the Duke of *Chandos*, appointed Enſign in a Company in the Regiment of Foot commanded by Colonel *James Tyrrel.* *Thomas Curſey*, Gent. made a Lieutenant in the Regiment of Foot commanded by the Hon. *Stephen Cornwallis*, Eſq; Mr. *Roger Reyden*, made Surveyor of Houſes for *Cheſhire*, in the room of Mr. *Anthony Pennenare*, deceas'd. Mr. *Richard Standiſh*, Surveyor of Houſes for *Eſſex*, in the room of Mr. *Malding.* *Samuel Wilmot*, of *Oxford*, Eſq; made Receiver-General for that County, in the room of *Garrard Cocker*, Eſq; deceaſed. *Francis Sorrel*, Eſq; appointed Secretary to the Commiſſioners of Taxes, in the room of *Robert Manning*, Eſq; who reſigned. Sheriffs appointed, *viz.* for *Cambridge* and *Huntingdon*, William Thompſon, jun. Eſq; *Derby*, George More, Eſq; *Lincoln*, John Buiſſere, Eſq; *Oxon*, Francis Heywood, Eſq; *Somerſet*, Thomas Welman, Eſq; *Stafford*, Craven Kinnerſly, Eſq; *Brecon*, Charles Vaughan, Eſq; *Pembroke*, James Phillips, Eſq; *Henry Fane*, Eſq; one of the Under Clerks of the Treaſury, made Clerk of the Eſtreats in his Majeſty's Exchequer, in the room of *John Cooke*, Eſq; deceaſed.

His Majeſty was choſen Governor, Sir *Bybie Lake*, Bart. Sub-Governor, and *Charles Hayes*, Eſq; Deputy-Governor of the Royal *African* Company: And the following Gentlemen to be the Court of Aſſiſtants, *viz.* Sam. Aſhley, Eſq; Mr. Peter Aſſelin, Thomas Bradſhaw, Eſq; John Baker, Eſq; Mr. Tho. Bird, Tho. Bodicoate, Eſq; John Bodicoate, Eſq; Francis Bateler, Eſq; Mr. John Carr, Chriſtian Cole, Eſq; Robert Cruikſhank, Eſq; Mr. John Dale, Daniel Finch, Eſq; John Gaſcoyne, Eſq; Mr. John Goddard, Mr. John Hickman, John Laroch, Eſq; Charles Lloyde, Eſq; Henry Parſons, Eſq; Benj. Periam, Eſq; Tho. Revel, Eſq; Mr. Joſ. Sedgwick, John Thompſon, Eſq; Philip Wilkinſon, Eſq; (See Vol II. p. 43.) Mr. *Birch* choſen Steward of *Bethlehem-Hoſpital*, in the room of Mr. *Weſton*, deceas'd. His Majeſty has appointed the Hon. *Robert Mac Cartney*, Eſq; a Relation of the preſent Duke of *Marlborough*, and a Captain in the Royal Navy, to be Governor and Commander in Chief of *Newfoundland*, and of the Fort and Garriſon of *Placentia.* *Walter Campbell*, Eſq; made Receiver-General and Caſhier for the Cuſtoms of *Scotland*, in the room of *Mungo Graham*, Eſq; deceaſed. *James Tillie*, Eſq; appointed by the P. of *Wales* to be Sheriff of *Cornwal.*

Perſons declared BANKRUPTS.

ANDREW *Lavington*, late of St. *Leonard's* in *Devon*, Merchant. *Robert Elphinſton*, of *Shear-Lane*, *London*, Chapman. *Edmund Ford*, late of *Whitechurch*, in *Hants*, Miller and Chapman. *Charles Keech*, of *Rumford* in *Eſſex*, Chapman. *Roger Ryland*, of *Warwick-Lane*, *London*, Diſtiller. *John Winnington*, now or late of *Tyburn-Road*, Brewer. *Joſeph Shippard*, of St. *Swithin's-Lane*, Packer. *William Archer*, of the Liberty of *Norton-Falgate*, Weaver. *Ralph Forſter*, of *Berwick upon Tweed*, Butcher. *John Hall*, of the Pariſh of St. *Clement Danes*, in *Middleſex*, Draper and Taylor. *Samuel Lane*, of *Bradford* in *Wilts*, Clothier. *Jeffery Whitaker*, of *Doncaſter*, in *Yorkſhire*, Cornfactor and Chapman. *William Marſland*, of *Cornhill*, *London*, Hard-wareman. *John King*, of the Pariſh of *Chriſt-Church* in *Spittle-Fields*, Dyer. *James Daniel*, of St. *Andrews*, *Holborn*, Victualler. *John Maulſon*, *Coleman-ſtreet*, *London*, Virtuer.

FROM

Digitized by Google

FROM *Paris*. The *Te Deum* was sung in our Cathedral of *Notre Dame*, for the Taking of the Castle of *Milan*. The Marquis *de Timarcon* arrived, being dispatched by the Marshal *de Villars*, to bring the King the News of the Surrender of *Novarra* and Fort *d'Arrona*.

From *Legborn*. Our last Accounts from *Barcelona* are full of the mighty Preparations making there to supply *Italy* with Men, Ammunition, and Provisions. Five thousand Men are to be transported thence out of hand, and 20,000, next Spring.

From *Vienna*. By our last Letters from *Constantinople*, of the 12th of *December*, this Court and several of the foreign Ministers residing here received a Confirmation of the Victory gained by the *Persians* over the *Ottoman* Army; with the following Particulars, *viz.* That the *Persian* General *Kouli-Kan*, in Order to deceive the *Turks*, sent a Detachment of about 12,000 Men from his Camp, to *reconnoitre* the *Ottoman* Army: That thereupon the *Turks* marched to meet the said Detachment: That the *Persians* retreated fighting till they came to a Place where they had Retrenchments: That here the famous *Kouli-Kan* had an Opportunity of putting his Stratagem in Execution, to wit, by conveying a forged Letter to *Topal Osman*, General of the *Turks*, to acquaint him, that there were great Dissensions in the *Persian* Army; that a certain Nation among them was so disgusted, that he had nothing to do, but to march directly against the *Persians* and attack them, and that Nation would immediately join him, and render the Victory secure; besides that the *Persian* Generals were so divided, that they were ready to sheathe their Swords in each others Bodies, *&c.* That the *Turkish* General being thus [*easily*] imposed upon, marched against the *Persians*: That *Kouli-Kan* made an Opening in the Center of his Army, dividing it into two Wings, between which he received the *Turks*, and fell upon them with so great Fury, that he gained a compleat Victory over them, their General *Topal Osman* being of the Number of the Slain.

According to all Accounts, the *Turks* had above 50,000 Men killed or wounded, and the *Persians* about 30,000, in this Action. The Body that marched to attack the Left Wing, was joined in the Nick of Time by some other *Persians*, who hewed down all before them, and made no Prisoners, except a few of the principal Officers. The Run-aways of the Right Wing escaped for the most Part; but almost 3000 of them were found dead upon the Roads, who being wounded, had endeavoured to get off.

From *Thorn*. On the 17th at Six in the Morning, General *Lascy*, at the Head of 1,500 *Muscovites*, advanc'd to the principal Gate of this City, and summon'd the Magistrates to open it; he acquainted them, that if they obey'd readily, he would treat them as Friends, but if they refus'd, he should be oblig'd to make Use of military Rigour; whereupon the Gates were opened without Hesitation: The *Polish* Garrison had quitted the Place about three Days before, upon News of the *Russians* approaching.

Fron *Dantzick*. The most Christian King has written the following Letter to the Magistracy of this City;

Right Dear and Good Friends,

'WE received with Pleasure, as well by 'your Letter of the 18th of last 'Month, as by the Report of our Ambassador the Marquis *de Monti*, the several 'Marks you give us of your Fidelity and 'Zeal for the King of *Poland*. We perceive that the Threats of our Enemies 'have not been able to change in you those 'Sentiments which shall transmit your Glory 'to future Ages, and render you eternally 'dear to us.

'Several Powers have already shewn their 'great Concern for your Preservation, but 'none can give such Proofs as we are desirous 'of doing, of the Part we take in it, seeing we look upon your Interests as our own, 'and are resolv'd to omit nothing that may 'promote them to the farthest Extent of 'our Power and Good-Will. Whereupon 'we pray God, the Protector of Innocence 'and Fidelity, to take you into his Care. 'Done at *Versailles* the 15th of *December*, 1733.

Sign'd *LOUIS*.

From *Cracow*. That on the 17th Instant was perform'd there the Coronation of King *Augustus* and his Queen; and that the Medals struck on this Occasion have on one Side, *Augustus* III. *Rex Polonorum, Magn. Dux Lith. Electus* V. *Octob.* MDCCXXXIII. *Coronat.* XVII. *Januar.* MDCCXXXIV. And on the Reverse, the Regal Crown, with this Inscription, *Meruit & Tuebitur.*

From *Amsterdam*. They write from *Milan*, that the Allies have taken Possession of *Bozzola*, *Pomponesa*, *Viadana*, and *Sabionetta*, and have also put Troops into *Guastalla*, *Novalara*, *Regiola*, and *Luzara*, and still talk of besieging *Mantua* before the Imperial Troops are arrived.

From the *Hague*. That the States-General have ordered their Troops to be augmented with 10,000 Men; and have likewise order'd 12 Men of War to be fitted out with all proper Expedition.

Digitized by Google

Towards the End of the Month.

STOCKS.

S. Sea 77 ½ a ¼	*Afric.* 23
—*Bonds* 4 a 5*s.*	*Royal Aſſ.* 91 ¼
—*Annu.* 101 ½ a ¼	*Lon. ditto* 11 ¼
Bank 133 ¼, 133 a ¼	*Y. Build.*
—*Circ.* 3*l.* 15*s.*	3*p. C. An.* 90 ¼
Mil. Bank 118	*EngCopper* 1*l.* 15*s.*
India 136 ¼ a ½	*Welſh dit.* 21*s.*
—*Bonds* 22*s*	

The Courſe of EXCHANGE.

Amſt.	35 11	*Bilboa*	40
D. Sight	35 8	*Leghorn*	50 ⅛ a ⅜
Rotter.	36 a 1	*Genoa*	52 ⅞ a 1
Hamb.	35 5 a 6	*Venice*	49 ¼
P. Sight	30 ⅛	*Lisb.*	5 4 ½ a ⅝
Bourd.	30 ⅛	*Oport.*	5 3 ⅛ a ½
Cadiz	40 ⅜ a ¼	*Antw.*	37 a 1
Madrid	40 ¼ a ⅜	*Dublin*	11 ⅞

Prices of Goods at *Bear-Key.*

Wheat	27 30	*Oates*	10 14
Rye	17 18	*Tares*	18 23
Barley	14 18	*Peaſe*	22 24.
H. Beans	16 20	*H. Peaſe*	16 19
P. Malt	17 20	*B. Malt*	16 19

Abſtract of the *London* WEEKLY BILL, from *Dec.* 25 to *Jan.* 22.

Chriſtned	Males 788	1529	
	Females 741		
Buried	Males 994	2008	
	Females 1014		

Died under 2 Years old			819
Between	2 and	5	200
	5	10	91
	10	20	35
	20	30	109
	30	40	157
	40	50	175
	50	60	159
	60	70	133
	70	80	75
	80	90	51
	90 and upwards		4
			2008

Prices of Goods, *&c.* in *London.* Hay 36*s. to* 42*s.* a Load.

Coals per Chaldron 24 *to* 25
New Hops per Hun. 4*l. a* 5*l.*
Old Hops 3*l.* 10*s. to* 4*l.*
Rape Seed 10 *a* 11
Lead the Fodder 19 *Hun.* 1 *half on board,* 14 *a* 14*l.* 10*s.*
Tin in Blocks 3*l.* 18
Ditto in Bars 4*l.*
Copper Eng. beſt 5*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto ordinary 4*l.* 16*s. a* 5*l.*
Ditto Barbary 85 *a* 90*l.*
Iron of Bilboa 15*l.* 5*s. per Ton.*
Ditto of Sweden 16*l.* 10*s.*
Tallow 30*s. a* 31
Country Tallow 30*s.*
Cochineal 19*s.*

Grocery Wares by the C.

Raiſins of the S. 30*s.*
Ditto Malaga Frailes 28*s.*
Ditto Smirna new 24*s.*
Ditto Alicant 20*s.*
Ditto Lipra new 21*s*
Ditto Belvedera 22*s.*
Currants 42*s.*
Prunes French none
Figs 20*s.*

Sugar Powder beſt 54 *a* 59*s.*
Ditto ſecond Sort 46*s.* 50
Loaf Sugar double ref. 3*d. half a* 9*d.*
Ditto ſingle refine 36*s. a* 64*s.*

Grocery Wares by the lb.

Cinamon 7*s.* 8*d.*
Cloves 9*s.* 1*d.*
Mace 15*s.* 0*d.*
Nutmegs 8*s.* 7*d.*
Sugar Candy white 14*d. a* 18*d.*
Ditto brown 6*d.*
Pepper for home conſump. 16*d.*
Ditto for Exportation 12*d.*
Tea Bohea fine 10*s. a* 12*s.*
Ditto ordinary 9*a*10*s.*
Ditto Congo 10 *a* 14*s.*
Ditto Pekoe 14*a* 16*s.*
Ditto Green fine 9 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Imperial 9 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Hyſon 25 *a* 30*s.*

Drugs by the lb.

Balſam Peru 14*s.*
Cardamoms 5*s.* 6*d.*
Camphire refin'd 14*s.*
Crabs Eyes 11 8*d.*
Jalap 2*s.* 6*d.*
Manna 2*s.* 6*d. a* 4*s.*
Maſtick white 4*s.* 0*d.*
Opium 9*s.*
Quickſilver 4*s.* 0*d.*
Rhubarb 18 *a* 24*s.*
Sarſaparilla 3*s.* 0*d.*
Saffron Engliſh 22*s.* 6*d*
Wormſeeds none
Balſam Copaiva 3*s.* 0*d*
Balſam of Gilead 20*s.*
Hypecacuanæ 2*s. a* 6
Ambergreaſe per oz. 8*s.*

Wine, Brandy, and Rum.

Oporto red per Pipe 32*l. a* 34*l.*
Ditto white none
Liſbon red 3[illegible] *a* 40*l.*
Ditto white 26 *a* 28*l.*
Sherry 26*l.*
Canary new 25 *a* 28*l.*
Ditto old 32 *a* 34*l.*
Florence 3*l.*
French red 30*l. a* 40*l.*
Ditto white 20*l.*
Mountain Malaga old 24*l.*
Ditto new 20*l. a* 21
Brandy Fr. per Gal. 7*s. a* 8*s.*
Rum of Jam. 6 *a* 7*s.*
Ditto Leew. Iſlands 6*s.*4*d. a*6*s.*10*d*

The

Digitized by Google

BUILDING and FARRIERY.

1. THE Builders Dictionary; or Gentleman and Architects Companion. Explaining not only the Terms of Art in all the several Parts of Architecture, but also containing the Theory and Practice of the various Branches thereof. Printed for *A. Bettesworth* and *C. Hitch*; and *S. Auſten*, 2 Vols, 8vo, price 12*s*.

* 2. The Practical Farrier; or full Inſtructions for Country Gentlemen, Farmers, Graziers, Farriers, Sportſmen, *&c.* Containing a very curious Collection of well experienc'd Obſervations, and upwards of 200 Receipts. The 3d Edition, with the Addition of ſeveral curious Receipts; and a ſhort Account of Moles, with different Methods of deſtroying them. Printed for *T. Aſley*, price 1*s*.

HISTORY and LAW.

3. *Thuanus*, in *Latin*, in ſeven Volumes in Folio, are now ready to be deliver'd to Subſcribers at *Stationers*-Hall, at 9 Guineas in Sheets.

4. A Defence of *Engliſh* Hiſtory againſt the Miſrepreſentations of M. *de Rapin Thoyras*, in his Hiſtory of *England* now publiſhing weekly. Printed for *J. Wilford*, price 2*d*.

5. The Hiſtory of the moſt illuſtrious Houſe of *Naſſau*, more particularly as it regards the Line of *Orange*; continued from the 10th Century down to this Time. With an Account of the Houſes of *Baux* and *Chalons*. As likewiſe a large and accurate Genealogical Table brought down from Count *Otho*, who was General under the Emperor *Henry* I. and curiouſly engrav'd upon two Copper Plates. By *John Brereal*, Eſq; Printed for *R. Montague* and *J. Brindley*, 8vo, price 5*s*. 6*d*.

6. The True State of *England*; containing exact Liſts of all publick Officers and Offices. Printed for *J. Stagg* and *D. Browne*, price 2*s*. 6*d*.

7. Reports of Caſes in Equity, argued and decreed in the Courts of *Chancery* and *Exchequer*, chiefly in the Reign of King *George* I. To which are added, ſome ſelect Caſes in Equity, heard and determin'd in the Court of *Exchequer* in *Ireland*; with two Alphabetical Tables, the one of the Names of the Caſes, the other of the principal Matters contained in theſe Reports. Printed for *R. Gosling* and *D. Browne*, Folio, price 15*s*.

8. A Report from the Committee appointed to inſpect the original Papers ſeized in the Houſes or Lodgings of one *Mac Carthy*, alias, *Rabab*, a reputed Titular *Popiſh* Biſhop, and *Joſeph Nayle*, a reputed *Popiſh* Solicitor, both of the City of *Cork*. Reported on the 19th of *December*, 1733. Together with an *Appendix*, containing all the Original Papers referred to in this Report. Publiſhed by Order of the Houſe of Commons. Printed at *Dublin*, and re-printed in *London* for *T. Cooper*, price 6*d*.

PHYSICK and PHILOSOPHY.

9. An Eſſay on the Gout: In which a Method is propoſed to relieve the Hereditary, and to cure the Acquir'd (at leaſt if undertaken before the Decline of Life) with as much Certainty as Intermittents are by the Cortex; particularly, the Method of Diet, Exerciſe, *&c.* to be obſerv'd in this, and moſt other chronical Diſorders, is laid down; Temperance, and in ſome Caſes great Abſtinence, is inculcated; the Errors that ſome modern Authors have run into upon theſe Heads are pointed out, and refuted; and, laſtly, Examples and Hiſtories of three Kinds are adduc'd, to confirm the Reaſoning and Method recommended. By *T. Bennet*, M. D. Printed for *R. Ford*, price 2*s*.

* 10. Philoſophical Principles of Religion, natural and reveal'd. In two Parts. By *George Cheyne*, M. D. Fellow of the Royal Society. The 4th Edition. Printed for *G. Strahan*, 8vo, price 5*s*.

PLAYS, POETRY, and ENTERTAINMENT.

11. *Shakeſpear*'s Plays, in 7 Volumes in Octavo. With Notes explanatory and critical By Mr. *Theobald*. Are now finiſhed, and ready to be delivered to Subſcribers, at 2 Guineas in Quires, being the Subſcription Price.

12. The Cornish 'Squire. A Comedy. From the *French* of *Moliere*. By the late Sir *John Vanbrug*, Mr. *Walſh*, and Mr. *Congreve*. Printed for *J. Watts*, price 1*s*. 6*d*.

* 13. The *Gloſterſhire* Squire; or, a *Chriſtmas* Gambol. The ſecond Edition. Printed for *J. Wilford*, price 1*s*.

14. The Lady's Revenge; or, the Rover reclaim'd. A Comedy. Printed for *J. Brindley*, price 1*s*. 6*d*.

* 15. The Wonder. A Woman keeps a Secret. A new Edition, price 1*s*.

16. Of the Knowledge and Characters of Men. An Epiſtle to the Right Hon. *Richard* Lord Viſc. *Cobham*. By Mr. *Pope*. Printed for *L. Gilliver*, price 1*s*.

17. Truth and Falſhood. A Fable. By *Stephen Duck*. Printed for *J. Watts*, pr. 6*d*.

18. On Poetry. A Rhapſody. Sold by *J. Huggonſon*, price 1*s*.

19 Advice to the Clergy. A Poem. Inſcribed to the celebrated Tutor of a more celebrated Peer. Printed for *E. Holloway*, pr. 6*d*.

20. *Geneva*. A Poem in Blank Verſe. Printed for *T. Cooper*, price 6*d*.

21. A moſt proper Reply to the Nobleman's Epiſtle to a Doctor of Divinity. Sold by *J. Huggonſon*, price 6*d*.

22. The Tryal of Skill between 'Squire *Walſingham* and Mother *Oſborne*. An Eclogue, in Imitation of *Virgil*'s Palæmon. Sold by *J. Huggonſon*, price 6*d*.

23. Faſhion

Digitized by Google

23. Fashion. A Poem. By a young Gentleman. Printed for *T. Worrall*, price 6*d*.

24. The Muse an Advocate for Injur'd Merit. In an Epistle to Sir *R. Walpole*. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6*d*.

25. Mr. *Cynick*'s Remarks on the new Play call'd the Lady's Revenge, price 6*d*.

POLITICAL.

26. The Reasonableness of an Act of Grace and Indemnity, at this dangerous Juncture. Humbly offered to the Consideration of Parliament. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6*d*.

* 27. Reasons for a War. The second Edition. Printed for *W. Mears*, price 1*s*.

28. The true and cogent Reasons that induc'd the confederated *Poles* to disapprove the pretended Election of *Stanislaus Lescinski*, and to preserve their common Liberty and the publick Safety, by Means of a free Election, abstract from all private Views, in chusing *Augustus* III. Printed for *J. Brindley*, pr. 6*d*.

29. Reasons for the Neutrality of *Great Britain*, deduc'd from her Exploits for the House of *Austria*. Printed for *J. Wilford*, price 6*d*.

30. The Politicks on both Sides, with Regard to foreign Affairs, stated from their own Writings, and examin'd by the Course of Events. Printed by *H. Haines*, price 1*s*.

31. Coax 'em Pug; or, a Prop to the Falling Tickets. Being an Explanation of two Paragraphs in the *Daily Post*. Sold at *Jonathan*'s, price 6*d*.

32. A Letter to the Craftsmen, upon the Change of Affairs in *Europe*, by the War that is begun against the Emperor. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 1*s*.

33. A Letter from a *Dissenter* to the Answer of the *Craftsman*. Occasion'd by his Paper of the 27th of *October* last. Printed for *J. Peele*, price 6*d*.

34. Considerations on the Necessity of taxing the Annuities granted by Parliament in the Reigns of King *William*, and Queen *Anne*; and reducing one Fifth of the Capital Stock of all Persons possess'd of five thousand Pounds or more in the *South-Sea* Company. Printed for *O. Payne*, price 1*s*.

35. The Anti-Politician. A State Piece in the newest Taste. Done from the Life, in Miniature. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6*d*.

36. The Downfall of Bribery; or, the honest Men of *Taunton*. By *Mark Freeman*, of the said Town, Freeholder and Grocer. Printed for *S. Pike*, price 1*s*.

37. The *Norfolk* Gamester; or, the Art of managing the whole Pack. Sold by *J. Dormer*, price (with the Excise Fan) 1*s*. 6*d*.

38. Majesty misled; or, the Overthrow of evil Ministers. Sold by *J. Dormer*, pr. 1*s*. 6*d*.

39. The *British* Monitor; or, the Freeholders Advocate. Sold by *J. Dormer*, pr. 1*s*.

40. The late Excise-Scheme discussed. Sold by *J. Dickerson*, price 1*s*.

41. The Life of King *Edward* III. of *England*; with Reflections on his political and military Conduct. Sold by *J. Huggonson*, price 1*s*.

42. Poor Lands Ruin; Is it *Robin*'s doing? an excellent new Ballad to an excellent old Tune. Printed for *E. Holloway*, price 1*d*.

SERMONS.

43. Sermons and Discourses on several Subjects, Vol. 5, 6. By Dr. *John Sharp*, late Lord Archbishop of *York*. Printed for *W. Parker*, 8vo. price 10*s*.

44. A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church at *Canterbury*, on Thursday, *Sept.* 13, 1733, at the Anniversary Meeting of the Gentlemen educated at the King's School there. By *Tho. Randolph*, B. D. Fellow of *C. C. C. Oxon*. *Oxford*, printed at the Theatre for *M. Fletcher*, price 6*d*.

45. A Sermon in Commemoration of the great Storm, commonly call'd the High Wind, in 1703. Preached at the Chapel in little *Wild-street*, *London*, *Nov.* 27, 1733. With an Account of the Damage done by it. By *A. Gifford*. Printed for *A. Ward*, pr. 6*d*.

46. A Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Mr. *John Sladen*, who departed this Life *Oct.* 19, 1733. By *Thomas Ridgley*, D. D. Printed for *A. Ward*, *J. Oswald*, and *R. Hett*, price 6*d*.

* 48. Discourses on the religious Education of Children, preach'd at *Northampton*. By *R. Doddridge*; with a recommendatory Preface by the Rev. Mr. *Some*. The second Edition. Printed for *R. Hett*, price 1*s*.

47. Seven Sermons from *Phil.* III. 8, 9. By *William Notcutt* of *Ipswich*. Printed for *J. Oswald*, price 1*s*. 6*d*.

THEOLOGICAL.

49. Critical Notes on the Old Testament: Wherein the present *Hebrew* Text is explain'd, and in many Places amended, from the antient Versions, more particularly from that of the LXXII. Drawn up in the Order the several Books were written, or may most conveniently be read. To which is prefix'd a large Introduction, adjusting the Authority of the *Masoretic* Bible, and vindicating it from the Objections of Mr. *Whiston*, and the Author of the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion. By the late learned *William Wall*, D. D. Printed for *C. Davis*. In 2 Vols, 8vo. price 10*s*.

50. The Existence and Unity of God, prov'd from his Nature and Attributes: Being a Vindication of Dr. *Clarke*'s Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God. By *John Jackson*. Printed for Messr. *Knapton*, price 2*s*.

51. An Essay towards Explaining the History and Revelations of Scripture in their several Periods. To which is added, a Dissertation on the Fall of Man. By *Jeremiah Hunt*, D. D. Printed for *J. Noon* and *T. Cox*, price bound 4*s*. 6*d*.

Digitized by Google

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1734.

A View of the Weekly ESSAYS *and* DISPUTES *in this Month.*

Craftſman, Feb. 2. N° 396.

Some Remarks on a Letter to the Craftſmen, *&c. humbly inſcrib'd to the* Author, *by* Caleb D'Anvers, *of* Gray's Inn, *Eſq;*

Tbrice honourable Sir,

HERE is ſuch an agreeable Mixture of the *Horatian Salt*, and the *Sauce de Robert* in your late Epiſtle, that nobody can doubt concerning the *Authors* of it; but from ſome Circumſtances, I am inclined to think that *your Honour* had the chief Hand in *this Performance*, and that *your Brother* only ſtept in now and then to your Aſſiſtance.

You addreſs yourſelf, in this incomparable Piece, to the *Craftſmen* in general; that is, all Perſons, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves, either within Doors, or without, in the Cauſe of *Liberty*. I wiſh there may not be ſome deep Fetch of Policy in this; for as the old Diſtinctions of *Whig* and *Tory* are growing out of Date with all ſenſible Men, you ſeem to have a Deſign of dividing the Nation again into two new Parties, under the Denomination of the *Craftſmen* and the * *Robertſmen*. You may think, perhaps, that ſuch a Diſtinction will be of more Service to you, than that of a *Court* and a *Country Party*, which now prevails in all Parts of the Kingdom. But tho' the Clan of the *Robertſmen* hath grown to a prodigious Height of late Years, and ſeems to require another Act of Parliament to ſuppreſs them; yet you cannot ſurely want to be informed that the *Craftſmen*, according to your Interpretation, are infinitely ſuperior in Number, and, if we except all Officers eccleſiaſtical, civil, and military, may be computed to amount at leaſt to 99 Parts in an 100 of the whole Kingdom.

Who can forbear admiring *your Honour*'s great Skill and Dexterity, in dreſſing up an *Admirer of the Craftſmen* in your own Coat, and bringing him upon the Stage to utter a Jargon of ridiculous Trumpery, which

* A Gang of bold and impudent Thieves, who took their Name from *Robin Hood*, their Leader, and infeſted the Frontiers of *England* and *Scotland*, in the Reign of K. *Richard* II. There are ſeveral old Statutes againſt theſe Men. —— See *Coke's Inſtitutes*.

Digitized by Google

which Nobody but *you* could put into his Mouth? I am quite at a Loss to guess where he could possibly drop into such Company; for I know but *one Place* in the whole Kingdom, where the *Majority* is on your Side.

Your Honour begins with some warm Expostulations to the *Craftsmen*, for continuing silent upon so *critical a Conjuncture*, and with asking the Reason, *why such* able Politicians *and* Patriots, *as we pretend to be, do not assist our Country with some good Advice, and correct the Blunders of the Ministry?* This Question is reasonable enough of itself; but it is very improperly urged to the *Craftsmen*, whom *you* and your *noble Brother* have used so ungratefully for their past Services. You know that we have often assisted you with *good Advice*; that we have actually corrected some of your *Blunders*, and done all in our Power to prevent your being guilty of *others*. How generously did we interpose our Advice with Relation to the *Irish Recruits*; and how did you behave on that Occasion? Why, *your Brother* took our Advice and followed it; *You* snivell'd at the Disappointment of your Friends in *France*; and *both of You* abused us at the same Time. But let us come a little nearer to the present Case. Did not we turn your Eyes towards *Vienna*, after you had been blundering thro' all Parts of *Europe*; and when we found you groping in the Dark about the House, did not we point out the right Way, and tell you the Consequences of creeping in by any other? Instead of returning us Thanks for this, as you ought to have done, you employ'd a Band of *Mercenaries* to prove that no *private Man* ought to intermeddle in *publick Affairs*, particularly with Relation to *foreign Transactions*. Nay, you cannot forget that the *Bloodhounds of the Press* were halloo'd upon us; and I leave your own Conscience to supply the rest.

I shall only observe that the *Hague* Treaty of *Vienna* was signed. How unreasonable therefore is it to reproach us with declining to give you our Advice, upon the present Conjuncture, when you had before employed your *Advocates* to prove such Advice *contrary to Law*, and have even punished us for it, in a very severe Manner, *according to Law?*

Your next Charge against the *Craftsmen* is equally ridiculous, and (pardon the Expression) utterly false; I mean, *that we have changed Sides, and taken the Part of* France, *or* Spain, *or the* Emperor, *as we thought would most embarrass Affairs.* You know, Sir, we have steadily adhered to one Set of Principles, or System of Policy; whilst *You* and *your Brother* have been sneaking about from Court to Court, till you have gone thro' them all, and I am afraid will find it very difficult to begin the Tour again.

You observe, with great Sagacity, that there are but *three Ways*, which the Government can take in the present Conjuncture, *viz. either to observe a* Neutrality *between the contending Powers; or to enter briskly into the* War, *in Support of the* Emperor; *or to suspend a little, and remain for some Time in a State of* Inaction. Now, which ever of these Ways the *Government* shall take, you acknowledge very frankly *that the* Craftsmen *may easily say many specious Things against it*, and have actually put some of them into our Mouths. You might think yourself, perhaps, very cunning in this Method of Reasoning, and hope that it would anticipate all our Objections to your future Conduct; but, as it commonly happens to over-wise People, I cannot help thinking that you have overshot the Mark. You

Digitized by Google

You afterwards diſcover a *fourth Way*, which may be taken; and that is, the Part of an *Acceſſory*; or a *middle Way between a Neutrality and a vigorous War*. Here again you furniſh the *Craftſmen* with ſome very good Objections, and treat the Supoſition of taking *ſuch a Part* with ſo much Contempt, that it ſeems to be the laſt in your Thoughts; but you illuſtrate the Folly of it by a Method of Reaſoning, which I can by no Means approve. You put the Caſe that *twenty Degrees of Strength are neceſſary to ſupport the* Emperor, *in the preſent War*; upon which you ſuppoſe that the *Powers we would join with can together make up* fourteen Parts; *and that* England, *either in Purſuance of* Treaties, *or upon a Proportion of* Intereſts *in the War, ought to furniſh only* three Parts; *ſo that in the Whole here will be* ſeventeen. You then obſerve *that* three Degrees of Strength *are wanting to carry on the War with Vigour, and reaſonable Hopes of Succeſs*. In this Caſe you ask, *what we ſhall do*, and reſolve the Queſtion yourſelf, by a very plain Intimation that *England* ought to ſupply the *three deficient Parts*. Now this, methinks, is a very odd Way of forming a Confederacy. If I may take the Liberty of putting a Caſe, in my Turn, let us ſuppoſe that you, Sir, are concerned with ſeveral others in an Eſtate of 20,000l. *a Year*, and that you are involv'd in a *Law-Suit* by a ſham Title, which ſomebody trumps up againſt it. Let us likewiſe ſuppoſe that your Share in this Eſtate is no more than 3000l. *a Year*, and that your Copartners ſhould deſire you to bear a *double Proportion of the Expence*, for carrying on the *Suit*; that is, *ſix Twentieths*, inſtead of *three*. In this Caſe, I believe even your liberal Heart would grumble a little. Perhaps, you will ſay, that however hard the Terms may appear, you would certainly comply, if you found it neceſſary to preſerve your own Property. But if you had an undoubted Title to the Eſtate, and were fully convinced it was brought into Diſpute by the Ignorance, or Knavery of your *own Attorney*, you would certainly turn him off, and employ *another*, who bore the Character of being more *able*, or more *honeſt*.

I am far from deſigning to inſinuate that *Great Britain* ought not to exert herſelf, when her own Intereſts, or the Liberties of *Europe* are in real Danger; but we have been too often the Dupes of *other Courts*; and notwithſtanding the glorious Succeſſes of the laſt War, as well as the Expence of above 200 *Millions*, we have the Misfortune to find the *Balance of Power* in a worſe Condition, at this Time, than it was when the *grand Alliance* was form'd. About 50 *Millions* of this Money was left a Debt upon the Nation, with Parliamentary Security, and ſtill continues ſo, tho' we have been above 20 Years in *Peace*, and paid almoſt the ſame Taxes as in Time of *War*; nay, tho' a very large *Fund* hath been ſet apart, under the moſt ſolemn Appropriations, for paying it off. It would be impertinent to tell *your Honour* how this hath come to paſs; but ſince it is certainly our Caſe, you muſt admit that we are leſs able to pay any extraordinary Quotas towards a *new War*. Give me Leave to mention another Particular, which I believe will have ſome Weight with the Publick, tho' it ſeems to have none with *You* and *your Brother*. In former Times, when our Kings enjoy'd an *hereditary Revenue*, the chief Burthen of a *War* fell upon the *Crown*, and the *People* granted an *Aid* only, upon extraordinary Occaſions; but as Things ſtand at preſent, the whole Weight falls upon the *Subject*, and the *King* is the only Perſon, who pays nothing towards the Defence of the Nation. Nay, he is ſo far from being a Sufferer by *Wars*, that he is

a conſiderable Gainer by them; ſince the great Increaſe of *Officers*, which a War creates, muſt cauſe a proportionable Addition to the Power of the *Crown*, which hath the Diſpoſition of all *military Employments*, and even give it an Influence in *ſome Places*, where it is moſt dangerous; for we ſee that Men of the moſt undoubted Affection to the preſent Settlement, and Abilities in their reſpective Profeſſions, are not ſecure, if they happen to incur the *Miniſter*'s Diſpleaſure, in *another Capacity*.

It is true, indeed, that Q. *Anne* relieved her People from ſome Part of the Burden, which the laſt War brought upon them, by a voluntary Deduction from her *civil Liſt*; and it is probable that his preſent Majeſty will follow ſo gracious an Example. But I doubt very much whether you, Sir, would ſhew any great Eagerneſs to ſupport a Propoſition for *taxing Employments*, or *retrenching their Salaries*, in Order to give your Fellow-Subjects ſome Eaſe, and make up thoſe *additional three Parts*, which are ſtill wanting to compleat the *projected Alliance*.

You allow *that there is too much Truth in the Plea of not being able to carry on a vigorous War; but you believe that the* Craftſmen *would treat it as a very ridiculous Pretence, and that they would argue from the* Luxury of *the Nation, and the extravagant, expenſive Way we are run into, in Buildings, Gardenings, Pictures, Jewels, Plate, Equipage and Tables*, &c. One would think, Sir, you were deſcribing your *Brother*'s Grandeur and Magnificence in this Paragraph; but ſuch an Argument is very improperly put into the Mouths of the *Craftſmen*, who have always inveighed againſt *Luxury* as the very Thing which would diſable us to carry on a *vigorous War*, in Time of Neceſſity, by making us *poor*.

Your own Conſcience foretold you that the *preſent War* would be laid to your Charge; and therefore you make an awkard Attempt to ridicule all Enquiries into the *Cauſes* and *Occaſion* of it. But, for God's Sake, ought the People of *England* to be loaded with new Burdens, without knowing why or wherefore, merely becauſe it is your Intereſt to keep them in the Dark? No, Sir, they have a Right to be informed, and will be informed, notwithſtanding all your Artifices to divert them from ſuch Enquiries.

They know very well that the preſent War in *Italy* is not owing to the *Quadruple Alliance*, as you make the *Craftſmen* argue, but to the Treaty of *Seville* and the laſt Treaty of *Vienna*, which have abſolutely reunited *France* and *Spain*, and made them an Overmatch for the *Emperor* in thoſe Parts. Indeed, the Succeſſion of *Don Carlos* to the Dominions of *Tuſcany* and *Parma* was firſt eſtabliſhed by the *Quadruple Alliance*, and *England* had engaged to ſecure it for him; but how? By *neutral Gariſons* only; which were certainly moſt likely to preſerve the *Peace*; and *Spain* could not have reproach'd us with Breach of Treaty, as the *Emperor* did afterwards, if we had refus'd to go any farther. But the Introduction of *Spaniſh Garriſons* was ſo material an Alteration, that nobody, I think, can be ſurprized at the Effects of it. *Your Honour* ſeems to be quite in a joking Humour, when you ask us, *How is this the Cauſe of the War in* Italy? *Did* France *enter* Italy *by* Parma *or* Florence? *No*, ſay you, *it is the King of* Sardinia *hath let* France *in, to ſwallow up* Italy, *without the leaſt Aſſiſtance from the* Spaniſh *Gariſons in* Tuſcany, *or any Forces, that came that Way*. What a pretty Prevarication is this, in Order to ſhift off the Occaſion of the War from your *own Shoulders*? I grant you that the *French* Troops did not enter *Italy* thro' the Dominions of *Don Carlos*; but will you pretend to ſay,

Digitized by Google

ſay, with that grave Face, that *France* did not act in *Concert* with *Spain*; or that this War was not the Effect of an Union between them? Your Queſtions about the King of *Sardinia* have juſt as much Weight; for you will not ſurely aſſert that his *Sardinian Majeſty* would have ventured to attack the *Emperor* by himſelf, whatever *ill Uſage* he might have received; and therefore if the Court of *France* had not been provoked to join him, there would have been no Occaſion to give him either *Subſidies*, or *Territories*, to keep him within due Bounds.

You make Uſe of another pretty Device to ſcreen your *own Conduct*, by running into a long Defence of the *Revolution*, concerning the *national Debts*. But here again, Sir, you have quite miſrepreſented the Caſe; for the *Craftſmen* do not impute the *preſent Debt* to the *Revolution*, but have often inſiſted that moſt of the *original Debt*, contracted upon that Account, would have been paid off by this Time, if proper Meaſures had been purſued, and Care taken that *new Debts* ſhould not be incurred, as faſt as the *old ones* were diſcharged.

After this Apology for the *Revolution*, we are entertained for ten or a dozen Pages more, with an Invective on the Treaty of *Utrecht*, which is juſt as much to the preſent Purpoſe: But that is a Topick, which *You* and your *Zanies* can never omit in your *anniverſary Packets*; and I have often conſider'd within myſelf what you would have been able to ſay for all your Blunders, if the Peace of *Utrecht* had not been ready at Hand to father them upon. It was certainly a very lucky Treaty for *You* and *your Brother*, whatever it might be for the Nation, and hath done you many a good Job. But I think it is grown a little too obſolete at preſent, when all the Defects of it have been ſupply'd by ſo many *glorious Treaties* of your own making; particularly thoſe of *Hanover*, *Seville* and *Vienna*, by which the *Plan of Power was ſo well deſign'd, the Limits ſo well bounded, and ſo ſtrongly fenced, that no Seaſon ever beheld a* Peace *more univerſal, nor did any Conjuncture of Affairs ever promiſe a Peace more eſtabliſh'd and laſting.* After this, I ſay, it may look a little ridiculous to recal the *Treaty of Utrecht* to your Aſſiſtance, and ſeems not unlike the Conceit of a whimſical Fellow I once knew, who, having drunk *three Bottles of Wine* over Night, was very much ſurpriz'd to find himſelf ſick the next Morning, till he happen'd to recollect that he had eat ſomething, that diſagreed with his Stomach, about *twenty Years before*.

I ſhall conclude with adviſing you that, if your Affairs ſhould render it expedient to take the *Heſſian Troops* once more into Pay, you would call them *Suabians*, *Caſſelians*, or any Thing elſe rather than *Heſſians*, which are grown almoſt as odious to an *Engliſh Ear*, as an *Exciſeman*, or a *Robertſman*.

I am,
May it pleaſe your Honour,
Your Honour's moſt dutiful
And devoted Servant,
CALEB D'ANVERS.

Fog's Journal, Feb. 2. N° 274.

Remarks on a Pamphlet, entitled, The Politicks on both Sides, with Regard to Foreign Affairs, *&c.*

THE Author firſt obſerves, that the Empire and *Spain* being at Variance, offered the ſole Mediation to *England*, which we thought fit to refuſe, wherefore they were under a Neceſſity of making it up betwixt themſelves. I take it (ſays *Fog*) this is mentioned in order to inſinuate, as if great Honour and Advantages might have accrued to *England*, by being the ſole Umpire of the Quarrel of two ſuch great Powers, and

Digitized by Google

and therefore the refuſing it could not be a very wiſe Meaſure.

In Anſwer to this, (ſays he) I ſhall put this Author in Mind, that we were at that Time upon Terms of the ſtricteſt Amity with *France*; and if it be the Intereſt of *France*, that *Spain* and the Empire ſhou'd never be ſtrictly united, might not that be a good Reaſon for us not to uſe any Endeavours to bring them together? I know ſome People have been ſo malicious as to look back to the Impeachment of the late E. of *Oxford*, where it is charg'd as a high Crime upon him, that Peace was made with *France*, while ſhe was ſtill in a Condition to diſturb *Europe* by her Ambition; but thoſe, who think to pick a Hole in the Coat of our excellent Miniſters from this Circumſtance, ſhou'd firſt examine, whether *France* was not grown ſo formidable juſt at the Time of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, by the Battles of *Schulenberg*, *Hochſtadt*, *Ramelies*, *Audinard*, *Malplacat*, and by being eas'd of the Expence of maintaining many large Towns in *Flanders*; but if ſhe is reduc'd ſince, and run into Debt, by a long lazy Peace, the Caſe is alter'd.

But ſays our Author; *inſtead of our acceding to this Treaty, we form'd a counter Alliance in Oppoſition to it.* That is true, and I think it was right, for that Treaty was the Cauſe of many other Treaties, and if it furniſh'd ſome Perſons amongſt us with ſufficient Occaſions to ſhew the World their fine Addreſs in Negotiating, that is Reaſon good enough for me to juſtify it.

The Treaty this Gentleman means is the Treaty of *Hanover*; but let us ſee what he has to ſay againſt it. *The firſt contracting Parties in this Treaty (ſays he) were the Crowns of* Great Britain, France, *and* Pruſſia, *who invited the States General, by an expreſs Article to accede to it, and agreed to invite others; but the* Dutch, *who had this particular Compliment paid them in the Treaty itſelf, did not accede to it till about* 11 *Months after it had been ſign'd at* Hanover, *and even then under very large Reſtrictions. About the ſame Time his Majeſty of* Pruſſia *took an Opportunity of detaching himſelf from this Alliance, in which he was an original Party.*

Firſt (ſays *Fog*) it is pretty well known, that the *Dutch* are a People that don't underſtand Compliments; next, as to the Reſtrictions, it is no Secret, that they alſo love to have ſome particular Advantages in every Thing they tranſact. As to the King of *Pruſſia*'s withdrawing himſelf, the King of *Pruſſia* is his own Maſter, and Princes have their Humours as well as other Men. I hope Nobody will preſume to imagine, that his going off cou'd be owing to any Behaviour of our polite and well bred Miniſters.

Our Author himſelf is forced to own, that we ſoon made ourſelves Amends for the Loſs of *Pruſſia*; for firſt we gain'd over the Court of *Sweden*, with certain Reſtrictions for ſo ſmall a Price as 50,000 l. Sterling a Year to be paid by *England* and *France*, for no more than three Years certain.

Next the King of *Denmark* was prevail'd on to accede in Conſideration of a Subſidy to be paid only for four Years, which Subſidy was to be paid by *France*. It is true indeed, a Diſpute afterwards aroſe concerning the Difference betwixt *Hamburgh* and *Daniſh* Money; but this Diſpute was ſoon adjuſted, by the Addreſs of our Miniſters, by paying the Difference with *Engliſh* Money.

The Landgrave of *Heſſe* was alſo ſo good to keep 12,000 Men in Readineſs for our Service, which did not coſt the People of *England* above a Million and a half Sterling. As to the Service which they actually did, or might poſſibly have done to *Great Britain*, I hope that is not to be call'd in Queſtion at this Time of Day:

Digitized by Google

Day: Nor was the great Duke of *Wolfenbuttle* backward upon this Occasion; but generously offered to guarantee all his Majesty's Dominions in *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, and *Germany*, and to keep 5,000 Men in Readiness (not to stir out of *Germany* or *Holland*) for 25,000 l. a Year, for four Years certain.

All this our Author is forced to own, as much as he dislikes this Treaty; and here a Question will arise, which I wonder he has not asked, and that is, what Occasion cou'd there be for paying Subsidies for three and four Years certain, upon the Apprehension only of a Rupture, which perhaps, might be adjusted in three Months? This is easily answer'd; then know, because it was for our Good, and that's a peremptory Reply.

But to return to our Subject. Besides our being strengthen'd with such advantageous Alliances, our Land Forces were considerably augmented at Home; three very large Squadrons were also sent to different Parts of the World: One to the *West Indies*, under the Command of Admiral *Hosier* to block up the Galleons. Yes; but, says our Author, here most of our gallant Seamen perish'd, as well as a great many brave Officers. What then? Can a Contagion, that is natural to the Climate, be imputed to our excellent Ministers? But, says he again, the *Spaniards* understood it to be a high Insult, and let loose their Privateers, and *Guarda de Costas*, upon our defenceless Merchants, and took great Numbers of them, to the Ruin of many Families. To this I answer, if the *Spaniards* are wrong-headed, can we help that? Another of these Squadrons visited the Coast of *Spain*; this hostile Appearance was also taken as an Affront by these wrong-headed *Spaniards*, who issued out of their Ports in Pursuit of our Merchants trading up the *Mediterranean*, many of which had the Misfortune of falling into their rapacious Hands; but can this Author say, that the *Spaniards* can alledge any just Excuse for using this Violence; since our Men of War sailed quietly along their Coasts without molesting their Trade; it is true, indeed, they might have been put into a little Fright, because of their *Flotilla*, which was expected Home; but this Fright cou'd not last long, for the *Flotilla* arrived richly laden in their own Ports without losing one Ship, at the Time that Sir *Charles Wager* (who is now the worthy Candidate for *Westminster*) was cruizing with his Squadron under his Command in their Way.

The next Thing that our Author takes Notice of is, the Supposition that this Fleet was sent to prevent an Expedition which was preparing in *Spain* to invade some of his Majesty's Dominions; which Suspicion, he thinks was very ill grounded, because when our Squadron arriv'd upon their Coast, there was no Provision made of Shipping, nor any Army assembled in those Parts, or indeed any where else in *Spain* for an Expedition. But begging this Author's Pardon, might not the *Spaniards* some Way or other conceal their Ships, and hide their Army upon the Appearance of our Fleet? I have heard of an Army that was to lie *Incog.* at *Brentford*, and it is said, that it was very easy to be done, because the Inn-keepers were their Friends. And pray why might not an Army be conceal'd in *Spain* as well as at *Brentford*?

Concerning the third Squadron, which was sent to the *Baltick*, our Author takes Notice, that it was accounted for by a certain Reverend Ministerial Writer in the following Manner: That it was sent to preserve the Balance of Power in the North, and to hinder the *Muscovites* from making a Descent upon *Sweden*. But it happen'd a little untowardly, (says our Author) that *Sweden* had just before

Digitized by Google

fore made Peace with the *Muscovites*, and was under no Apprehension from them, as they acquainted Sir *Charles Wager*, when he came before *Stockholm*, and made them a voluntary Offer of his Service. —To which I answer this Gentleman, How the D—l should we know that?

I remember very well, our Fleet did go into the *Baltick*, and thereby hangs a Tale. It is said, that the Admiral dispatch'd a Frigate to *Petersburgh* with a Letter to the Czarina, I presume from the late King. This Princess, upon receiving the Letter, enquired of what Number of Ships the Squadron might consist. She was told two and twenty Sail; upon which she was a little jocose: How (says she) two and twenty Sail of Men of War to carry one Letter, it is the dearest Postage I ever heard of in my Life; I hope it is not expected that the Answer shall be sent back at the same Charge: But notwithstanding this Lady's Joking, this Squadron did the People of *England* vast Service; if any body desires to know the Particulars, I desire to be excused at this Time.

But if it be ask'd, What was it to us, that the Empire and *Spain* made up their particular Differences? Why should we scatter our Treasure all over *Germany*, and make such expensive Armaments, only because two Princes had made up that Quarrel without us, which we had refus'd to act in as Mediators and Umpires? To that an Answer has been given long ago by the honest Gentleman who writ the *Enquiry*; for he tells us, there were some secret Articles in the said Treaty which threaten'd the Ruin of *England*. As first, That they had enter'd into Engagements to endeavour to overturn the present happy Establishment in Favour of a Gentleman Abroad; next the Emperor had ingaged to assist *Spain* in the Recovery of *Gibraltar*, and *Spain* to support the Emperor in maintaining the *Ostend* Company. I very well remember, that notwithstanding the Author's establish'd Character for Veracity and true Orthodoxy, at the Time these Things were publish'd, no body believ'd a Word of the Matter--such is the Infidelity of Man, and yet the very Nature of the Thing speaks for it --- I say, it amounts to a Demonstration, that there must be some such Articles in this Treaty, for this Reason, because we were invited to accede to it. But tho' the Emperor and *Spain* had not at that Time enter'd into any such Engagements, who can answer for it, but that they might some Time hereafter do it? and as for my own Part, I think it was well worth the Expence of four or five Millions only to shew the World that we did not want Money.

Let no Man therefore say that all these Measures were the Effects of *French* Counsels; that a Conjunction betwixt those two Powers could never hurt the Interest of the People of *England* -- that our Ministers were led by the Nose by those of *France*, and that the Wealth and Power of the *English* Nation were made subservient to the Intrigues of *Versailles*.--Such Things must be meer Calumnies invented by disaffected Persons, for it is well known there was a Person at that Time residing at the Court of *France*, who was not to be led by the Nose--a Person the greatest Genius in the World—in the World did I say? Nor will I confine myself to this old World of ours, I will even take in the new World discover'd by *Christopher Columbus*, and I will challenge any Man to find his Equal in the different Capacities of a pretty Fellow and a consummate Politician, even amongst the *Irequois*.

The next Thing which I object to this Author, is his sly Strokes at a certain Reverend Gentleman, for his frequent Slips in Point of Veracity; but is it like a Man of Sense to make a Rout about a few bold Assertions, which

Digitized by Google

which are thrown in, meerly for the Support of an Argument? And this in an Age when so many People are come to a true Sense of the Value that should be put upon Wealth and Preferment—Who can say what he might be promis'd for acting this Part? Should a Man lose his Preferment or that of his Sons for a few Words? Let us put the Thing in the worst Light, What is a Falsehood or a L--but Words? And what are Words but Wind? But a good fat B--e or a Patent Place, with nothing to do, or a Pension, will stick to the Ribs.

Weekly Miscellany, Feb. 2. N° 60.

From a Book publish'd at Liege, *entitled, Reflections, Moral, Satirical, and Humourous, on the Manners of the Age, are extracted the following Passages.*

FIRST, The Character of *a Man, whose Merit is less shining, than solid, and who suffers in the World by his Modesty, and Simplicity of Manners.*

The Man who is regardless of Fashions, who goes plainly clad, without Affectation, and extremely modest, apt to muse a little, serious, speaking to the Purpose, and willing rather to hear; who is careless of his Gait and Air; who penetrates into the Faults of others, and sometimes with a Sincerity a little too morose; who never plays, or sings, appears rarely in a Circle, if not invited; who is a little troublesome to his Friends; discreet; timorous thro' Modesty, not Want of Wit; who reads for Instruction, but never boasts of his Reading; with this, tractable, and complaisant, rather thro' an Unwillingness to contradict, than an Inability to reply.—Such a Man we may almost venture to call a *Fool*.

The Picture of *a Man, whose Virtue, free from all Affectation, pleases of itself.*

Eusebius is open, civil, complaisant, and gay; he rallies, and diverts himself; if he attacks any one, it is without Moroseness; he every Day tells himself, that He likewise is a Man: He appears neither too modest, nor too reserved, tho' every one sees he is both: He prays, and examines himself in his Closet; but Nobody knows it, Nobody hears him. After privately censuring his own Actions, he comes out prepared, sees the Irregularities of Men, and bears with them: The Faults of those, he converses with, he reproves with Mildness, not proudly saying to himself, *I am exempt from them.* Virtue he admires, without boasting that he has it; he ever distrusts his own Prudence, because he knows his own Weakness; he chuses rather to depend on the Virtues of another, because he judges charitably; he distinguishes himself, neither by his Habit, nor his Looks, his Manner of Life, nor by a publick Devotion. He is an honest Man: Every one sees, and must confess it; he alone neither says it, nor believes it with Vanity.

Reflections on Government.

Reason is the Soul of Government: And this same Reason, which guides Men, or which they abuse, destroys Government, or changes it. It would be more fix'd, if we were to govern Beasts.

If all Men were Philosophers, I mean, if they all reason'd right, the Great would be much embarrassed to govern the State. It is necessary for the Sovereign, that the Mason, the Shoemaker, the Soldier, and the Labourer, should each have, in his Head, a Dose of Folly.

States have a Revolution, which is not easily comprehended. They seem to destroy themselves by Accident, and without Design. But they proceed to it thro' a very common Road; Ambition.

The Usurpations of Princes, the Rights, which Some set up to the

Digitized by Google

Prejudice of Others, are the neceſſary Cauſes of the Fall of Worldly States. After all, the Victory of the Ambitious is but an happy Crime, which God makes uſe of to chaſtiſe the Faults of others.

To the Deputies *of the ſeveral Congregations of* Proteſtant Diſſenters *of the three Denominations, in and about the City of* London.

GENTLEMEN,

ONE great Debate among the Diſſenters at preſent is, whether the *Committee* of Gentlemen choſen in *Silver-Street* is now ſubſiſting? To determine this, it will be neceſſary to ſettle ſome Facts.

There were two Meetings in *Silver-Street* on the Queſtion, *When and in what Manner to apply for the Repeal of the Corporation and Teſt Acts.* At the firſt, a *Committee* was appointed to *Report their Opinion* to the next general Meeting. At the Second, they reported their Opinion, *That if an Application ſhould be made at this Time, it is not likely to be attended with Succeſs.* This Opinion was then diſagreed to; and after all the Gentlemen of the Committee, except three, had reſigned their Truſt, they were re-choſen by that Meeting, and four more Gentlemen being added to their Number, it was reſolved, that the Queſtion ſhould be re-committed; and whereas it appear'd that ſuch general Meetings were on many Accounts inconvenient, it was farther reſolv'd, *that an Inſtruction be given to the Committee to report their Opinion to two Deputies choſen out of every Congregation in* London *and ten Miles about it.* On Summons from Mr. *Holden* the Deputies met, received *the Report of the Committee*, and agreed to it.

From theſe Facts it appears that the Committee act only in Virtue of the Truſt repoſed in them by this ſecond Meeting. —— That they were choſen for a particular Purpoſe, and on a ſpecial Affair, and conſequently their Truſt ceas'd upon making their Report to the Deputies, and by all the Rules of Society can have no longer poſſible Subſiſtence. —— That the Choice of Deputies was not by Virtue of any Authority from the Gentlemen of the *Committee*, but by a general Vote of the Body. —— That therefore the *Committee* can have no Right to direct the Choice of new Deputies upon the Expiration of the Former; for as they received no ſuch Inſtructions from the Body in *Silver-Street*, ſo it could not poſſibly be any Part of their Truſt; and conſequently their interpoſing in the Choice or Summoning of new Deputies, is aſſuming a Power never given them by the general Body, inconſiſtent with the Rights of every particular Congregation, and is erecting themſelves into a Body ſuperior to, and independent of the Deputation, and is treating the whole Body of Diſſenters in the moſt imperious Manner.

The Right of chooſing Deputies is naturally inherent in every particular Congregation, and their Deputies being regularly choſen, any ſufficient Number of them have a natural Right to invite the reſt to a general Meeting, to conſider of the Reaſons, and Deſign of their being choſen.

In Virtue of this Right a ſufficient Number of the preſent Deputies did deſire and procure by regular Summons a general Meeting, and form'd themſelves into a regular Body by the Choice of a Chairman, and by adjourning to another Time; the Attempt therefore of the Committee to procure an intervening Meeting of the Deputies is an Act of Violence, and is chargeable with all the Inconveniencies which may follow upon it. Had Sentiments of Union and Peace prevailed, had no Scheme of Power been in Purſuit, it is very unaccountable that the Committee ſhould not have

Digitized by Google

have waited a few Days for the Meeting of the Deputies at *Pinners Hall* by their own Adjournment, when any ſpecial Affairs might have been propoſed, debated and determined. No.

The Power of the Committee muſt be eſtabliſhed AS A NECESSARY PRELIMINARY. Tho' it is proper here to obſerve, that they ſeem ſomewhat ſuſpicious of their own Right to ſubſiſt, ſince they have not been once called together on any Occaſion for twelve Months paſt till *Thurſday* laſt, when ſeventeen met, and ſeven of them declared their Opinion, that *the Committee did not ſubſiſt, and could no longer act in that Character*, and Four of the Seven, after having made their Proteſt, actually left them. So little Candor, Gentlemen, doth there appear upon the Face of the Committee's Summons, that it was, *Jan.* 31. 1733. UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED *at a Meeting of the Gentlemen of the Committee, that the Deputies of the ſeveral Congregations of the Proteſtant Diſſenters of the three Denominations, be deſir'd to meet at* Salters Hall, *on* Wedneſday, *the 6th Inſtant.*

But did not the Deputies when they met at *Salters Hall*, to receive the ſecond Report of the Committee, refer the Affair of the Repeals to the Care of the *Committee?* How does it appear that the Chairman regularly put this Queſtion, or that there was any Vote of the Body upon it? Nor do the Gentlemen of the *Committee* claim under ſuch a Vote. Their Summons run in a different Strain, *viz. The Gentlemen of the Committee choſen in* Silver-Street. But ſuppoſe ſuch a Vote had paſſed, it only refer'd to the Queſtion about the Repeals re-committed to them: Whereas the preſent Deputies are choſen *to manage all the Civil Concerns relating to the Proteſtant Diſſenters.* 'Tis a new and extended Authority with which your Congregations have entruſted you, and which conſequently you could not delegate. —— Or if this Truſt had been committed to you, it was impoſſible you could delegate it for a longer Time than that for which you were choſen. When that ended all Powers derived from you muſt ceaſe alſo. The Claim therefore of the Committee, however founded, ſubjects you to their Pleaſure, on the Ruins of your Rights, as the Regular Repreſentative Body of the *London* Diſſenters.

Should it be asked, may not the preſent Deputies chooſe theſe Gentlemen, and entruſt them with the Management of their Civil Concerns? It is anſwer'd: No. This would be to make a new Repreſentative, and create another Body of Men, whom your Congregations never deſign'd, a Body of Men independent of, and diſtinct from yourſelves. If you can enlarge your Number, you may alſo leſſen it, which would ſubvert the very Deſign of your Deputation. None but Deputies can be regularly choſen your Committee. The very Attempt of the *Old Committee* to impoſe themſelves upon you, is a Suggeſtion that they are the only wiſe Men among the Diſſenters, and that none of you, Gentlemen, have Honeſty or Abilities fit to be entruſted. Will you by your Submiſſion to them give your Congregations, and the whole World, Reaſon to think the Suggeſtion true?

Well! but are not theſe Gentlemen moſt regarded at —— and therefore moſt likely to do us Service?

It muſt be granted, that the M——y have a commanding Intereſt in ſome of them, and have evidently made Uſe of it as they thought fit: But what has been done for the Diſſenters by their Intereſt? If we may form a Judgment of their Capacity, diſintereſted Zeal, and Significance in their Negotations for the Diſſenters, from the Succeſs of the Repeals in *Ireland*; it won't be difficult to determine

Digitized by Google

what will be the Iſſue of their Conduct, with reſpect to ourſelves. The Appeal is made to Mr. *Holden* himſelf, whether that Affair is iſſued as he was made to believe? Has not Credulity to certain Promiſes, and a ready Submiſſion to certain Directions, been ſhamefully diſappointed? Were not theſe Managers told, that the Repeal there ſhould be attempted at all Events, and have the whole Miniſterial Intereſt to ſupport it? Was it not ſaid, this ſhould be done for the Satisfaction of the Diſſenters in *England*, and made a Teſt of future Favours to be granted them? Were not Aſſurances made that full and peremptory Inſtructions ſhould be given to the L. L——t, and that nothing ſhould prevent the Attempt, unleſs the Diſſenters in *Ireland*, in an authentick Manner, ſhould deſire it to be laid aſide? Let the Event ſhew what Intereſt *thoſe Managers* have, and how well skill'd to conduct ſuch Affairs. Every one knows the Diſappointment, tho' all Accounts agree, Accounts which they themſelves allow to be genuine, and to be depended upon, that the Repeal might have been eaſily carried, had it not been affectedly delayed from Time to Time; had the Dependents on the —— been properly engag'd, had there been any full and peremptory Office or written Inſtructions, or had it not been greatly diſcountenanced by a certain Secretary; and ——. Did not the Diſſenters in *Ireland*, brought on this Occaſion from all Parts of the Kingdom, ſtill inſiſt on the Attempt? Did they not fulfil all their Engagements of getting ſixty or ſeventy independent Members to vote for it, and who conſented their Names ſhould be in a Liſt, and ſhown to ——? Was it ever known that a Queſtion thus ſupported was loſt, where it had the —— Intereſt? Let the whole Body of Diſſenters judge of theſe Mens Intereſt. This Defeat as well as the former one, muſt recommend them to your Vote, muſt engage your Submiſſion to their Claims beyond all Doubt, to be your future Committee, as it is a Demonſtration of what you may expect from their Management.

The Whole is ſubmitted to your ſerious Thoughts, that you may act as a free Body, ſupport your own Rights as the Repreſentatives of the Diſſenters, diſcountenance and defeat every unreaſonable Claim of Power, which muſt end in dividing and ruining the wiſeſt and beſt Scheme which ever obtained among the Diſſenters, the Choice of Deputies to manage their civil Concerns; a Deſign which would cultivate a ſteady Friendſhip in the whole Intereſt, collect its whole Strength on every proper Occaſion, make our Meaſures of Conduct concerted, ſecure our Intereſts from every Attempt to betray and give it up, make our Applications more regarded and ſignificant, and our Body thus united, more uſeful to the Government, and the Proteſtant Intereſt.

Feb. 6. 1733.

AT a General Meeting this Day at *Salters-Hall*, of the Committee and Deputies of the ſeveral Congregations of Proteſtant Diſſenters, *Samuel Holden*, Eſq; their Chairman, made the following Speech.

Gentlemen,

I have, upon former Occaſions, recommended Unity and a good Agreement among ourſelves, as eſſential to the making us uſeful or ſignificant in the Eſteem of the Publick; or, to ſpeak plainly, to prevent us from falling into Contempt and Reproach. And whoever conſiders our preſent Temper, or the State of the Nation, will ſoon be ſenſible the ſame Advice was never more needful to be repeated.

When we parted laſt, it was with that mutual Satisfaction, as did not ſeem

Digitized by Google

ſeem to forebode thoſe Miſunderſtandings which have ſince ariſen, either thro' the Weakneſs or Artifice of ſome on the one Hand, or the Miſconduct of the Committee on the other. Whether the Behaviour of the latter has given juſt Occaſion for them, you have now an Opportunity to enquire; and, if it be found ſo, no Cenſure can be too ſevere; if otherwiſe, we deſire it may reſt here, and the Means for remedying ſo great an Evil be only attended to.

The Committee have been repreſented as deſigning to perpetuate themſelves in Oppoſition to your Opinion, whether their ſubſiſting was for our common Intereſt, or not; which, were it true, they muſt ſure have ſomething very ſingular in their Make, to be ſo tenacious of an Office, attended with ſome Expence, much Trouble, and Ill-will. No, it was with a View to the Publick in general, and your Intereſt in particular, that after many Inſtances they accepted this Truſt, have continued in it, and ſhall now be thankful to be diſcharged from it: But this was a Deſign ſo improbable, that to give ſome Countenance to it, it was found neceſſary to accuſe them of intending their own, and betraying your Intereſt, againſt which they can appeal to God and their own Conſciences; but as Appeals are of no avail againſt Facts, they are here to juſtify themſelves, and to abide your Judgment. Again, it has been ſaid they are Miniſterial Men; which, if it has any Meaning, muſt be, that they have neglected or betrayed your Intereſt, in Deference to Gentlemen in Power; to which they anſwer, that the ſmall Acquaintance or Intereſt they have with ſuch, has been improved wholly for your Service. One Inſtance of which is, the Rev. Mr. *Doddridge*, of *Northampton*, having wrote to another Gentleman and myſelf, of his being under Proſecution for Teaching Academical Learning, we made a Repreſentation of that Affair, and put it into a Gentleman's Hands, who has ſo far ſucceeded, that a Prohibition is obtained to ſtop further Proceedings.

Let us now turn our Eyes to the Publick: None can be ignorant with what Art and Induſtry, Diſaffection and Diſloyalty to his Majeſty and his Adminiſtration, have been propagated thro' the Kingdom, I fear with but too much Succeſs, tho' never with leſs Cauſe; ſeeing we enjoy our Liberties, both Civil and Religious, in ſo full and ample a Manner, as neither this nor any other Nation ever knew: And, if we in particular have not all that we might juſtly expect, yet ſure it ill becomes us to be unthankful to God or Man for the many Bleſſings we do enjoy, or to neglect the Securing them. Give me leave to call to mind ſome of the wholeſome Severities practiſed on our Foreſathers in former Reigns, when many fled their Native Country; the Priſons were filled with others, where Multitudes periſhed, and thouſands of Families were brought to Diſtreſs and Ruin; and no longer than the late Queen's Reign, ſevere Laws were enacted, even by thoſe very Perſons who are now cajoling and flattering us into Diſtraction; but I hope in vain the Net is ſpread in the Sight of any Bird.

If, to the Diſaffection ſpread abroad, we add the preſent State of *Popery* in the Kingdom, which not only ſwarms with Miſſionaries, but the *Papiſts* have moulded themſelves into an Eccleſiaſtical Polity, and canton'd out the Nation, under the Direction of their Biſhops and Vicar-Generals, well inſtructed in the Arts of Deceit of every Kind, and unwearied in working out our Ruin, and their own Eſtabliſhment: And not without Succeſs, if their own Boaſts of numerous Converſions are to be credited.

Theſe Things, duly weighed, will,

Digitized by Google

I doubt not, effectually perſuade the not only laying aſide our ill-grounded Miſunderſtandings; but alſo tend firmly to unite us in a ſteady Adherence to the true Intereſt of our King and Country, eſpecially in the enſuing Elections, to prevent our falling into thoſe Hands who are Enemies to both: Whereby it will appear to the whole Nation, that we have well deſerved what we have ſo long deſired, the Repeal of the Teſt and Corporation Acts (our Enemies themſelves being Judges) not only as unchriſtian Reſtraints on us, but alſo as an Infringement on the Common Rights of *Engliſhmen*; towards which we ſhall heartily concur, when the Attempt may be made, without an apparent Hazard of the Liberties of our Country, which ought, above all Things, to be dear to us.

After which, the Deputies unanimouſly returned Thanks to the Committee for their paſt Services, and ordered that the ſaid Committee doth ſubſiſt, and he deſired to continue for the enſuing Year; and ordered this Reſolution, and others which they then made, to be printed, and to be ſent to all the Deputies.

Univerſal Spectator, Feb. 9. N°. 279.

Of Good-Breeding.

THE Character of a *well bred Man* cannot be drawn to Perfection by any but *Dramatick Writers*; becauſe they only have the Power of placing him to Advantage in particular Circumſtances and Relations.

Other Writers muſt be content with general Deſcriptions, it being as great a Difficulty to define Good-Breeding in the Abſtract, as Moral Virtue, which depends upon Circumſtances, and the Relations in which one Man ſtands to another; but like Virtue too, it conſiſts in a happy *Mediocrity* between two Extremes, of which *Bluntneſs* is the one, and fawning *Servility* the other.

A *well-bred Man* hath in his Behaviour an equal Mixture of *Modeſty* and *Boldneſs*, of *Loquacity* and *Taciturnity*, of *Freedom* and *Reſerve*, and of every other Quality, *that* Degree which is uſeful or commendable, but whoſe Extremes are either *criminal* or *ridiculous*. Such a Man is always *condeſcending*, without falling into the Meanneſs of *Adoration*: He is not backward in *profeſſing*, but more ſolicitous in *doing* Acts of Beneficence: He is not ſcrupulous of owning his Regard for Merit, and of giving it due *Praiſe*, for Fear of being thought a *Flatterer*; nor of expreſſing a juſt *Diſlike* of *Vice* however *dignify'd*, to avoid the Imputation of *Rigidneſs*. In ſhort, all his Actions flow from a *good Heart*, and are noble, generous, ſincere, uniform, and graceful.

If theſe Obſervations be true, *Good-Breeding* is a *Social Virtue*: It is *Benevolence* brought into *Action* with all the Advantages and Beauty of Proportion and Symmetry. *Complaiſance* is indeed its Reſemblance, as a Shadow is of a Subſtance; but *Complaiſance* is only the *Varniſh*, Good-Breeding is the *real Beauty* of the Soul, made viſible and ſet in the faireſt Point of Light. The only Difference therefore between the virtuous and the well bred Man is, that the latter ſeems to *act* his Part in Life with a ſuperior Grace.

Weekly Miſcellany, Feb. 9. N° 61.

Rules of Behaviour, of general Uſe, tho' much diſregarded in this populous City.

1. TO be more ready to give the Wall, than to aſſert it; for Fear of a dirty Quarrel in a trifling Cauſe.

2. Not to walk Arm in Arm as if the Street were made for us only, or we had no Concern for any Body's Conveniency but our own.

3. When

Digitized by Google

3. When we meet a Friend we would talk with, take him aſide, that the Paſſage may be uninterrupted.

4. Not to walk the Streets with a Cane or Stick under one's Arm, which may be very offenſive to the Eyes or Face of thoſe who follow us: A Practice no leſs frequent than inconſiderate, to ſay the beſt of it.

5. Not to uſe the ſauntering Gait of a lazy *Spaniard* in this buſy Town of Trade and Hurry; for tho' we may be ſo idle or inſignificant as to be in no Haſte, yet Multitudes are as well behind as before us.

6. To be cautious of Staring in the Faces of thoſe that paſs by us, like an Inquiſitor General; for an over-bearing Look has the Air of a *Bully*, and a prying one that of a *Bayley*. If we do it by Miſtake for a Friend, ask Pardon.

7. Paſſing in Haſte thro' a Crowd, let us make Way with our Elbows, not with our Hands; for laying hold on Perſons ſeems contemptuous, and often gives Offence; and call not out to your Companion to take Care of his Pocket, for that is a random Imputation, and unmannerly Suſpicion of thoſe next you.

8. Not to faſten your Eyes upon any Perſon entring into a publick Room, for Fear (by ſuch a broad Side) of Shocking his Modeſty, and Diſmounting his Aſſurance; yet this is the common Behaviour of the Sparks of the Town, (out of an Air) tho' they look for no particular Perſon.

9. At Eating-Houſes, *&c.* not to be officiouſly forward in our Diſcourſe or Ceremonies to Strangers, who perhaps deſire to be unobſerv'd, or *incog.*

10. Not to affect a Diſregard of any Perſon, tho' never ſo mean, by whiſtling or humming a Tune, as if no Body were preſent; the Dignity of human Nature, in any Circumſtance, is conſiderable.

11. Never to force *French* Complaiſance upon mere *Engliſh* Men; but conſider that making People eaſy is the End of Good Breeding.

12. In a Coffee-houſe, never to uſe that unjuſt and provoking Practice of keeping more Papers than one in Hand; for that is an arrogant Encroachment upon the common Right of all the Company.

13. In a Pew at Church to go to the further End, and not choak up the Entrance, but leave it obvious to ſuch *Chriſtian* Brethren as would be glad of the ſame Eaſe and Accommodation with ourſelves.

To conclude,

Quod tibi fieri non vis, alteri ne feceris.

Weekly Regiſter, Feb. 9. N° 205.

Continuation of the Review of the publick Buildings, &c. (See p. 29.)

DOCTOR *Buſby*'s Tomb is in a good Taſte, and well executed; the Figure is bold and free; in a proper Action, and very expreſſive of the Character it repreſents: But that of Dr. *South*'s is altogether as bad.

Of each Side of the collateral Iſles of the Choir, are three diſtinct Spaces, which, if I miſtake not, were formerly us'd as Chapels, and conſecrated to particular Saints, but now are only Repoſitories of the Dead.

In the firſt of theſe, on the right Hand, you have a Sample of the antient *Gothique* Magnificence, *viz.* a Monument which ſpreads over a vaſt Extent of Space, contains a prodigious Quantity of the fineſt Marble, is adorn'd with a vaſt Variety of Decorations, dazzles your Eyes with a Profuſion of Gildings, is animated with abundance of Inſcriptions, and yet, upon the Whole, appears an inſignificant Heap, without Form, or Order, Beauty, or Underſtanding.

One

Digitized by Google

One Abſurdity common to all the Tombs in this Stile, is, the graving their Inſcriptions in ſo ſmall a Character, and placing them at ſuch a Diſtance from the Eye, that they were ever as ineffectual, as if Time had effac'd them from the very firſt.

In the laſt of the Chapels on the right Hand, is a ſingle Statue in Honour of one of the *Holleſes*; which expreſſes more juvenile Sweetneſs, and Beauty, than any Thing I ever ſaw of the Kind in my Life: If this Figure has any Fault, 'tis in its being in a languid ſedentary Poſture, tho' clad in Armour, and deſcrib'd as a Hero in his Bloom.

Oppoſite to the Door of this Chapel, is a brazen Buſt of Sir *Robert Stapleton*, an Author of ſome Repute in the Time of K. *Charles* I. which has ſomething in it very lively, and pleaſing; tho' a judicious Eye will eaſily find it incorrect.

Much in the ſame Situation, in the other Iſle, is a Bas Relief, in Honour of one of the *La Tours*, a Family from *France*, which has a Degree of Delicacy, both in the Tale and Expreſſion, which is very entertaining: 'Tis a Mother lamenting over her dead, or dying Daughter; and the Artiſt has been very happy in the Execution.

On the other Side of the ſame Iſle, a little lower down, is another Piece of the ſame Nature with this. The Story is, a Lady dying, and her Husband, and ſeveral Children weeping round her: I can't ſay that the Scene is not well enough diſpos'd, and the Paſſions naturally and properly expreſs'd; but ſtill I think ſuch little Tablatures, as theſe, are fitter for a Medal than a Monument.

I muſt now go back again to the firſt Chapel on the right Hand, coming down the Iſle, where we ſhall ſee, at the Entrance, a Figure leaning on a Mattreſs, which is admirably well executed, but in the worſt Stile almoſt of any Thing in the *Abbey:* In a Word, 'tis an exact Copy of the Dreſs, and Character of the Times, at the Beginning of the Reign of K. *Charles* I. The ſpruce Hair, curl'd Whiskers, pointed Beard, ſtarch'd Ruff, formal Cloak, and large Buttons, are as carefully preſerv'd, as if they were a fit Standard of Beauty for all future Ages.

Juſt oppoſite to the Entrance, is a Statue that is diſpos'd with the moſt Eaſe and Freedom of any Thing I ever ſaw, and indeed has no other Beauty to recommend it. I don't recollect any Thing elſe remarkable in either of theſe Chapels to take farther Notice of; for tho' they are crowded with Monuments, they are all ſo execrably ill, as to be even beneath Cenſure.

Some would perhaps take it ill, if in this Place, I ſhould not ſay ſomething in Honour of the fine Wax-Work-Figures which are plac'd ſo curiouſly, up and down this venerable Building; particularly the K. *William* and Q. *Mary*, which have been lately ſo amicably ſhut up together in the ſame Box. To oblige them therefore, and in Compliment to the Rev. *Dean* and *Chapter*, who permit theſe noble Decorations, I will give my Opinion of them: In the firſt Place, with all Submiſſion to better Judgments, I think they are ridiculous, and unnatural in themſelves; expreſſing neither Figure like Statuary, nor Colour like Painting: Secondly, I am of Opinion that they would become a Puppet-Shew better than a Church, as making a mere Farce of what ſhould be great and ſolemn: And thirdly, I think them highly injurious to the Characters they repreſent, as ſhewing them like jointed Babies, to the ſtupid Admiration of the Vulgar, and the Contempt of Men of Senſe; inſtead of characterizing their Perſons, and perpetuating their Virtues.

London

Digitized by Google

London Journal, Feb. 9. N° 763.

Osborne *making ſome Reflections on a late* Craftſman, (See p. 34.) *concerning an* Army *and* corrupt Parliaments; *ſays:*

IT hath been carried to Demonſtration, by Speeches in the Houſe, and by Papers and Pamphlets out of the Houſe, that our *Security* demands a *regular Body* of Troops; that ſome Army is abſolutely neceſſary, conſidering the *armed State* of all the World around us, *the Circumſtances* of Affairs Abroad, and our own *fatal Diviſions* at Home. The Army we have at preſent, is an Army raiſed by the *Legiſlature*, (the *only Conſtitution* we know) to defend ourſelves againſt any unforeſeen Accidents, or ſudden Attacks. It is not an Army raiſed as King *James*'s was, by his own *ſole Will* and *Pleaſure*, without the Conſent of the *Legiſlature*, againſt the *Conſtitution*; and *Officer'd* too by Gentlemen *diſqualified* by Law.

The next Thing the *Craftſman* fears is *a corrupt* Parliament. To which we anſwer: That Parliaments have not, for ſeveral Years paſt, given us *any Signs* of Corruption, by coming into Meaſures againſt *Liberty* or the *Conſtitution*; and therefore, we ought not to *ſuppoſe* them corrupt, much leſs *affirm* it. It muſt be a very *corrupt Minority* indeed that calls out *a corrupt Majority*, when there are *no Laws* made, nor *publick Actions* done, but what appear to be calculated for *publick Good*: A *corrupt Minority*, I ſay; for Perſons may be corrupted a thouſand Ways, beſides Places and Penſions. The very Want of Places, and the Want of Penſions, may throw ſuch a *ſtrong Biaſs* upon the Mind, as to make them ſee every Thing *wrong* that is done by thoſe who enjoy them. *Jealouſy* is ſtubborn and incurable; *poſſible Accidents* are ever before People, when they are out *of Power*, and out of *Humour*; but, after all, we muſt truſt *England* to a *Houſe of Commons*, that is, *to itſelf:* And when the fatal Time comes, that *this Nation* grows weary of Liberty, and hath neither the *Wiſdom*, the *Virtue*, nor the *Courage* to preſerve its Conſtitution, it will deliver all up, tho' all the Laws poſſible and all the Bars imaginable be put in the Way. All the *Laws* in the World ſignify nothing againſt *Corruption*, without *Frugality* and *Induſtry*. And I'm afraid, that the *late Act* againſt Bribery and Corruption, will be ſo far from having the good Effects propoſed, that 'twill only be a Means of making Men more corrupt, by *weakening*, if not *deſtroying*, the laſt and great Support of Virtue, *Reverence for Deity*; which nothing tends ſo effectually to deſtroy, as *the Frequency of Oaths* in Caſes where Men's *own Intereſt* is concerned. For which Reaſon, I wiſh, that all the *Aſſertory* Oaths, and *all Oaths*, but what relate to *Evidence* between Man and Man, where the Swearer is no Ways intereſted, were abſolutely aboliſhed by Law.

Craftſman, Feb. 9. N° 397.

As a farther Anſwer to the Letter to the *Craftſmen*, *Mr.* D'Anvers *refers us to another* Piece, *lately publiſh'd, in which the Author undertakes to* ſtate the Politicks on both Sides from their own Writings, and to examine them by the Courſe of Events; (See p. 57.) *and gives us the following Remarks from that* Piece.

THE precedent Tranſactions are ſufficient to teach us how neceſſary it is for *Miniſters and Governors of Kingdoms*, which have any *main Intereſt* at Stake, or any *great Point* at Heart, to keep it conſtantly in View, aud to purſue it with inflexible Reſolution. By theſe Means, we ſee, the Court of *Spain* hath at length

Digitized by Google

length effectuated the Succeſſion of *Don Carlos* to the *Tuſcan Dominions* thro' infinite Obſtacles; and, if we may believe the *miniſterial Writers*, againſt the Intereſts and Inclinations of all the Powers in *Europe*. By the ſame Means, his *Imperial Majeſty* hath, in a Manner, extorted our *Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction*, which his *late* and his *preſent Majeſty* thought fit to refuſe ſo long. I ſincerely wiſh that I had any Opportunity of congratulating my own Country on the ſame happy Iſſue of our Negotiations, with reſpect to thoſe *eſſential Points*, about which we have been contending for ſo many Years, and at ſo much Expence; but tho' the ſame Aſſiduity hath, no Doubt, been employed, and the ſame conſtant, invariable Regard hath been paid to *our Intereſts*, it does not yet appear that they have been crown'd with the ſame Succeſs. It is true, indeed, that his *Imperial Majeſty* hath at length conſented to aboliſh the *Oſtend Company*, and all Trade to the *Eaſt Indies*, from the *Auſtrian Netherlands*; but this hath been conſeſs'd, on *both Sides*, to be the *leaſt material Article*, with Regard to *Us*; and every Body knows that it might have been effectually ſuppreſs'd at firſt for a Trifle not worth mentioning, in Compariſon to thoſe immenſe Sums, which it hath ſince coſt us. Beſides, the Buſtle we have made about *this Trade* hath ſet almoſt every Nation upon Schemes of the *ſame Kind*; and even the *Emperor* himſelf is now purſuing a Plan for carrying it on in ſome other Part of the World, not prohibited by *Treaty*.—Our *principal Points* therefore are the undiſturb'd Poſſeſſion of *Gibraltar* and the Iſland of *Minorca*, the Freedom of *Commerce*, and Reparation to our *plunder'd Merchants*. As to the *firſt*, I cannot poſſibly conceive how *our Right to the Poſſeſſion of theſe Places* can be ſaid to be effectually aſcertain'd and ſecur'd, when the very *Treaty*, upon which the *Spaniards* ground their *Pretenſions* to them, is recall'd and confirm'd in all the *ſubſequent Treaties*, by which we are told they have renounc'd *thoſe Pretenſions*; eſpecially, when it is farther conſider'd that they have conſtantly refuſed to renounce them *ſpecifically*, and have even given us the moſt ocular Demonſtration of their Intentions, by erecting *Forts* and other *military Works* to annoy our Garriſon, as well as our Ships in the Bay. The *Freedom of Commerce* and *Reparation to our Merchants* are ſo cloſely interwoven together, that they may be properly conſider'd under *one Head*; and what hath been done upon this? Why, the Time limited by the Treaty of *Seville*, for the Examination and Deciſion of *that Affair*, expired without any Thing being ſettled. Another Term of *Three Years* was then agreed upon; above *one Year* of which is already lapſed, and I do not hear that the *Merchants* have yet received any Satisfaction. But as the *Commiſſaries*, on our Part, are now return'd, and the *Parliament* is juſt upon the Point of meeting, we ſhall ſoon know what they have done; and I heartily wiſh that a *certain Gentleman's* Prediction in the *Houſe of Commons*, when the Treaty of *Seville* came firſt under Deliberation there, may not be verify'd; *viz. that the Execution of* this Commiſſion *would coſt the Nation more than the* Merchants *would ever get by it.*——If therefore we have not effectually inſiſted on either of theſe *great Points*, whilſt the *deareſt Intereſt* of *Spain* remain'd in Suſpence, and muſt have remain'd ſo without our Aſſiſtance; how can we expect to obtain them, when we have given *that Pledge* out of our own Hands, and *Spain* ſtands no longer in Need of us?

But it will be ſaid, perhaps, (nay, it hath been ſaid in Effect already) that we could not purchaſe *Peace* at too dear a Rate, as our Circumſtan-

ces

ces then ſtood; and that we had better yield to any Terms than plunge the Nation into a *War*. If this was our Caſe, I ſhould be glad to know why the ſame Conſiderations did not prevail long before; for if we had undertaken to effectuate the Introduction of *Don Carlos* with *Spaniſh* Garriſons into *Italy*, at the Congreſs of *Cambray*, inſtead of oppoſing it with ſo much Vigour, the Court of *Spain* would have had no Occaſion to throw themſelves into the Arms of the *Emperor*; and if we had been happy enough, at the ſame Time, to diſcover that *the Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction* was only a Bugbear, that frighten'd us without any Reaſon, there is no Room to ſuppoſe that the *Emperor* would not have comply'd with the Demands of the *Spaniards*, upon *that Condition*, as readily as he hath done ſince. In this Caſe, I ſay, *Great Britain* would not only have ſaved an infinite Expence in ſending out ſo many *naval Armaments* to all Parts of the World, keeping up *foreign Armies*, and paying *foreign Subſidies*, with all their *neceſſary Concomitants at home*; but might likewiſe have carried on her *Commerce* without Interruption, or ſuch a continued Series of *Depredations*, as our *Merchants* have ſuffer'd for many Years paſt. Nay, if our *Miniſters* had happened to make all theſe wiſe Diſcoveries at the Congreſs of *Soiſſons*, or even when the Treaty of *Seville* was in Agitation, we might have avoided ſome Part of theſe Expences and Calamities.

But our greateſt Misfortune is, that the very *Meaſures* we choſe to take, for obtaining a *laſting Peace*, are likely to involve us in a *general War*; and, what is ſtill worſe, after we have ſpent ſo many *Millions of Money*, ſuffered ſo many grievous Loſſes in our *Trade*, and made ſuch *large Conceſſions*, in order to avoid it. This is what the *Country Party* have long ago foretold, and I am heartily ſorry to find their Predictions ſo nearly accompliſh'd; for it appears very plainly, from the foregoing Deduction, to what Cauſes the preſent Commotions in *Europe* are really owing: I mean to the Treaty of *Seville*, which opened a Way for the *Spaniards* into *Italy*, and to the laſt Treaty of *Vienna*, which compleated the Union between *France* and *Spain*, as the *other* laid a Foundation for it, by ſeparating *Spain* from the *Emperor*.

How ridiculous therefore is it to argue, as *ſome Men* do, that the preſent War in *Europe* was occaſioned meerly by the accidental Death of the late King of *Poland*, which *no human Wiſdom could foreſee?* It may be ſaid, indeed, that the Demiſe of *that Prince* was the immediate Occaſion of the Flame's burſting out; but the combuſtible Matter was laid long before, and the leaſt Spark was ſufficient to ſet Fire to the Train. The Vacancy of the Throne of *Poland* happened to come firſt in the Way; but any other Accident in *Europe* would have had juſt the ſame Effect. Beſides, we ought, at leaſt, to have been ſecured againſt ſuch a *Contingency* as the Death of King *Auguſtus*, which could not be very far off, according to the ordinary Courſe of Nature. But *Contingencies* are Things, which *ſome Men* ſeem intirely to neglect. They conſider only the *preſent Time*; and if they can but make a Shift to put off the Evil *for a Day*, they ſeldom *take any Thought for the Morrow*.

But it may be ſaid again, of what Uſe is it, at preſent, to tell us that *one Set of Gentlemen* had more Sagacity and Foreſight than *another?* The *Events* of our late Tranſactions are now viſible to every Body; the Nation is in Danger; and *what is to be done?* This, indeed, is a proper Queſtion; but the Anſwer is not ſo eaſy. Things ſeem to be brought to ſuch a Paſs, that I wiſh it may not puzzle the ableſt Heads in *Eng-*

Digitized by Google

land to extricate us with Honour out of that Labyrinth of *Engagements*, in which we are unhappily involved.

We find ourſelves obliged, by ſeveral *Treaties*, to aſſiſt the *Emperor*, if he ſhould be attack'd; and it is ſaid that we have been already call'd upon to perform *theſe Engagements*.

By the Treaty of *Seville*, we are ty'd down, in the ſtrongeſt Manner, to ſecure *Don Carlos* in the Poſſeſſion of his *Italian Dominions for ever, againſt* all Events. His *Catholick Majeſty* alludes very plainly to *this Engagement* in his late complaiſant Memorial to the King of *Great Britain:* Where he acknowledges the *generous Part*, which his Majeſty hath acted, with Regard to *Don Carlos*.

And if it ſhould be true, as a Rumour flies about, that the Plan of Operations, which the *French* are now purſuing in *Italy*, was firſt chalk'd out by *us*, in Caſe the *Emperor* ſhould not make good his Engagements to *Spain*; what Part can we poſſibly take in *theſe Diſputes*, without wounding our Honour, or betraying our Intereſt?

If it ſhould be likewiſe true, as I have heard it whiſper'd, that we promis'd *France* our Aſſiſtance, about *four Years ago*, to reſtore King *Staniſlaus* to the Throne of *Poland*, whenever *Auguſtus* ſhould die, and that our *Miniſter* was even ordered to co-operate with the *French Miniſter* for that Purpoſe; if this, I ſay, is true, and we ſhould have ſince given the *Emperor* any Encouragement to oppoſe the Election of *that Prince*, how are we to act upon the preſent Occaſion?

In ſhort, which ever Way we turn ourſelves, or whatever Side we take, if we take any, we ſhall not only involve ourſelves in a dangerous and expenſive War, but likewiſe incur the Reproach and Reſentment of *one Side*, or the *other*; ſince *both* of them think themſelves intitled to our Aſſiſtance.

If, to avoid theſe Difficulties, we A chuſe a State of *abſolute Neutrality*, and leave the *oppoſite Powers* to diſpute their own Quarrel among themſelves, the Conſequence may be fatal to *Europe*, and at length involve *us* in the common Calamity.

The Queſtion therefore recurs, B *What is to be done?*—— *Or is any Thing to be done?*—— Ought we to involve ourſelves in a *War*, in which we have *no particular Intereſt* concerned?—Or ſhall we ſit down in Quiet, and run the Hazard of ſeeing *Europe* become a Prey to the C Arms of the *Conqueror?*—— For my Part, I cannot pretend to anſwer theſe Queſtions; and the preſent Situation of Affairs is ſurrounded with ſo many Difficulties on every Side, that I believe the wiſeſt Man in *England*, as I ſaid before, D would be at a Loſs to judge what is moſt expedient in *ſuch a Criſis*. But one Thing ſeems to be very obvious; that *thoſe Perſons*, who have intangled us in the *preſent Difficulties*, are the moſt unlikely to work us out of them again; for how can *they* ſpeak to *foreign Courts* with that *Dignity* and *Authority*, which E are neceſſary upon ſuch an Occaſion, when they have already dealt with every one of them, and diſoblig'd them all in their Turns.?

I ſhould not have made even theſe ſhort Remarks, had I not accidentally met with a * *Pamphlet* juſt publiſhed; in which the *Author* diſcovers F all the Marks of *Timidity* under the Diſguiſe of *bluſtering Language*, and exhibits to us the ridiculous Image of *natural Inſolence* ſtruggling with *Conſciouſneſs of Guilt*.

Fog's Journal, Feb. 9. N° 275.

Continuation of the former. (*See p.* 57.)

THE Matter this Writer (*viz.* the Author of *Politicks on* G

both

* *A Letter to the* Craftſman, printed for *J. Roberts*.

both Sides, &c.) lays the greateſt Streſs upon, is, that the Conſequences of certain Meaſures were plainly pointed out, and foretold at the Time they were firſt entered upon, by the Perſons in the Oppoſition; while certain great Men, with their Adherents, aſſured the Nation they would have quite contrary Effects; ſo that the former had not only the Advantage in Point of Argument, but they have been juſtified ſince by the Events.

In the firſt Place, I muſt tell this Gentleman, (ſays *Fog*) that I cannot allow that he had the better of the Argument. There are two Ways of finding out the Truth of Things, ſeeing and feeling: A wiſe Man ſaid long ago *ſeeing is believing, but feeling is the Truth*. Obſerve that; feeling is the Truth, ay, the whole Truth, and therefore the Side which form'd their Judgment of theſe Things upon feeling the Merits of the Cauſe, that is, touching, or being touch'd, went upon more infallible Grounds, than thoſe, who gave their Opinions, by ſeeing, (that is, judging) therefore, unleſs this Gentleman can prove, that he and his Friends were *obſequious to the Touch*, and found it out that Way, I would not give a Pin for his Triumph.

Next, as to his boaſting that they have been ſince fully juſtified by the Events; I look upon that to be as weak as the other. What can he mean by their being juſtified by the Events? Has not a Miniſterial Writer told theſe Gentlemen already, that a Judgment by Events, is not the Judgment of Reaſon? My Memory fails me ſtrangely, if he has not; ay, and a Reverend Writer too, who himſelf is ſuppoſed not to be inſenſible of the *Touch*. But allowing, that all the Events have fallen out exactly as they had foretold, perhaps it may be no more than good Luck at gueſſing, and good Luck happens to Fools as often as to wiſe Men, of which I could produce Inſtances, but that I am reſolv'd to give no Offence; or it might proceed from ſomething worſe, as a Familiarity with Demons and evil Spirits. If the Perſons, whom this Author juſtifies for their Oppoſitions have ſold themſelves to the Devil, in order to know the Events of Things, is it expected that the great Men on the other Side muſt alſo ſell themſelves to the Devil, to appear as wiſe as they? no, it is a Matter that ought to recommend them to all good Chriſtians, that their Enemies in all their Malice have not been able to ſay there is one Conjurer amongſt them.

But to come nearer to our Point. We have already anſwer'd all the Objections made by this Writer to the Treaty of *Hanover*, (See p. 58.) and if it would not look a little vain, I might ſay, that I have been told by Perſons of very good Underſtanding, that Nobody has yet defended that Treaty better. We have alſo made Remarks on what he has urged againſt our ſeveral Naval Expeditions; but we muſt not ſtop here, I think it neceſſary to call him a little to an Account for his Flings at Sir *Charles Wager*, for ſuffering Supplies to paſs by Sea, for the Uſe of the *Spaniards* before *Gibraltar*. What did that ſignify, if we knew all the While the Town was impregnable? And ſince this Author has put the Gentlemen on the other Side, in Mind of the Events of Things, his own Argument may juſtly be turn'd upon him, and he may be told, that Sir *Charles*'s Conduct is ſufficiently juſtified by the Event, for the Town was not taken.

As to our Allies not ſtirring a Man to our Aſſiſtance, when we were ſo attack'd by the *Spaniards*, I underſtand that as a high Compliment to us. Our great King *Edward* the Third, if I am not out in my Hiſtory, being in a Battle, wherein his Son the black Prince, who command-

ed a Wing of the Army, ſeem'd to to be in ſome Diſtreſs, thoſe, who were about the King, deſired him to go with a Body of Men to the Aſſiſtance of his Son; but the King refuſed, ſaying, if I move to my Son's Aſſiſtance, the World will attribute the Victory to me, and I will not ſnatch that Honour out of his Hands which is his Due; and why might not this Conduct of our Allies be owing to a nice and tender Regard to our Honour? for had they moved in our Defence, the World, perhaps, would have given to them the Glory of having defended us, whereas now 'tis all our own.

As to our not bombarding any of their Ports, or ravaging their Coaſts, a very good Reaſon may be given for it; the Conſumption of the Ammunition, and all Kinds of military Stores, which muſt have been uſed upon ſuch Occaſions, muſt have put the Nation to great Expence, and we know very well how apt this Gentleman and his Friends are to cry out at any unneceſſary Expence, which is brought upon the Publick; and if Things were ſo prudently managed, that all the Powder, except what was uſed in Salutes or Signals, as well as the Ball, Bombs, Grenades, *&c.* which were carried out by our Men of War, were fairly returned again to the Stores, methinks ſo great a Saving to the Publick ſhould rather have merited this Gentleman's Thanks than his Cenſure.

As to the Capture of our Ships, and the Mortality among the Sailors in the *Weſt Indies*, I have anſwer'd it already in my Former, (See p. 59) to which I ſhall only add, that if we loſt our Men, we ſaved our Powder.

As to the preliminary Articles for a general Pacification, tho' the dark and ambiguous Manner of wording them might occaſion Cavils and Diſputes, yet if we enjoy'd Peace during thoſe Cavils and Diſputes, we were happy; for we have been often told of late Years, that any Thing is to be endured rather than go to War. And tho' the Expreſſion in one of the Articles, of *Things alter'd* and not *executed*, may ſeem a little to threaten the Loſs of *Gibraltar*, yet that Fear is removed by what follows ſoon after; for there it is to be referr'd to a Congreſs, which, as I take it, makes it all ſafe again, becauſe we are always ſure of getting the better in a Congreſs, by the ſuperiour Skill and Addreſs of our Plenipotentiaries; for we have the Happineſs of ſeeing our Great M——r at home always make Choice of Perſons even as knowing as himſelf, to negotiate for us abroad.

Our Author next ſeems to make a Jeſt of the Triumph of the Miniſterial Writers, who about this Time brag'd that nothing but the Form of a Congreſs was wanting to make this a laſting Peace; but I ſee no Reaſon why they might not make Uſe of the Term laſting; a Peace that continues a Year, or even half a Year, I think, is a laſting Peace; and they were not obliged to tell how long it would laſt.

He comes next to the Congreſs of *Soiſſons*, where, after all the Boaſting of the Miniſterial Writers, not one material Point was ſettled, but the Plenipotentiaries ſpent about ſeven or eight Months in Ceremonies and Diverſions, and then parted. —— But why ſhould not the Plenipotentiaries divert themſelves? They had Allowances to enable them to do ſo, and therefore this is mere cavilling at the Congreſs.

I muſt paſs over ſome of the Meaſures leading to the Treaty of *Seville*, and particularly the glorious Expedition to *Spithead*, which not only produced this Treaty, and preſerv'd the Iſland of *Jamaica*, and maintain'd our Sovereignty over the Ocean, but alſo gave ſuch Pleaſure to our People at Home, by the fine Shew they made, and afforded the

Officers

Officers an Opportunity of ſhewing their Gallantry to the Ladies, by entertaining them with Balls on board their Ships, that I could dwell a Month upon it; for of all Expeditions it is my Favourite.

I don't doubt but what he ſays of the Treaty of *Seville*, is in order to make the World believe, that Giddineſs and Inconſiſtency make up the Character of our wiſe and ſteady Miniſters; but alas how eaſy it is to reconcile all to Reaſon, if Men would but hear impartially! For Example, it is aſſerted to Day, that the introducing *Don Carlos* into *Italy* may prove dangerous to the Liberties of *Europe*, and therefore it is to be oppos'd: It is maintain'd that the Pragmatick Sanction is a dangerous Settlement to the Peace of *Europe*, and that it would be wrong to accede to it —— a Year or two hence *Don Carlos* is introduc'd into *Italy* by the ſame Perſons, and the Pragmatick Sanction is acceded to, and they are both proved as clear as the Sun at Noon-Day, to be the wiſeſt Meaſures for ſettling a laſting Tranquillity. Thus, as the Art of Phyſick changes the rankeſt Poiſon into wholeſom Medicines, the Art of Politicks turns the moſt pernicious Things to be the greateſt national Benefits; but I confeſs this may be a Stroke a little above the Comprehenſion of our Author, and his Friends, and he cannot ſpeak of it without Envy, becauſe he is conſcious they were never able to act in ſuch a Manner; and if they had, I would defy him to find Writers with Courage enough to juſtify it.

Weekly Regiſter, Feb. 16. N° 206.

Continuation of the Former. (*See p.* 67.)

THE Incloſure behind the Altar, commonly known by the Name of St. *Edward*'s Chapel, has nothing remarkable in it but certain *Gothique* Antiquities, which are made ſacred by Tradition only, and ſerve to excite a ſtupid Admiration in the Vulgar.

There is indeed, at the End of this Place, a Sort of Gate to the Tomb of *Henry* V. which was intended for a Piece of Magnificence, and no Coſt was ſpared to make it anſwer that Deſign; but the Taſte of it is ſo unhappy, and the Execution ſo wretched, that it has not the leaſt Claim to that Character.

One Thing, 'tis true, we meet with in this Place, which merits a peculiar Regard; that is, a wooden Cheſt of the Bones ſaid to be the Remains of *Catherine*, Daughter of the King of *France*, and Conſort of *Henry* V. If this Account is authentick, I think nothing can be a greater Violation of Decency, or more injurious to the Memory of ſuch illuſtrious Perſonages, than to expoſe their Reliques in ſo licentious a Manner, and make a Shew of what once commanded Reſpect, and Adoration. There is ſomething extremely ſhocking in this Violence to the Secrets of Mortality: The *Antients* had even a ſuperſtitious Regard for the Duſt of their Anceſtors; and ſurely we are under ſome Obligation to treat ours with Good Manners.

The Arch at the Entrance of *Henry* VIIth's Chapel, is exceeding grand and ornamental: The Steps underneath are a fine Preparation for the Scene at Landing, and the three Doors an admirable Expedient to favour the Perſpective within: But this, and ſeveral other Beauties are utterly ſpoil'd by the Stalls which cut off the collateral Iſles of the Chapel intirely, and thereby ſpoil the Beauty and Symmetry of the Whole.

The Roof of this Structure is certainly one of the fineſt Things in the World, I mean in the *Gothique* Stile: Nothing can be in a better Form, or more richly decorated: Perhaps had it been more ſimple it had ſhew'd to greater Advantage; but

but ſtill 'tis a Wonder that one continued Cluſter of Ornament could be contriv'd to pleaſe ſo much, and anſwer ſo well.

There are few Tombs in *Europe* more famous than that of *Henry* VII. The Undertaking in itſelf was vaſt A and ſurprizing, the Coſt prodigious, and the Execution exceedingly difficult and laborious; and yet the Artiſt has ſucceeded in it to Admiration. The Statues of the King and Queen are grand and noble, and the Baſs Reliefs on the Sides below beautiful B and expreſſive. I am of Opinion the Workman, whoever he was, was equal to the nobleſt Scheme of this Nature, and would have made a Figure even amongſt the *Antients*. What a Pity is it therefore that ſuch a Genius and ſo much Art ſhould be laC viſh'd away on a Thing intirely out of Taſte! Nothing can be more ſtupid than the laying Statues on their Backs, in ſuch a Situation that 'tis impoſſible they ſhould ever be ſeen to Advantage. The brazen Incloſure D which ſurrounds this Tomb, wonderful as it may be, conſider'd by itſelf, is a monſtrous Blemiſh with Regard to the Thing it was intended to preſerve and adorn; becauſe it riſes abundantly too high, and intercepts the View intirely from the principal E Objects.

Yet, erroneous as the Taſte of this fine Monument may be, it may be called excellent to that which prevail'd ſeveral Years after in the Reign of King *James* I. as may be ſeen by F thoſe wretched Things which were erected at his Command, to the Memory of Q. *Elizabeth*, and his Mother *Mary* Q. of *Scotland:* In theſe all the Blunders that can be imagin'd are collected together.

But theſe ſeem to be again reformed in Part, in the Reign of his Son, G as appears by the Monuments of the Dukes of *Richmond* and *Buckingham:* In theſe are ſeveral fine Figures in Braſs, and ſomething like Meaning, and Deſign; tho' even then they had not learn'd to diſtinguiſh the principal Characters, and place them in ſuch Attitudes, as ſhould command the Spectator's firſt and laſt Attention, and Regard.

Both theſe Faults are avoided by *Rysbrack*, in the Monument of the late Duke of *Buckingham:* There the Duke himſelf is the principal Figure in the Groupe, and tho' he is in a cumbent Poſture, and his Lady, in the moſt beautiful Manner, ſitting at his Feet, yet her Figure is character'd in ſuch a Manner, as only to be a Guide to his, and both reflect back a Beauty on each other. The Decorations are exceedingly pictureſque, and elegant: The Trophy at his Head; the Figure of Time above, with the Medals of his Children, fill up all the Spaces with great Propriety. In a Word, I have yet ſeen no Ornament, that has pleas'd me better, and very few ſo well.

London Journal, Feb. 16. N° 764.

OSBORNE, in this Paper, makes ſome Remarks on *The Politicks on both Sides*. (See p. 69.) The Gentlemen in the *Oppoſition*, ſays he, are guilty of a notorious Piece of Injuſtice to the *Miniſtry*, by aſſerting, that the 'preſent War 'is cauſed by the Treaties of Seville 'and Vienna.' No: Theſe *Treaties* are not *the Cauſe:* But whatever is the *true Cauſe* (which we won't *now* enquire into) the *Occaſion* is certainly *the Death* of one Prince, and the *ſurpriſing Conduct* of another; unleſs *the firſt* had happened, there could not have been *a Pretence* of going to War; (for the *French* lay it *wholly on the Oppoſition* about *Poland*;) nor without the other, had it been *poſſible* to begin the War in the *Milaneze*; and yet, I believe, no Man is *hardy* enough to affirm, that the *Conduct* of the King of *Sardinia* is owing to the *Treaties* of *Seville* and *Vienna*.

The Gentleman who wrote the *late*

Digitized by Google

late Letter to the Craftſmen, hath very judiciouſly expoſed their Way of Writing, and ſhewn, that 'tis held as a Maxim inviolable with them, *ever to oppoſe what the Miniſtry do:* There have appeared, indeed, *two Craftſmen* in Anſwer to it; the firſt is made up of *Puerile* Witticiſms, ſuch as *Horatian Salt*, *Sance de Robert*, *Robertſmen*, and *Craftſmen*, *&c.* (See p. 69.) And the *laſt* is an Abſtract of *the Politicks on both Sides*, which hath not the *leaſt Relation* to any Thing ſaid in the Pamphlet to which it pretends to be an Anſwer. (See p. 53.)

Upon the Whole, not the *Treaties*, but *other Things* (not yet, perhaps, *proper* to mention) are the *Cauſe* of the preſent War; concerning which we have no Reaſon to doubt but the Government will act ſuch a Part, and ſuch a Part only, as becomes *Engliſhmen*.

England can never be under an *Obligation* to go to War but for one of theſe two Reaſons, either to *protect our Trade*, or *preſerve the Balance of Power in Europe:* When either of theſe *two Caſes* happens, 'twill be a *proper Time* to engage; for, tho' we ought to be always *ready* and in a *Condition* to do ourſelves Juſtice; yet I think we ought not to ſtrike till we have *good Reaſon* to apprehend, that we ſhall *ſuffer* by not ſtriking.

Craftſman, Feb. 16. N° 398.

Of a Coalition of Parties, and who are Enemies to it.

A Writer in the *Courant* hath the Modeſty to call the preſent Conjuncture an *happy Situation*, with Reſpect to *us*; but even the *Letter-writer to the Craftſmen* is aſhamed of ſuch profligate Aſſertions, and ſeems to acknowledge that we are brought, by ſome Means or other, into a terrible Complication of Diſtreſſes; tho' he is very unwilling we ſhould make any Enquiries into the *Cauſes* of it. Indeed, the Caſe is too evident, and needs no farther Explanation. The great Increaſe of our *Seamen*, the Augmentation of our *Land-Forces*, &c. are ſufficient Proofs that *our Court* do not think themſelves intirely unconcern'd in the *preſent War*, nor free from all Apprehenſions of being engaged in it. This, perhaps, is an *happy Situation* for ſome Perſons, who may hope to amaſs Wealth, or ſcreen themſelves by publick Confuſions; but it affords a very melancholy Proſpect to the People in general, who are already burthen'd with heavy *Debts*, and a Multiplicity of *Taxes*.

But if it ſhould be neceſſary for our own Preſervation to take a Part in *this War*, we muſt ſubmit to it, whatever may be the Conſequence; and nothing ſurely can be more requiſite, in ſuch a Criſis, than an hearty *Union*, or *Coalition* amongſt ourſelves; which tends moſt effectually to render the Adminiſtration eaſy at home, and give Weight to their Counſels abroad. The Neceſſity of an *Union*, or *Coalition*, is acknowledged on both Sides; but I am afraid there is a very material Difference between us about the Nature of it. The *miniſterial Writers* ſeem to mean nothing farther by a *Coalition* than an abject Surrender of our Intereſts and Underſtandings, at the Diſcretion of *Men in Power*, without any Capitulation. But a *Coalition*, in the proper Senſe of the Word, means an Abolition of all former Animoſities, a mutual Accommodation of Differences, and an Agreement upon ſome *general Points*, in which *both Parties* ought to give Way a little to the Prejudices of *each other*. The Body of the People have ſhewn a ſtrong Inclination to *ſuch an Union*. The *Tories* have not been aſhamed to renounce thoſe ridiculous Principles of *Government*, which ſome of

Digitized by Google

their Party have formerly maintained; and the *Whigs* have confeſs'd, with the ſame Frankneſs, that the Practices of their Party have often been a Scandal to their Principles. Both of them have declared their Affection for the *preſent Eſtabliſhment*, and acted in a friendly Concert with each other, for the Preſervation of our *common Liberties*.

Such a Diſpoſition as this, and at ſuch a Time as this, is a very happy Circumſtance for the Nation, and Nobody will endeavour to prevent the Fruits of it but thoſe, whoſe Intereſt it is that honeſt Men of all Parties ſhould not agree. The Marquis of *Hallifax* deſcribes ſuch Men very well in his *Character of a Trimmer*.—— *What do angry Men ail*, ſays he, *to rail ſo againſt* Moderation? *Does it not look as if they were going to ſome very ſcurvy Extreme, that is too ſtrong to be digeſted by the more conſidering Part of Mankind? Theſe arbitrary Methods, beſides the Injuſtice of them, are (God be thanked) very unskilful too; for they fright the Birds, by talking ſo loud, from coming into the Nets; and when Men agree to rifle an Houſe, they ſeldom give Warning, or blow a Trumpet; but there are ſome* ſmall Stateſmen, *who are ſo full charged with their own Expectations, that they cannot contain. And kind Heaven, by ſending ſuch a ſeaſonable Curſe upon their* Undertakings, *hath made their Ignorance an Antidote againſt their Malice. Some of theſe cannot treat peaceably. Yielding will not ſatisfy them. They will have Men by Storm. There are others, that muſt have* Plots, *to make their Service more neceſſary, and have an Intereſt to keep them alive, ſince they are to live upon them; and perſuade the* King *to retrench his own Greatneſs, ſo as to ſhrink into the* Head of a Party, *which is the betraying him into ſuch an unprincely Miſtake, and to ſuch a wilful Diminution of himſelf, that they are the laſt Enemies he ought to allow himſelf to forgive. Such Men, if they could, would prevail with the Sun to ſhine only upon them and their Friends. This is a very unuſual Monopoly, and may come within the Equity of the Law, which makes it Treaſon to* impriſon the King; *when ſuch unfitting Bounds are put to his Favour, and he is confin'd to the narrow Limits of a* particular Set of Men, *that would incloſe him. Beſides theſe, there is a* flying Squadron on both Sides, *that are afraid the World ſhould agree; ſmall Dabblers in Conjuring, that raiſe angry Apparitions to keep Men from being reconciled, like Waſps, that fly up and down, buz, and ſting, to keep Men unquiet; but* theſe Inſects *are commonly ſhort-liv'd Creatures, and no Doubt in a little Time Mankind will be rid of them.*

This is a lively Picture (ſays this Writer) of *ſome Perſons* at preſent, whoſe Guilt makes them endeavour to revive our former Animoſities, and ſow new Diviſions amongſt us. They leave no Arts untry'd to blow up the dying Embers of Faction, and frighten well-meaning People with Deſigns againſt the *preſent Eſtabliſhment*.

For this Purpoſe, the News-Papers have been lately fill'd with wild Accounts from *Rome*, about the *Pretender* and his *Son*, as well as broad Hints that ſome Enterprize, in his Favour, is now in Agitation, and that he is actually preparing for a Journey. There may, perhaps, be ſome Truth in the latter Part of this Intelligence; for if we ſhould think fit to take Part with the *Emperor*, it is probable that *France* will play her old Game over again, by ſending for the *Pretender* over the *Alps*, and making uſe of him as a Tool to alarm People here, and make a Flutter in *Change-Alley*. *France* will always have this Advantage againſt us, as long as *Stockjobbing* continues, and there are any Diſturbances in *Europe*.— Such are the bleſſed Effects of that *fictitious Paper Wealth*, which our *Debts* have

Digitized by Google

have created, and is liable to be blown away by every Puff of Wind!

The *same Gentlemen* have likewise made a Discovery that there are great Numbers of *Popish Missionaries* now in *England*, who exercise a Sort of *ecclesiastical Jurisdiction* amongst themselves. What a notable Discovery is this, and how seasonably tim'd, to serve a double Purpose at the *ensuing Elections*, by alarming the *Protestants* with the Danger of the *Pretender*, and terrifying the *Roman Catholicks* with Apprehensions of having the *penal Laws* put in Force against them? With this View a * *silly Pamphlet* hath been dispers'd thro' the Kingdom, and made use of in a late Speech at *Salters-Hall*, to influence the *Protestant Dissenters*; (See p. 64.) but so wise a Body of Men will never suffer themselves to be impos'd upon by such Artifices, nor to be made the Property of *Persons*, who have a visible Interest in misleading them.

Fog's Journal, Feb. 16. N° 276.

Of Bribery and Corruption, Influencing Elections, &c.

THERE happen'd once in the City of *Rome* a very great Scarcity of Provision. At this Time one *Spurius Melius*, a very rich Man, bought up a great Quantity of Corn, and under Pretence of Charity, distributed it *gratis* among several of the poorest Families in the City. This coming to the Ears of the Senate, they judg'd it a Matter of so great Importance, that they appointed a Dictator (which was never done but where the Safety of the State was concerned) to enquire into the Reason of this Proceeding; the Dictator summon'd *Spurius Melius* to answer, and discovering that he had a Design upon publick Offices, and took this Method of insinuating himself with the People, before he would declare himself; he was by the Dictator condemn'd to die, and was executed accordingly.

What brought this Piece of History into my Memory, (says *F.g.*) was reading a Paragraph of News in several of our Daily Papers. The News Writers told us from *Dover*, that several hundred Oxen were to be slaughter'd there, for the Use of the Royal Navy. I own I did not believe the News, because I knew that no Men of War had ever been fitted out at that Port, that there are no Docks there for that Purpose, and that the little Harbour is not capable of receiving Ships of Burthen. I cannot indeed charge the News Writers with asserting any of these Things, they only tell us that so many Head of Cattle are to be slaughter'd there, and they account for it, by giving us to understand, that a Commissioner of the Victualling Office has declared himself a Candidate for the said Town, for the next Parliament; that he buys, or begs, or —— all the Offal of the said 800 Oxen, in order to give amongst the Poor; so that you are left to judge whether it is done out of Charity, or (I must not say to bribe the Town, but) to gain the Favour of the Town, for one, who probably has no natural Interest amongst them, and whom, perhaps, they would not give a Shilling to save from h——.

This Manner of accounting for it made me believe it less; for it did not appear credible to me, that in a Country so happy in the Enjoyment of all its antient Liberties, a Man should have the Boldness to make an Attempt, for which he would have suffer'd Death in any of those free Governments of old, whose History we so much admire, and whose Example we think it an Honour to imitate.

I am since confirm'd in my Opinion, that this News cannot be true, because I have not heard of this Per-

* *The present State of Popery in* England, *&c.*

Digitized by Google

fon's being diſmiſs'd from his Employment; for I am confident our excellent Miniſters would have ſhewn a juſt Abhorrence of ſuch a pernicious Attempt, not only in Regard to their own Honour, but to preſerve our Conſtitution pure and uncorrupt; a Point we know they have ſo much at Heart, that it is their only Study Night and Day.

We differ in many Circumſtances from the old *Romans*, yet their Liberties ſeem to have been built upon as ſure a Foundation even as ours; but I hope ours will laſt much longer. With them the Election of all the great Officers of the State was in the People, with us they are appointed by the Prince; with them they were chang'd annually, with us they are to continue as long as the Prince ſhall like them. With all theſe wiſe Cautions of the *Romans*, as ſoon as Bribery was employed in the Election of Magiſtrates they were undone, and continued ſome Ages Slaves to a vicious effeminate Succeſſion of Emperors, to their rapacious Favourites, to their Pimps and Panders.

If a vicious Miniſter, with us, in order to ſecure his Plunder, or for other Reaſons, ſhould have a Deſign of making the Crown arbitrary, perhaps it may be brought about with leſs Difficulty; he need only contrive to impoveriſh the People by a Load of Taxes, and when they are in this low Condition, to bribe them with Scraps and Offals, to give up their Liberties, that is to ſay, to return his Minions, who will be as ſervile to him as a *Roman* Senate was to *Sejanus*. The very Reflection that there may be a Poſſibility of ſuch a miſerable Scene, is enough to make a Man melancholy.

When Men arrive at ſuch Favour and Intereſt amongſt the People, as to be appointed their Law-Givers, and elected into their great Offices, by having given ſome wiſe Counſel, or performed ſome great Action for the Honour and Advantage of the Nation, Things go well; and wherever Corruption has not found Entrance, the People will fix their Eyes upon ſuch, and diſtinguiſh them with Dignities and Offices; but where a contrary Courſe is taken to acquire an Intereſt —— if little Knaves without Wiſdom to give good Counſel, without Spirit or Addreſs to perform any great Action, ſhould, by ſcreening ſome from the Puniſhment due to their Crimes, by promiſing Places and Preferments to others, by bribing others with Money, and by throwing Scraps and Offals to the Poor (made ſo, perhaps, by their own iniquitous Conduct) find Means of giving Laws to a Nation, if ſomething as bad as an *Egyptian* Bondage ſhould not follow it, would be ſtrange indeed.

If I ſhould once hear that an Admiral or Captain of a Man of War, ſhould ſignify to a Sea Port Town, that unleſs they choſe him to repreſent them, the Docks ſhou'd be removed, and no more Ships fitted out there: If a General Officer, or Colonel of a Regiment ſhould give the Burghers of a City or Corporation to underſtand, that if he was not elected to repreſent them, they ſhould be harraſs'd with the Quartering of Troops: I ſhould begin to think we were in a deplorable Way; but I am entering upon a Task which is much fitter for thoſe two ingenious Perſons Meſſieurs *Oſborne* and *Walſingham*. To them therefore I ſhall leave it, and ſhall at preſent conſider the Folly and Wickedneſs of thoſe who forſake the publick Intereſt of their Country, in order to attach themſelves to the private Intereſt of a Miniſter of State.

I think fit to premiſe, that I do not addreſs myſelf to thoſe who labour to work themſelves into a certain Place, with no other View than to make it inſtrumental to their Preferment, ſuch as your Mr. *W. Y.* who writes

writes Letters to Mr. *S*—— in *Devonſhire*, and another little Gentleman who is turn'd *Corniſh* Undertaker or Broker (for I don't know which to call it.) I apply only to ſuch as have ſome Reputation left, and are not deaf to the Voice of their Countrymen.

A Nation that is not ripe for Deſtruction will never be repreſented by indigent, weak, and unknown Men, or by thoſe, who upon all Occaſions are endeavouring to corrupt their Morals. He that buys will ſell, and perhaps at exorbitant Uſury. While the People are in their Senſes, they will always elect Gentlemen of plentiful Fortunes, who live amongſt them, and whoſe Principles they are acquainted with. Such Men are moſt likely to be Proof againſt Bribery, becauſe if they conſider right, they will find they muſt be Loſers by Corruption. A Country Gentleman will reflect, that out of every hundred Pound he ſpends, thirty of it muſt by various Ways go to the Publick, in Debts, Exciſes, Taxes, Cuſtoms, *&c.* If then he has an Eſtate of 1000l. a Year, and accepts of a Place or a Penſion of 500l. a Year, he will find that the 30 *per Cent.* he pays the Publick, will within a Trifle ſwallow up his five hundred Pounds Penſion, and that his own 1000l. a Year will enable him to live as well, when the publick Debts are paid off, as the 1500l. will do, by having them continued; but when he conſiders the Precarioufneſs of his Penſion, the Load he is acceſſary in laying upon his Relations, Friends, Neighbours, nay, his Poſterity, and the mortal Wound theſe Taxes give to Trade; I ſay, if he would but ſeriouſly conſider all this, he would not heſitate a Moment to refuſe this Penſion with Contempt.

France was once upon a right Foot in Regard to its Liberties; and arbitrary Power did not ſo much bring in high Taxes as high Taxes introduc'd arbitrary Power; for when once that Golden Idol of an immenſe Revenue was ſet up, the Lazy, the Effeminate, the Ambitious, the Mercenary, and the Servile, who will make a conſiderable Body in all Nations, immediately bow down to it. Even in a Commonwealth it is dangerous to Liberty to have one Part of the People indebted to the reſt; in *Rome* it was the Occaſion of great Diſcontents.

When the State has borrow'd great Sums, and iſſued out Securities upon different Funds, it is commonly ſaid the Publick is ſo much in Debt; but the Truth is, theſe Sorts of Funds divide the Country into two Ranks of Men, of which one are Creditors, the other Debtors. The Creditors are all ſuch as deal with the Publick for Stores of all Kinds, and all Sorts of Lenders, whether Natives or Foreigners; and alſo another who are of a worſe Kind than either of the former, theſe are Place-Men and Penſioners.

The Debtors are the Landed Men, a great Part of whoſe Rents are pawned for the publick Service, and ſubjected to Calls from Year to Year: All Merchants who pay Cuſtoms, Shopkeepers, Retailers, as well as the whole Body of the labouring Poor, who pay Taxes, are likewiſe Debtors. Thus all *Great Britain* may not improperly be divided into Debtors and Creditors. Some ſay, that in a long and expenſive War this was not to be avoided — others are of a different Opinion; but be that as it will, it is certain ſome particular Families found their Account in it, while the Nation ſmarts for it to this Day; therefore it can be neither wiſe nor honeſt to let it continue ſo long; for tho' ſuch as receive may like it well enough, yet ſuch as muſt pay, who are vaſtly the Majority, cannot be very well contented, eſpecially if they ſhould take it into their Heads to think they have had nothing for their Money.

Fo-

Digitized by Google

Free Briton, Feb. 21. N° 225.

THE Scheme (says *Walſingham*) which hath been advanced *to make all Regimental Officers ſubject to Removal by Judgment of Court-martial, or by Addreſs of either Houſe of Parliament* *, would ſo far alter the Conſtitution of this Kingdom, as it would make the *whole military Force*, which ſhould at any Time ſubſiſt, for ever *independent of its Sovereign*. It would make the Officers Men of Property, in Reſpect of their Commiſſions, and the *Body of Officers* formidable to a dangerous Degree. It would in future Times, whenever Officers of *leſs Integrity* and *faithful Duty*, than thoſe *brave Men* who now command in the Army, ſhould be admitted into it, invite them to bear their Part in *civil Factions* and *Cabals*.

Several Schemes have been offered to the Publick, on the Pretence of ſecuring an *independent Parliament*; but this, which is now before us, propoſes to eſtabliſh an *independent Army*. The Crown, by theſe Meaſures, would be depriv'd of thoſe neceſſary Powers, which give it a real Weight in the Conſtitution; and the *King of Great Britain* could hardly be called the General of his own Troops, when he would not have *Power to remove an Enſign* without the Judgment of a Court-martial, or an Addreſs from one of the Houſes of Parliament.

If *Dependence* is one of the moſt natural Motives of *Duty*, and *military Obedience* ought to be the *ſtricteſt Kind of Duty*, whence would this Duty ariſe, when the Source of it ſhould be taken away? A Prince at the Head of an Army, without Power to change an Officer, but by the Judgment of a Court Martial, or the Addreſs of Parliament, would want that *diſcretionary Power*, which the Nature of military Service makes moſt requiſite to be veſted in him, and frequently find himſelf almoſt as much mortified as the Duke of *Marlborough* was, when he could not fight without Leave *from the Dutch Deputies*, who were civil Magiſtrates joined in Commiſſion with the General. I beg Leave to ſay, that as thoſe Forms in their Government have made us value our Conſtitution, and eſteem a *mixed Monarchy* ſo much beyond a *Commonwealth*, this Scheme of *introducing their Forms* amongſt us, will too much *change* our Conſtitution, and introduce the Inconveniencies without the Advantages of theirs.

Neither ſhould it be neglected, that no ſingle Innovation ever ſatisfied its Authors. In any Deſign of pulling down a Building, one Step gives Riſe to another, till there is a Scaffolding ſufficient to reach the Top of the Pile. Look back on the ſeveral extraordinary Meaſures, which have been taken in the Progreſs of modern Patriotiſm, and conſider how naturally one Scheme came in Succeſſion to another: So that, if a Law ſhould paſs this Year, enacting, that no Officers ſhould be *removed*, but by a Tryal of Court Martial, or Addreſs of either Houſe of Parliament; we might next Year expect an Attempt for another Law, that no Officers ſhould be *admitted*, or *promoted*, but by the ſame Power which may remove them; and the *King* would be left *General and Commander in Chief*, without Power to *diſpoſe of one Command in his Army*.

See then the Extent of this Argument; if neither Removals, nor Promotions of Officers, ſhould remain with the Crown, this Prerogative muſt reſide ſomewhere; and if the Hopes of Promotion, or the Fears of Diſmiſſion, make Men dependent, then the prevailing Party of either Houſe, to whom this Prerogative ſhould paſs, would hold ſuch Officers *abſolutely dependent on their Faction*, and this would be the Reſult of the *Scheme for* ſecuring *the Conſtitution*.

Grubſtreet Journal, Feb. 21. N° 217.

Different Humours and Foibles of Mankind.

HAVING the other Evening ſupped at an old Gentleman's in *Weſtminſter*; as ſoon as Supper was over, and the Bottle and Glaſſes placed on the Table, I obſerved the Gentleman's Countenance to clear up all of a ſudden, and diſplay a great deal of unuſual Pleaſantry. Whilſt I was conſidering what ſhould be the Cauſe, he with much Gayety, clapped me on the Shoulder, and in the following very friendly Manner broke Silence.—— 'Dear Sir, ſays he, there's a Fire,— Did you ever ſee a finer in all your Life?'—— Never indeed, anſwered I: 'Tis moſt charming Coal as ever I ſaw. —— 'Coal, Sir! Replied he angrily: Yes, the 'Coal is well enough; but I am ſure, Sir, 'were the Coal never ſo good, if it were not 'well put together, you could never ſee ſuch 'a Fire.'

Upon my finding out, how much the Gentleman valued himſelf for making a Fire cleverly, I was reſolved not to incur his Diſpleaſure, for Want of giving him all due Praiſe for ſo excellent and illuſtrious a Qualification: For I wiſely conſidered, a Neglect of this Nature might have loſt me many a good Meal's meat before the Year went about. And I do therefore now, from my own Experience, inform the World of this moſt uſeful and important Piece of Knowledge, *viz.* That every Perſon, who would be well received in another Man's Houſe, muſt firſt be fully apprized of whatſoever the Gentleman

* *There was a Motion and Debate in the P——t to this Purpoſe.*

man of the Manſion ſeems moſt to eſteem himſelf upon, or is more than ordinarily captivated with.

Upon this Conſideration, for the Improvement of my Carcaſs, I very prudently launched out into a profound Admiration at the worthy Gentleman's ingenious Manner of compoſing a Fire. From thence I took an Occaſion to expatiate on Art in general, ſhewing, that Nature without her is a meer Fool, a very Idiot. And hence I accounted, why all of that Denomination are called *Naturals*.— By this Method I ſoon reinſtated myſelf in the Gentleman's good Opinion; and went home with an unlimited Invitation to Dinner as often as I think proper.

As ſoon as I had retired to my own Lodgings, where in this cold Seaſon of the Year, I always find a good Fire when I come home at Night, it was almoſt impoſſible for me to avoid calling to mind the Entertainment I had met with abroad.—— This naturally led me into an Animadverſion on the different and oppoſite Affections by which we find the greateſt Part of the World to be guided.— Some Men's Appetites are directed by Ambition, an unbridled Luſt after Power and Domination.-- Men, who, to attain their Ends, would not even be aſhamed to avow the moſt iniquitous Scheme, not excepting that of a General Exciſe.--- Some pride themſelves in accumulating Riches, which among poor People, goes under the Denomination of Avarice.—— Some look big with the pleaſing Reflection of having made an Alderman a Cuckold, or an honeſt Gentleman's Daughter a Whore; whilſt others triumph in the glorious Imagination of being able to excel the reſt of their Neighbours in making a coal Fire.

There is ſcarce a Man living but has ſome particular Foible, ſome diſtinguiſhing Inclination, differing from all the World beſide; and by which any of us may be as well known, as by the different Shapes of our Bodies, or varying Features of our Faces. The Moral of all I have been ſaying, is, that as every Man alive has a Deſire of being known to excel in ſome one Thing or other, the only Method of becoming juſtly amiable, is to direct our Views to Matters of intrinſic and durable Value; and ſuch as are truly worthy of honeſt Men and *Chriſtians*.

Craftſman, Feb. 23. N° 399.

MR. *D' Anvers* gives us, in this Paper, the following Speech, which, he ſays, was made by a Gentleman of the *Houſe of Commons*, in the Reign of Q. *Anne*, and taken from his Mouth in Short-Hand. The Reader will immediately perceive, ſays he, that it was attended with a Motion for bringing in a Bill, *to limit the Number of* Peace-Men *in the Houſe of Commons*; and as a *Bill* of the ſame Nature is now depending there, he hopes the Publication of *this Speech* may be of ſome Uſe.

Mr. Speaker,

What I riſe up for is to propoſe a *Bill*, which my remedy the Inconvenience, that the * *worthy Gentleman* complains of; a *Bill*, on which the Safety of the Nation ſeems to depend as much as on the Succeſs of the *War*, in which we are engaged. The carrying on the *War* would be throwing away ſo much Treaſure and ſo many Lives, unleſs at the ſame Time, that we ſecure our Liberties againſt a *foreign Enemy*, we can prevent the Danger of their being undermined *at home*.

If every Gentleman's *Office* and *Employment* were added to his Name, as it is called over, every *Call of the Houſe* would put us on conſidering whether ſome new Law is not wanting to leſſen the Number of *ſuch Members*, as poſſeſs them; and I am afraid it would now appear to you that they are more numerous than ever, notwithſtanding the ſeveral *Bills*, that have paſſed *both Houſes*, and ſeveral others, that have paſſed only *this Houſe*; by which the Senſe of the *Commons* hath been ſo often declared; tho' perhaps, not ſo well as it might have been, had we obſerved the ſame Order, *when many Members are perſonally concerned*, that we do, when *one Member* is, by obliging them to *withdraw*. The Oppoſers of *thoſe Bills* have often been ſo few, that they might be only ſuch as were *in Employment*; and if *they* had withdrawn, the *Bills* might have paſſed without a *ſingle Negative*.

Tho' the *civil Officers* ſhould not be increaſed, the Continuance of the *War* muſt make the *military Officers* more numerous and more powerful. Thoſe who have no other Fortune depending on the *War* than the Command of a *Regiment*, have nothing elſe to do but to make a proper Diſpoſition in the *Cloathing* of it; by which Means ſuch an Intereſt may be made in moſt of the *Corporations*, as no *Gentleman in the Country* is able to reſiſt. Promotions may be made every Day in the *old Regiments*, and *new ones* raiſed, and a very great Share of theſe Preferments falls to *this Houſe*. The Number of *ſuch Members* is therefore ſo far from being reſtrain'd, that it ſeems likely to increaſe, as long as the *War* laſts. The heavier the *Debt* is upon the Nation, the more of *thoſe*, who receive the *publick Money*, will ſit here,

* *The Houſe had juſt come to the following Reſolution*; viz. *Reſolved*, that ſuch Members of this Houſe, who do abſent themſelves, without the Leave of this Houſe, are to be reputed Deſerters of their Truſt, and Neglectors of that Duty they owe to this Houſe and their Country.

and

and impose the *Taxes*, out of which they are paid.

One of the wiſeſt and moſt flouriſhing * States does not allow any Town to chuſe a *military Officer* for its *Repreſentative*; and tho' there is no *Prerogative* in that Country, from which they can fear an Encroachment on their *Liberties*; yet *Officers* are thought to be improper Checks on *themſelves*, or on *thoſe*, who recommend them to their *Employments*.

The *Corruption of the Boroughs* is grown to ſuch an Height, it is ſo eaſy to procure a *Return*, and ſuch a Latitude is left by the Variety of *our own Determinations*, that whenever any Set of *Miniſters* think fit to exert themſelves, they may bring in ſo many *military Officers*, as together with thoſe, who have *civil Employments*, may make up a Majority.

I hope we ſhall be conſiſtent with ourſelves in what we did the † other Day, when we came to thoſe Reſolutions for preventing the Danger of *arbitrary Power*. When a *Majority* can be commanded here, *diſpotick Power* may be eſtabliſh'd by *Law*, and *Reſiſtance* be made *illegal*. To make it, at the ſame Time, lawful for the *Subject* to *reſiſt*, and eaſy for a *Prince* to become *abſolute*, is bringing the Nation into perpetual Danger of War between the *King* and the *People*. If ſo many Members ſhould be gained here, as to vote a ſufficient Army, *Reſiſtance* might be *impoſſible*, tho' it were *lawful*. But admitting the *People* would be always able to regain their *Freedom*, it cannot ſurely be thought more adviſeable to uſe the Remedy of *Arms* than to keep our *Liberties* ſafe in a *quiet Way*. If we take Care that there always be a ſufficient Number here to oppoſe the ill Deſigns of *Miniſters*, there will never be any Need of *Reſiſtance by Arms*.

It cannot be deny'd that in ill Times *Places* whether *civil*, or *military*, will have an Influence over ill Men. For a Member of this Houſe to receive a *private Penſion* hath been always eſteem'd a Breach of Truſt, and a Violation of our Conſtitution; and a *known Penſion*, during Pleaſure, excludes a Man from ſitting here. That a *Place*, of little Trouble, is as valuable as a *Penſion*, of the ſame yearly Income, we ſee by the great Crouds of Candidates, on every Vacancy, and the high Prices, that we hear are paid for them.

In a common Trial, all Perſons concern'd in *Intereſt* are not only excluded from being *Jurymen*, but even their Teſtimony as to *Matters of Fact* is not thought fit to be credited; and will an ill Man, in ill Times, gain nothing by his *voting?* —— When a *Place* makes up a conſiderable Part of a Man's Fortune, is it not plain that if the *Liberty of the Subject* comes in Competition with the *Prerogative*, it will be his *own Intereſt* to oppoſe the Intereſt of *thoſe*, whom he repreſents? May it not eaſily happen that the private Advantage of almoſt every *Man in Office* will be contrary to that of the *Publick?* And ſhould a *Prince* become abſolute, would not they ſhare amongſt them the Spoils of their Fellow-Subjects? Is it not *their Intereſt* more than *his*, that he ſhould have no Controul? —— But allowing that it would not be for the Advantage of *ſome*, who have great Fortunes of their own, to go into *violent Meaſures*; yet there may be ſeveral Caſes in which they may apprehend no great Danger in paying a *Compliment*. —— I hope every Gentleman here is fatisfy'd that, in Time of *Peace*, we ſhall want no greater Number of Men for *Guards* and *Garriſons* than before the *War*; but ſince that Eſtabliſhment hath been increaſed, a Vote muſt paſs in order to reduce it; and muſt not many Gentlemen in that Caſe, vote away their *own Preferment?* I don't at all doubt that ſeveral will do it; but if it ſhould be thought proper to increaſe the Number of *Guards* and *Garriſons*, as hath been done in *this War*, and perhaps without Damage to the Publick; (becauſe the greateſt Part of them have been employed abroad; tho' indeed the Precedent ſeems dangerous) would any Arguments be able to convince *ſuch Men*, as would have their Subſiſtence from the *Army*, that the Addition of a few more Troops than the *laſt Settlement* would give us up into the Hands of the *Prince?* Or that, without ſuch an Addition, his *civil Liſt* might enable him to compaſs our Deſtruction? If a Propoſition for granting a *civil Liſt* were under Debate, and the Queſtion ſhould be, whether it ought to be ſettled *for Life*, or even *increas'd*, would ſuch Points be properly decided by *thoſe*, whoſe Salaries were to be paid out of it? Could we depend upon it that Men would deduct that Part out of their Calculation, which would be ſet aſide for their *own Wages?* When Men in *Places* are not above being govern'd by *Intereſt*, they will certainly be directed by *thoſe*, who preſer them; ſo that it will be no Security to us, that the *Crown* can neither increaſe, no diminiſh the Number of *Members*; for as long as it hath the Power of raiſing *Regiments*, and beſtowing *Places* and *Penſions*, it may at any Time take off from *thoſe*, who ought to repreſent the *People*, and add to thoſe, who may be induced to repreſent the *Court*.

But if we could ſuppoſe that *Places* would never influence Men; that their ſitting here would raiſe them to more generous Thoughts than we commonly ſee in others; I ſay, if we could be ſatisfy'd of this, yet we ought to take all poſſible Care to keep ourſelves from any

* Holland.

† *Alluding to the Proceedings againſt Dr.* Sacheverel.

any Imputation of that Kind, and conſider that the Honour, Dignity, and Power of *this Houſe* can only be ſupported by the Opinion which thoſe *without Doors* have of its Integrity; for it is not enough to be *uncorrupt*, unleſs we have the Reputation of being ſo too. It is to the unblemiſhed Conduct and Character of *thoſe*, who have ſate here before us, that we owe all the Advantages we now enjoy by our *Conſtitution*. When the good Name of *Parliaments* hath declined, their Authority hath always been diminiſhed in Proportion; and what can be the Weight of *five hundred Gentlemen*, who are to ſtand by *themſelves*, as they always will, unleſs they can convince *others* that they are carrying on *their Intereſt*, as well as *their own*?

The high Opinion which we all have of the *preſent Sovereign* can be no Objection to the uſing our Endeavours for obtaining a Security againſt this Danger. Were ſhe not intirely in the Intereſts of her People, it would be in vain to hope for any *ſuch Laws*. They are never ſo likely to be obtained, as when they have the *leaſt Effect*. They are only neceſſary in a *bad Reign*; and when that comes, it is too late to think of them.

But I muſt take the Liberty to ſay, that notwithſtanding the great Confidence which we all ſo juſtly repoſe in the *preſent Sovereign*, there never was more Reaſon than now to provide for our future Safety. —— If we had nothing elſe to ſink us, the *Debt of the Nation* is heavier than it ever hath been, and than the Nation was ever thought able to bear. The *People* are extremely weakened by it, and in Proportion as the *Commons* are weakened, the *Crown* advances in its Power over them; ſo that altho' the Number of *Officers* here had not been encreaſed, the *Debt* being ſuch as the People were never burthened with before, it imports us more than ever to provide againſt the Danger of any Encroachments from the *Crown*.

The *landed Men* are not only leſſened in general, but every *particular Gentleman*, the more he feels the Weight of *Taxes*, the more he loſes of his Intereſt in the Country; and the more of that Intereſt is transferr'd to the *Perſons*, who receive their Pay out of *thoſe Taxes*.

If we would effectually put the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* upon ſuch a Foot that it cannot be ſhaken, we ought to convince Men that they will be *free*, when they are under it. They will always be moſt zealous in Defence of that Eſtabliſhment under which their *Liberties* are moſt ſecure.

There are few Gentlemen here, who have not, at one Time or other, even ſince the *Revolution*, been ſenſible how neceſſary it is for our Safety to make ſome Proviſion in *this Matter*. If every Man, who hath once been of that Opinion, ſhould be ſo now, a *Bill* for it would paſs more unanimouſly than any that was ever offered to the Houſe; and if there be ſome Perſons, who think our *Conſtitution* ſecure, for the Time to come, as well as the preſent, it is to be hoped that they will have ſo much Regard for thoſe, who are of a different Opinion, as to remove their Apprehenſions, and give them ſome convincing Proof that our *great Succeſſes abroad* will effectually prevent any Attempts upon our *Liberties at home*.

Fog's Journal, Feb. 23. N° 277.

For the Entertainment of this Day, Fog *gives us ſome Part of a Pamphlet, entitled*, The Exciſe Scheme diſſected, *&c. The Author having ſhewn by what Kind of Methods a Government that is free may be eaſily chang'd into Arbitrary, goes on as follows:*

FROM what I have ſaid it may appear, that our Kings ne ther ought to have a Revenue *ſufficient* to defray the Expence of the Government, nor a military Force *ſufficient* to ſupport their Government, either againſt Invations or Inſurrections, *without* applying to Parliament for that End. This was the ſtanding Maxim of our Anceſtors, and this ought always to be the Maxim of the Parliaments and People of this Nation.

The other Danger to which our Conſtitution lies expoſed, and which is *by much* the greateſt, is that of its being in the Power of the King to have *always* a Parliament that will do as *they are bid*. Since the Reſtoration, the *ſettled Revenues* of the Crown are prodigiouſly encreaſed; and the *Places* and *Preferments*, and *Pains* and *Penalties*, which are at the ſole *Diſpoſal* of the Crown, are vaſtly multiply'd and extended; ſo that it is much to be feared, that if any Addition ſhould be made, ſome future King may thereby be enabled to *influence* almoſt *every* County, City, and Borough, in ſuch a Manner, that no Man will be able to get himſelf elected a Member of *Parliament* in *Oppoſition* to the *Court* Intereſt.

There may be ſome Men in every Nation, I hope there are ſtill in this Nation a great many, who dare ſpeak, vote, and act in all Parts of Life, both publick and private, according to *Principle* only; but it is well known, that moſt Men who have either a Reward *to hope for*, or a Puniſhment *to fear*, will act according to their *Hopes* or their *Fears*, without any Regard to *Principle* or their Duty. This, I am ſorry to ſay it, is now, and has always been, the Nature of Mankind: Even in the Times of the greateſt *Liberty* moſt Men have had, and they always will have a *Regard* to their own private Intereſt, in their voting for Members of Parliament; but as long as the private Intereſt of the Generality of the Voters depends upon the great and rich Families in the ſeveral Counties, Cities, and Boroughs to which they belong, our *Liberty* will be ſafe; for the Crown, in order to ſecure a

Majority in the House of *Commons*, must always first secure a *Majority* of the great and rich Families of the Kingdom. And this they can never do, but by a juſt, prudent, and wiſe Adminiſtration. The only Way of eſtabliſhing an *Arbitrary Government*, by having *always* a Parliament at their *Devotion*, is to procure that *Influence* to center into the Crown *only*, which was formerly *divided* among the great Families in *England*. Then, indeed, when the great Families ſee that they cannot force themſelves into Parliament, or into the Adminiſtration, as they formerly did by their *Intereſt* in their ſeveral *Counties*, they will naturally fall into that Method which is practiſed in every abſolute Government; they will think of nothing but of *ſwearing* upon thoſe that have the good Luck to be the *Favourites* of their *arbitrary Monarch*.

Any future King therefore that ſhall aim at making himſelf abſolute, muſt procure ſuch an *Influence* as I have mentioned: And for this End he muſt endeavour to get into his Hands the *Diſpoſal* of as much *Money*, and as many *Places* and *Preferments*, of all Sizes and Dimenſions, as he can. But becauſe it is impoſſible that the *Majority* of a whole People can be *rewarded* with *Money*, or with *Places* and *Preferments*, therefore his next Endeavour muſt be, by all Means, to get *penal* and *enſnaring* Laws enacted, by which moſt of the People may be rendered ſubject to incur great *Penalties* and *Forfeitures*; and in the forming of ſuch Laws, he muſt take ſpecial Care that there ſhall be, with reſpect to every *Penalty* and *Forfeiture*, a *diſpenſing* Power reſerved to himſelf, by which he may *remit* the Whole, or what part o it he pleaſes; and he muſt likewiſe endeavour that the Tryals for all ſuch Mechanical Crimes ſhall be entirely *under his Direction*, and under the *Ultimate* and *Arbitrary Determination* of ſuch Judges as he ſhall pleaſe, from Time to Time, to *appoint*.

If ever this ſhould happen to be the Caſe, we may eaſily foreſee how all the Elections in *England* would go: Let us but imagine a Gentleman of a *great* and an *antient* Family in the Country where he lives, and allied to moſt of the *illuſtrious* Families in the Kingdom; a Gentleman rever'd for his *Virtue* and *Publick Spirit*, and beloved for his *Good Nature* and *Hoſpitality*; let us, I ſay, imagine ſuch a Gentleman ſetting up to ſerve his Country in Parliament, in *Oppoſition* to a Man, whoſe Name perhaps has been never heard of there, but ſtrongly recommended by, and entirely depending upon the *Court Intereſt*. In ſuch a Caſe we may believe that the Country Gentleman would have what is called the *Natural Intereſt* with his County, the People in general would be *praying* for his *Succeſs*; but every Man in particular would be *engaged to vote againſt him*: He would find many of the great Families in the County engaged againſt him by *Poſts* and *Penſions* in Poſſeſſion or in Expectation: Of his own Family he would find perhaps one Brother joined againſt him, by Reaſon of his being *a Colonel in the Army*; another, becauſe of his being *a Captain in the Navy*; and a third, by Reaſon of his being in Expectation of ſome *Place* in the Revenue, or in the Law: One Neighbour would tell him, that he could not give him his Vote, becauſe he expected ſuch a Poſt for one of his Sons: And another would tell him, that he could not appear againſt the Court, becauſe it would obſtruct the *Preferment* of his Brother-in-Law *in the Army*. This would be the Country Gentleman's Succeſs among his Relations and neighbouring Gentlemen: And among thoſe of an inferior Degree it would be the ſame; many would be in Expectation of ſome *Poſt* or *Preferment* in the Cuſtoms or Exciſe, either for themſelves, their Sons, their Brothers, or their Couſins; and almoſt all thoſe who had no ſuch Expectation, would be againſt him becauſe of ſome *Information*, *Proſecution*, or *Penalty* hanging over their Heads, for ſome Breach or Neglect of the many *Penal* Laws contrived and enacted *for that Purpoſe*. Thus the Gentleman would find himſelf every Way diſappointed; and after him, no Man of a free and generous Spirit could hope for Succeſs in that County.

The only *ſucceſsful* Candidates would then be thoſe who came with a *Recommendation* from the *Treaſury*: Our *Writs* for electing Members of Parliament would ſoon come to be of the ſame Nature with thoſe famous Writs called *Congé d'Elires*; and the *electing* of a Member by the Freeholders, or the Freemen of a City or Borough, would become ſuch a *Farce* as that of the *Election* of a B—p by the Chapter of the Cathedral: There would be *a Show* of an Election, but they would always be obliged to elect the Man *recommended* to them *by the Court*; and if we may judge from a Parity of Reaſon, it is no difficult Matter to determine how *ſuch Candidates* would *behave* upon their meeting in St. *Stephen's Chapel*.

By this Sort of Management, dextrouſly carried on for ſome Time, the Court might be able by Degrees to get their *Power* ſo much *inlarged*, that at laſt all Sort of *Oppoſition* would be *vain*; the certain Conſequence of which would be a moſt ſlaviſh Submiſſion: For the Nature of Mankind is the ſame with that of other Creatures; we are generally apt to fall upon our Knees, and implore the Mercy or Protection of that Power which we think we cannot reſiſt. Then would the *Royal Power* be *lord de Tutelage*; the Adminiſtration would then be above the Neceſſity of *Management* or *Diſguiſe*; they would then openly and avowedly ſend their *Inſtructions* to the ſeveral Counties, Cities, and Boroughs of the Nation, *directing* them whom to chuſe; and the greateſt Favour which the beſt and honeſteſt

Electors

Digitized by Google

Electors could hope for, would be to have Leave to sit at home, and refrain from intermeddling in the *Electoral* Farce.

From that Time we could never expect to see a *Haughty and Rapacious Minister* pulled down by Parliament from the *Zenith* of his Power: We could never expect to see a *flattering Favourite* torn *by Law* from the Bosom of his deluded Master: All the Attainders, Impeachments, and Bills of Pains and Penalties, would then be directed against those who had the Misfortune of being *obnoxious* to the *Prime Minister*: In short, that which is now the Glory of *England*, would then become its greatest Grievance: Our Parliaments would then serve only to varnish the Crimes of *Favourites*, and to give a Handle for oppressing the *innocent Subject*.

Case between the Patentees and Players, and particularly of Mr. Harper.

THE Patentees of the Theatres Royal in *Drury-Lane* and *Covent Garden* being refused to try whether they had an exclusive Right to the acting of Plays, they for that Purpose summoned the Revels Company, and the Company of *Goodman's-Fields* Play-House before a Bench of Justices, in the Vestry of St. *George's*, *Hanover-Square*, on the 5th of *Nov.* last, before whom the Case was learnedly argued by Council on both Sides; but the Justices not being, it seems, satisfied as to the Formality of the Summons, they dismissed the Players for that Time. However, the Patentees soon after obtained a Warrant against Mr. *Harper*, one of the Players belonging to the Revels Company, for taking him up as a Rogue and Vagabond; whereupon he was, on the 12th of *Nov.* carried before Sir *Tho. Charges*, and other Justices, sitting at the said Place; and the Case appearing a little doubtful, he was ordered to attend again at Five o'Clock, with Council, to be heard for him in Answer to what the Council of the other Side should alledge against him: But there being upon the same Day a long Trial at *Westminster*, between the Patentees now in Possession of *Drury-Lane* Play-House, and the Revels Company, about the Right to that Play-House, and Mr. *Harper's* Council being all engaged in that Trial, they could not attend with him at Five, and Sir *Thomas Charges* being, it seems, of Opinion, that the Case was clearly against him, he committed him, that Evening, to *Bridewell* as a Vagabond, in order for his being put to hard Labour; an Employment which, by his Bulk, he seems to be as little fit for, as he is for being a Vagrant, he being a Man so corpulent, that it is not possible for him, either to labour, or to wander a great deal.

In Favour of the Players, and of Mr. *Harper* in particular, the following Piece was published by Way of Letter, viz.

Sir,

"There has not been since the Revolution an Instance of so dangerous an Act of Power, as the Commitment of Mr. *Harper* to *Bridewell*. If this Commitment is to be judged (as it is insisted on) a Commitment in Execution, within the Meaning of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, and therefore not bailable, nor subject to the Examination of the *superior Courts*, notwithstanding the Fact upon which the Conviction is founded be false, of what Avail is *Magna Charta* to Liberty; or, if an *honest* Man, a *good Subject*, and a *Freeholder*, shall on the Vagrant Act be sent to *Bridewell* at the Pleasure of a *Justice* of the *Peace*, and there be kept for six Weeks, or (at his Worship's Discretion) six Years, for ought I see to the contrary, under Pretence of his being a *Vagrant*, tho' he is a Person of unquestionable Ability, and perhaps has not stirred a Mile out of the Parish, where he has a Settlement, within 7 Years; if this Sort of Doctrine prevails, I do not doubt, but I shall live to see *wealthy* and *incorrigible Vagrants* conveyed, to save Charges, in *their own Coaches* to the *House of Correction*, the *Work-house*, or (if the Justice is *charitably* inclin'd) perhaps to an *Alms-House*. The Statute of the 12th of *Queen Anne*, upon which this extraordinary Proceeding is grounded, was made *apparently* with no other View, than to prevent those, who want *Ability* to *maintain* themselves, from *wandering* about the *Country*, and becoming *chargeable* to *Parishes*, where they have no Settlements, or having wandered from their Settlements, to convey them there again; for all the positive Direction which is given by the Statute is, that any Person apprehended as a *Vagrant*, shall be examined touching his Condition and Circumstances, and Place of Abode or Birth; and if the Justice convicts him, he is to be conveyed to the Place of his Settlement in such Manner as *other Persons likely to be chargeable to the Parish are to be sent*. The ordering a Vagrant to be whipped, or committed to *Bridewell*, is only *discretionary, before the Fact is made*.

Plays were instituted to recommend Virtue, and expose Vice, therefore are not evil in their own Nature; and I believe acting of Plays is universally agreed on by all Lawyers to be *lawful in itself*. And altho' the Statute describes *Common Players of Interludes*, as well as *Fencers*, *Minstrels*, &c. to be *Rogues* and *Vagabonds*, yet such Description, unless it be attended with the Circumstances of the Party's not being *able to maintain himself*, and *wandering about* to Play and Fence, &c. does not give the Justice any Jurisdiction; for if a *Man of Ability* is to be punished, for what Purpose does the *Act of Parliament*, in the very first Instance, direct the Justice to examine into the Condition and Circumstances of the Party apprehended? Or what then can be

Digitized by Google

the Meaning of *those other Words*, that he shall be conveyed in such Manner as by the Laws of this Realm *other Persons likely to be chargeable to the Parish* are to be sent? Or if a Man is taken in the Parish where he has a Settlement, to what Place is he to be conveyed? If then a Player, being in every other Circumstance an *honest Man, having a Settlement, paying his Debts*, being a *good Subject*; and having the universal Benevolence of Mankind, is notwithstanding to be whipt, or sent to *Bridewell* at the Discretion of a Justice, *the Lord have Mercy on him*, for he may be said to be *truly miserable*: Nay, we ought not to confine our Prayers for Mercy on *Actors* only, but on the whole Nation; for if such Commitments as these are to be justified, I would fain know the Man, who having the Misfortune to dislobige a Justice of the Peace, can be sure of not being whipt, or sent to *Bridewell*: It is only proving him a *Fencer*, or his having played a Tune upon the Violin, and the *Business is done*. I would therefore (out of the Regard I have to my Countrymen) advise them *for their Safety* to leave off *wearing Swords*, for Fear they should be adjudged *Fencers*; and to avoid *playing* upon the *Fiddle*, or other *Musical Instrument*, lest they be convicted for *Minstrels*. As to my worthy Friends the *Musicians*, some of whom have been at the Charge of taking a *Doctor's Degree* in the *University*, I cannot help heartily condoling; for their Case is at least as bad as the Players of Interludes, especially those who have turned their Hands to playing the Organ, for they may be apprehended every *Sunday* committing Acts of Vagrancy in most of the Parish Churches about Town. There are several other *Descriptions* of Persons, who by this Act are deemed *Rogues* and *Vagabonds*: And if *Description* alone is sufficient to warrant the Proceedings of *this worthy Justice*, it is so large, that I fear every Man in *England* will be within some Part of it: I will mention one *Description* of *Persons* in this Act, which will take in *whole Professions*, such as *Politicians*, *Lawyers*, *Physicians*, and *Traders*, namely, *all those who use any subtle Craft*; and how many of the *Nobility* and *Gentry* may be included under the using *unlawful Games* or *Plays*, I cannot determine; but this I am sure any one may determine, that all such are equally liable to be whipped, or sent to *Bridewell*, if a Justice of the Peace shall think fit, as any *Player*, being otherwise an *honest Man*, an *Householder*, or of *Ability to maintain himself*. I am, Sir,

Your Humble Servant, *A. B.*

The Facts which appeared in this Case in Favour of Mr. *Harper* were, That, tho' he was a Player, yet he did not wander about from Place to Place like a Vagrant, nor was there an Appearance of his becoming chargeable to any Parish; for that he was not only a Freeholder in *Surry*, but was a House-Keeper in *Westminster*, and rented a House of 50l. a Year: And further, that he was an honest Man, paid his Debts, did no Man any Injury, and was well esteemed by many Gentlemen of good Condition.

In Favour of the Commitment the following Reasons were published, *viz.*

The Description of Vagrants in the Act of the 12th of Q. *Anne*, for reducing the Laws relating to Rogues, Vagabonds, &c. into one Act of Parliament, is in the first Clause of the said Act, which Clause does consist of several distinct Sentences; by the first Sentence, in which Vagrants are described, all Persons pretending themselves to be Patent-gatherers, or Collectors for Prisons, Goals, or Hospitals, and wandering abroad for that Purpose, are deemed Rogues and Vagabonds; by the second Sentence, all Fencers, Bearwards, common Players of Interludes, Minstrels and Juglers, are also deemed Rogues and Vagabonds; which said Sentence being general and without any Exception, all Persons, who come under the several Denominations in the said Sentence, are deemed Rogues and Vagabonds.

As it appears by the said Act, That all common Players of Interludes are deemed Vagrants, it is necessary to consider who are common Players of Interludes.

Common Players are all Persons who act Plays for Profit.

Players of Interludes are Players of Comedy, for *Comœdia* being the *Latin* Word for an Interlude, every Comedy is an Interlude, and therefore the Word Interlude is only a synonymous Term for a Comedy, &c.

By the said Act there is a Saving to the Prerogative of the Queen, by which it appears, that common Players of Interludes, who act by lawful Authority, are not Vagrants within the Intent and Meaning of the said Act; which was not the Case of Mr. *Harper*, for it did not appear that he acted under any lawful Authority.

Tho' a Man have a certain Habitation, yet if he wander out of his own Parish, begging, or otherwise misordering himself, he may be punished as a Vagabond. 2. *Rall's Reports* 172. *Rex* versus *Holmesworth*; which was the Case of Mr. *Harper*, for he misordered himself in the Parish of St. *Martin in the Fields*, and his Habitation is in the Parish of St. *Paul Covent-Garden*, where he swore he was a House-Keeper.

And further it was said, that Mr. *Harper* did wander from Place to Place, for that he had formerly acted upon the Stage in *Drury-Lane*, and likewise had acted at *Bartholomew* and *Southwark* Fairs.

To all which it was replied, That the said Act of the 12th of Q. *Anne*, is a Consequence

Digitized by Google

quence of the Act of the 39th of Q. *Elizabeth* against Vagabonds, the Words of which first Act are, "All Fencers, Bear-wards, "Common Players and Minstrels, *wandring* "*Abroad*, &c." from whence it appears, that no Common Players are within the Description of that Act, unless they wander Abroad, for it is their wandering, and not their playing, that makes them criminal; for which Reason it was ordered by Act 1st of K. *James* I. *cap.* 7. That even noble Personages should authorize none to go *wandering Abroad*.

That Acts of Parliament are not to be read by Sentences, but by Sections, because it is not the Parliament but the Printer that puts the Points to them; and that if the first Secton of the said Act, 12th of Q. *Anne*, be read without any Stop, it is plain, that the Word *wandering* is connected to every Character there described; and that the Words *Vagrant* and *Wanderer* being synonymous Terms, it is as ridiculous to pretend, that a Man who never *wandered Abroad* is a *Vagrant*, as to say, that a Man who never was a *Wanderer* is a *Wanderer*.

And further it was said, that the Word *wandering* being a general Word, and too apt to be misinterpreted, therefore by the second Secton of the said Act, 12th of Q. *Anne*, which is the impowering Clause; the said Word, *wandering*, is confined by the Addition of the Words, *and begging*; so that, by that Clause, no Justice of Peace, or Constable, has Power to take up even a *Vagabond* or Wanderer, unless he be found *wandering and begging*: And, that as to the 8th Section of the said Act, by which it is ordered that, "If any Person, who hath a legal Settle-"ment, be found wandering *and* begging, "*and* misordering himself, he, *as well as a* "*Vagabond*, may be ordered by the Justice "to be whipped until he is bloody, *&c.*" No Justice has thereby Power to commit any Person, unless he be found not only wandering and begging, but *misordering* himself, neither of which Terms could be applied to Mr. *Harper*, for he never did beg in his Life-Time, and no Man can be said to wander who goes from one Parish to another about a lawful Employment; and, to say, that a Man's acting a Play is an unlawful Employment, or a *misordering* of himself, is a direct begging of the Question in Dispute, which is, whether or no the acting of Plays without a Licence be contrary to Law. And lastly, that as to the saving Clause with Respect to the Queen's Prerogative, or the Authority of the Lord Chancellor, it plainly relates only to the immediate preceding Clause about the Care of Lunaticks, who are by Law under the Guardianship of the Crown, and in Pursuance thereof the Lord Chancellor generally appoints Guardians to take Care both of their Persons and Estates.

At first it was pretended, that the Commitment of Mr. *Harper* to *Bridewell* was a Commitment in Execution, and that therefore no Writ of *Habeas Corpus* could be granted, but this Point was at last waved, and a *Habeas Corpus* having been granted by the Court of *King's Bench*, he was accordingly brought up, on the 20th of *Nov.* and Counsel were heard on both Sides for several Hours, as to the Validity of the Commitment, when the Court order'd that Mr. *Harper* should be bailed upon his own Recognizance to appear the last Day of that Term, and in the mean Time the Parties were to agree upon a feigned Issue, to try the Validity of the Commitment by a Jury, but that, if the Parties should not agree upon such Issue, then the Court was to give their Opinion. And upon the last Day of the said Term, Mr. *Harper* did accordingly appear, but the Court not being then ready to give their Opinion, nor any Issue joined by the Parties, he was continued upon his Recognizance till the first Day of the then next Term.

Universal Spectator, Feb. 23. N° 281.

Female Rakes.

'*Squire* STONECASTLE,

THE *Degeneracy* of the present Age is much complain'd of, and I think nothing proves it more, than the *Humour* that of late has prevail'd among the *Women*, of imitating the most *worthless Part* of the *other Sex*. Half the young Ladies about Town, who are conversant in the *Beau Monde*, have long since commenc'd *Rakes*. They make their Parties for a rambling Scheme, drink their *Bottles*, and *toast* their *Fellows*; and 'tis now not uncommon to see a Lady of Fashion carried home in a Chair at Two or Three in the Morning from a *Gaming Table*.

Nor is it only the *Softness* of their Mind that they would change, but they even put on the *Dress* of Men. I met a Party of these *Amazons* t'other Day, in *Hunting Habits*: Their Hats were pinch'd up fierce, with the military *Air* and *Cockades* in them; which with the Addition of smart *unpowder'd Bobs*, made them look like pretty rakish Fellows. Was one to speak to a Female Rake thus equip'd, I know no Phrase more proper than that of *Harry Frontly*'s to his *Thalestris*:

Sir, or *Madam*, chuse you whether,
Since you're blended thus together.

I should be partial, if I did not here take Notice of the *Effeminacy* of some of our *Male Beaus*. They *powder*, *perfume*, *paint*; and at the Play last Week I discover'd a *Coquet Patch* on the Cheek of a Right Hon. *Horse Officer*, stuck on with a very pretty Grace.

If by publishing this, you shou'd make the *Women* less *Men*, or the *Men* less *Women*, you will vindicate the Rights of *Human Nature*, and oblige *Yours*, &c. MANLY.

The

Digitized by Google

The *OXONIAN*'s Trip to the Drawing-Room.

IF true, as Papists *hold, that there is giv'n*
Thro' purgatory *a ſure way to heav'n,*
Reach me my paſſing-cup; *for I have been*
Through a fierce fiery ordeal *for my ſin.*
Without petition, *and without a* fee,
Nor wiſhing to be ſeen, *nor yet to* ſee,
But juſt to kill *an idle hour in ſport,*
Careleſs of where I went,---I went to court:
When I had thruſt (by whom I firſt was barr'd)
Through the fat ſullen yeomen of the guard,
And at the outſide *of the* circle *ſtood,*
Unknowing *and* unknown, *in penſive mood,*
A thing more ſtrange came tripping with a ſmile,
More ſtrange than all the products of the Nile,
Than all Sir Hans' *antiquities more odd,*
Than Æ*gypt's mummy, or its pagan god;*
A ſupple gentleman, 'ycleep'd *a* beau,
Half *made of* this, half *of an* age ago;
Each part of's dreſs, *with which he ſeem'd elate,*
Told by an anno domini *its date;*
The friz'zl'd toupee moderniz'd the coat,
Which at the revolution *turn'd about;*
An incoherence *from the top to toe;*
A Monmouth *beaver, and a* red-heel'd *ſhoe:*
This form amphibious caught me by the hand,
With---Sir, I am your ſervant to command;
Of *Yorkſhire,* Sir?---*No, Sir.* Of *Cornwall,*
then?
I ſhou'd be glad to ſerve my countrymen.
A *whig,* I hope?--*Of* Oxford, *and no party.*--
I ne'er ſaw ſoul more honeſt, or more hearty:
I know, I know what bus'neſs drew you here;
Well, Sir,--I'll gain you good Sir *Robert's* ear.--
You're mighty kind, but quite miſtake my caſe:
I bring no project, *and I want no place.*--
Hah!--An amour, my dear,--nay, let me die
I ſee love baſking in your am'rous eye;
If ſo ——
There's none can help you ſooner, Sir, than I:
Say, Is it lady *Anne,* or lady *Betty?*
You ſigh.---Nay now I'm ſure, Sir, I have hit ye.
No, Sir, I am a profeſs'd woman-hater,
And next to them, deteſt a courtling *prater.*---
Courtling!--I now perceive, for all you, cunning,
Which way the biaſs of your mind is running.
Leaſe me- -Not now, my deareſt friend,--I ſee
You're no well-wiſher to the *miniſtry.*
What mean you?--Nay, I like your outward
ſhow,
'Tis my own maxim, Sir; for *entre nous,*
I' faith I hate 'em all as well as you.
Amaz'd why with ſuch impudence *he preſs'd,*
Thus I, with heart ſincere, *my* 'ſquire *addreſs'd.*
I dare e'en here my principles avow;
For he whoſe *ſoul* is *juſt,* no fear can know:
'Tis true, when *human councils* err, I feel,
Yet not in *faſhion* ſhew my *patriot* zeal:
But *Briton* like, ſtill *liberty* purſue;
True to my *king,* yet to my *country true,*
Calm I behold of *ſtate* the *wond'rous maze,*
Nor *cenſure* blindly, nor yet blindly *praiſe:*
But *him* and *him* alone I *dare commend,*
Who is to *freedom* and her *friends* a *friend.*
But *he* whoſe ſoul to *ſlav'ry* does incline,
Is *foe* to all *mankind,* and therefore mine.
Aghaſt my patriot *ſtood, with wonder fraught,*
Like bedleſt Cælia *by his* lordſhip *caught:*
But ſoon recover'd from his trance, he ſwore
No tallies ever met ſo nice before:
As Britons *hath, he wou'd a* ſecret *own,--*
He wiſh'd, --- as honeſty *had pull'd him down, ---*
I'd--lend--a brother patriot--half a crown.
Gladly I bought him off, and left the place
For ev'ry meaning *and* unmeaning *face,*
From frowning Clody *to his ſimp'ring* grace;
Reſolv'd to banks of Iſis *to retire,*
And there to tune to love *my feeble* lyre:
There pleas'd to follow God *and* nature's *rule,*
And grandeur *leave to* mad-men *and to* fools.

To *BELIZA*, on her Birth-Day.

AMong the crowds, on this revolving day,
Who wait their tributary wiſhes to pay,
That joy, and pleaſure, round the rolling year,
May crown the ſcenes of life where you appear;
Accept, my fair, the wiſhes that I bring,
The grateful muſe's humble offering,
Wiſhes that from the pureſt friendſhip ſpring.
Gay, lively health, *and chearful* peace *of* mind,
Theſe gifts, that make life dear, be ever thine;
Such health, *as does from* pureſt ſpirits *flow,*
Such peace, *as* innocence *alone can know;*
Health, *free from every pain we fear, or* feel,
And peace, *ſecur'd from* doing *or* receiving *ill.*
Wealth, *unalley'd with* care, *may'ſt thou enjoy;*
Wealth, *no one knows more wiſely to employ;*
Wealth, *is a bleſſing, rightly underſtood,*
It gives the pleaſing pow'r of doing good;
And ſure, the higheſt pleaſure *here* below,
Is that, of making others *happy too,*
T' increaſe their comforts, *or* abate *their* woe;
Unbind the chains of want, *and chear the* lad,
And bid the heart of deep diſtreſs *be glad:*
May theſe, and what elſe bounteous *heaven*
ſhall ſend, [friend,
Be crown'd with heav'n's beſt gift, *a* faithful
Bold *to aſſiſt, and* prudent *to* adviſe,
Not looſely *gay, nor yet* moroſely *wiſe,*
Who ſe humour with thy own may ſo agree,
In ſuch a well-contraſted harmony,
That every ill *of life may liſe its ſting,*
And every good *redoubled pleaſure bring.*
But, I want words tender enough to bleſs,
Or half the fulneſs of my heart t' expreſs:
Is there on earth, a good *to be enjoy'd?*
Is there on earth, an ill *we would avoid?*
The good *be thine, but far, for ever, far,*
From thee, be every pain, *and every* care;
May all the bleſſings tender mothers pour
Upon their kneeling ſons, in their laſt hour,

Be

Digitized by Google

Be multiply'd on thee; the good man's pray'r,
Who, charitable, makes mankind his care,
In heaven's choiceſt gifts, on thee deſcend,
Still, as they flow, encreaſe, and never end.
And when, long be it firſt! that hour muſt come,
Of all the ſons of earth, the dread, and doom,
When that fair form no longer ſhall be known,
With of our ſex, and envy of thy own,
Then may'ſt thou leave the world without a ſigh,
Peace *in thy* heart, *and* heaven *in thy* eye,
And joyful angels guard thee thro' the ſky,
To thoſe glad realms, where no more pains we prove,
Where, bleſt beyond the pow'r of chance, *we*
There all is peace, *and* joy, *and* harmony,
and love.

The FAN.

WHEN jealous Cupid *firſt* ſurvey'd
How artfully Orinda *play'd;*
How ſhe perform'd love's deity,
Much more ſucceſsfully than he,
While with each movement of her fan,
She raviſh'd, and ſhe kill'd her man:
His bow and darts away he flings,
Hit bow and darts,--ah! uſeleſs things!
With haſte he to his mother flies,
And interrupts his words with ſighs,
And ſpeaks the reſt out with his eyes:
Hail, goddeſs mother! hear thy ſuppliant ſon,
I ſhall loſe all the conqueſts I have won;
If thou would'ſt have me ſtill reign over man,
Take, goddeſs, hence theſe ſhafts, and give thy ſon thy fan.

The *Jacobite* Cat and the Parſon: a true Story, to the Tune of *A Cobler there was*, &c.

COME liſten a while, *and I'll tell you a tale,*
Of the weathercock parſon of W--lton le D—le; [*ſin,*
How he hang'd his poor cat, for the old-faſhion'd
Of holding the faith, ſhe was tutor'd in.
Derry down, &c.
This parſon cou'd write, and cou'd read, and cou'd pray;
But in hunting and leaping his excellence lay:
Two wives he had ſtolen; then who will agree
That death in the church is more handſome than he. Derry down, &c.
In party debates he was learned and loud:
Which made him admir'd and fear'd by the crowd.
In May *he wore oak, and white roſes in* June,
And the king ſhall enjoy, *was his favourite tune.* Derry down, &c.
But a cat that he had, was his greateſt delight,
His greateſt companion, by day and by night;
For why ſhe was kitten'd, as he wou'd aver,
*On the * day that he low'd more than all in the year.* Derry down, &c.
He tenderly nurs'd her, and taught her the trick
To purr, and look gay, and jump over his ſtick,
When Jemmy *was mention'd; but* George *ſhe abhorr'd,*
And wou'd lower her tail, and ſpit at the word. Derry down, &c.
And twenty more fancies he taught her beſide,
Which the country folks wonder'd at both far and wide;
The parſon ſome prais'd, and ſome prais'd the cat:
But which has more merit, is hard to relate. Derry down, &c.
But the tables are turned; and now you ſhall know
How uncertain is favour, and all things below:
On a ſudden the parſon turn'd whig to be great,
And riſe for the good of the church and the ſtate. Derry down, &c.
Then what muſt be done with poor Tabby? *for ſure*
A Jacobite *cat no whig can endure.*
He took her, and tutor'd her over anew;
Bid her riſe for king George, *and bid* Jemmy *adieu.* Derry down, &c.
But pray'rs, and entreaties, and blows are in vain,
Unmov'd ſhe remains, and reſolves to remain;
Like Cato *deſpiſing the evils ſhe knew*
His fatal ambition wou'd cauſe to enſue. Derry down, &c.
Enrag'd at her firmneſs, he fetches a rope,
And hang'd her up ſtreight, as he wou'd the pope.
So Tabby *was martyr'd, and for the reward*
Of his zeal, the † king's preacher the parſon's declar'd. Derry down, &c.
And now, my good friend, if to wealth you aſpire,
You muſt ſtick at no matters how wicked ſoe'er,
In dulneſs and ignorance take your degree;
And a D---n or a B---p you quickly will be. Derry down, &c.

The GENERAL LOVER.

LET my fair one *only be*
Female ſex, *and ſhe's for* me:
I can love her, fair *or* brown,
Of the country *or the* town:
I can love her rich *or* poor;
Or her wealth *or* face *adore:*
Be ſhe dull *or be ſhe* gay,
Haunting church *or haunting play,*
I her piety *admire,*
Or her briſk coquetting fire:
I an equal flame can find
For the coy *or* coming kind:
If kind, *it would* ungen'rous *be*
Not to love her *that loves* me.
If coy, *it wou'd* injuſtice *prove*
So much virtue *not to* love.

* Tenth of *June*, † Call'd ſo in *L-n: ſh-re*, nominated by the B——p.

Digitized by Google

Be she fickle, *so am I*;
Each will have their liberty?
Shou'd she be a conſtant *dame*,
It will ſhew how true *her* flame.
Be she tall, *I like her mien*,
Stalking nobly like a queen:
If a little tiny thing,
Like fairy friſking in a ring.
Wiſdom *it has been conſeſs*,
Of all ills to chuſe the leaſt:
Let the fair one *only be*,
Female ſex, *and she's for me*.
She *who cannot* credit *give*,
Such a lover *e'er can live*,
Tell it to the wond'ring fair,
I this moment ſigh *for* her:
Sigh *for* her,—whoe'er *she be*,—
If woman,—that's enough for me.

IN *December* laſt, Mr. *B*——, of the city of *Dublin*, ſerjeant at law, and *M*——*r* of *P*——*t*, openly ſwore, before many hundreds of people, that upon the firſt opportunity, by the help of ruffians, he would murder or maim the dean of St. *Patrick*'s, [Dr. *Swift*.] Upon which, 31 of the principal inhabitants of that liberty, ſigned a paper, tot his effect: *That out of their great love and reſpect to the dean, to whom the whole kingdom hath ſo many obligations, they would endeavour to defend the life and limbs of the ſaid dean, againſt a certain man, and all his ruffians and murderers.* With which paper, they, in the name of themſelves, and all the inhabitants of the ſaid liberty, attended the dean on *Jan.* the 8th; who being extremely ill in bed of a giddineſs and deafneſs, and not able to receive them, immediately dictated a very grateful anſwer. The occaſion of the *certain man*'s declaration of his villainous deſign againſt the dean, was a frivolous unproved ſuſpicion, that he had written ſome lines in verſe reflecting upon him; of which the following is a genuine copy from the *Grubſtreet Journal*.

On the Words —— *Brother Proteſtants, and Fellow Chriſtians*, ſo familiarly uſed by the Advocates for the Repeal of the Teſt Act in *Ireland*, 1733.

AN inundation, ſays the fable,
O'erflow'd a farmer's barn and ſtable;
Whole ricks of hay and ſtacks of corn,
Were down the ſudden current borne;
While things of heterogeneous kind,
Together float with tide and wind;
The generous wheat forgot its pride,
And ſail'd with litter ſide by ſide;
Uniting all, to ſhew their amity,
As in a general calamity.
A ball of new-dropt horſes dung,
Mingling with apples in the throng,
Say'd to the pippin, plump, and prim,
See, brother, how we apples ſwim.
Thus Lamb, *renown'd for cutting corns,*
An offer'd ſee from Radcliffe *ſcorns*;
Not for the world — we doctors, brother,
Muſt take no fee of one another.
Thus to a dean ſome curate ſlaven,
Subſcribes, Dear Sir, Your brother loving.
Thus all the foot-men, ſhoe-boys, porters,
About St. James's, *cry, we courtiers.*
Thus H——e *in the houſe will prate,*
Sir, we the miniſters of ſtate.
Thus at the bar that booby B——,
Tho' half a crown out-pays his ſweats worth;
Who knows in law, nor text, nor margent,
Calls Singleton *his brother ſerjeant*;
And thus fanatic ſaints, tho', neither in
Doctrine, or diſcipline our brethren,
Are brother Proteſtants and Chriſtians,
As much as Hebrews *and* Philiſtines:
But in no other ſenſe, than nature
Has made a rat our fellow-creature.
Lice from your body ſuck their food;
But is a louſe your fleſh and blood?
Tho' born of human filth and ſweat, it
May well be ſaid man did beget it.
But maggots in your noſe and chin,
As well may claim you for their kin.
Yet critics may object, why not?
Since lice are brethren to a S——t;
Which made our ſwarm of ſects determine
Employments for their brother vermin.
But be they Engliſh, Iriſh, Scottiſh,
What Proteſtant can be ſo ſottiſh,
While o'er the church theſe clouds are gathering,
To call a ſwarm of lice his brethren?
As Moſes, *by divine advice,*
In Egypt *turn'd the duſt to lice*;
And as our ſects, by all deſcriptions,
Have hearts more harden'd than Egyptians;
As from the trodden duſt they ſpring,
And turn'd to lice infeſt the king:
For pity's ſake it would be juſt,
A rod ſhould turn them back to duſt.
Let folks in high, or holy ſtations,
Be proud of owning ſuch relations;
Let courtiers hug them in their boſom,
As if they were afraid to loſe 'em:
While I, with humble Job, *had rather,*
Say to corruption —— Thou'rt my father.
For he that has ſo little wit,
To nouriſh vermin, muſt be bit.

The *Grotto of Calypſo*, from the 5th Book of the *Odyſſey of* Homer.

THUS o'er the watry empire Hermes *flies,*
Till now the happy iſland greets his eyes;
Then ſwift-emerging from the rolling ſea,
Haſtes to the cave along the winding way.
Large was the grotto, *where he found the fair,*
The blooming Goddeſs with the radiant hair.
The joyous rocks her warbling voice reſound;
And riſing blazes gild the grotto *round*:
Cedar *and* frankincenſe *the flame ſupply,*
And clouds of odours gladden all the ſky:

With

Digitized by Google

Whilst to her loom she chaunts the vocal lay,
And work and pleasing song divide the day.
Before the grott, *sweet mansion of delight,*
Groves of eternal greens enchant the sight:
There alders *shine, whose branches never fail;*
Here poplars *quiver with the balmy gale.*
A fragrant shade the cypress *wide-displays,*
Where birds of broadest wing their mansions raise;
The mew, *the* crow *loquacious in her flight,*
And all that in the briny deep delight.
Vines *of luxuriant growth the entrance hide,*
The clusters swelling with a purple tide.
From the cleft rocks four limpid currents flow,
In silver mazes to the vales below;
Where meads with everlasting flowrets smile,
And fill with fragrance all the blissful isle.
So lovely sweet, that if a God should gaze,
A God must view with pleasure and amaze.
Enraptur'd stood the messenger of Jove,
Surveying all th' Elysium *of the* grove.

Bavius allows these Verses to be very fine, but gives the Preference to Mr. *Pope's* Translation of this Passage, which he subjoins, as follows.

THUS o'er the world of waters Hermes *flew,*
Till now the distant island rose in view:
Then swift ascending from the azure wave,
He took the path that winded to the cave.
Large was the grott, *in which the* nymph *he found,*
(The fair-hair'd nymph with ev'ry beauty crown'd)
She sate and sung; the rocks resound her lays:
The cave was brighten'd with a rising blaze:
Cedar *and* frankincense, *an od'rous pile,*
Flam'd on the hearth, and wide-perfum'd the isle:
While she with work and song the time divides,
And thro' the loom the golden shuttle guides.
Without the grott, *a various sylvan scene,*
Appear'd around, and groves of living green;
Poplars *and* alders *ever quiv'ring play'd,*
And nodding cypress *form'd a fragrant shade;*
On whose high branches, waving with the storm,
The birds of broadest wing their mansion form;
The chough, *the* sea-mew, *the loquacious* crow,
And scream aloft, and skim the deeps below.
Depending vines *the shelving cavern screen,*
With purple clusters blushing thro' the green.
Four limpid fountains from the clefts distil,
And ev'ry fountain pours a sev'ral rill,
In mazy windings wand'ring down the hill:
Where bloomy meads *with virid greens were crown'd,*
And glowing violets *threw odours round.*
A scene, where if a God shou'd cast his sight,
A God might gaze, and wander with delight!
Joy touch'd the messenger of heav'n: he stay'd
Entranc'd, and all the blissful haunt survey'd.

An Extract from the Epistle *on Design and Beauty.*

A LIKE on art *simplicity bestows*
An awful stillness and sublime repose;
Great without pomp, and finish'd without toil;
Such as the plans of Angelo *or* * Boyle.
Yet here unless due boundaries be plac'd,
Oft will the simple *spread into the* vast;
Vast, *where the symmetry of parts a-kin,*
Lies too remote and is but dimly seen.
In nature's *wond'rous frame, if ought appear*
Vast, *or mishapen, or irregular;*
'Tis that the mighty structure was design'd
A whole, *proportion'd to th'* all-seeing *mind.*
But art *is bounded by perception still,*
And aims, not to oppress the mind, *but fill.*
All beyond this, are like his project vain,
Who meant to form mount Athos *into* man.

On a little Miss playing with her Shadow.

NATURE, which purest prospects gives,
Ne'er could a scene more lovely boast,
Simplicity with beauty strives
Which shall engage spectators most.
See! how the pretty trifler sports,
With nothing dancing in her shape,
And fond of such delusion, courts
A flying still, still present ape!
See how the airy spectre plays,
And leads her a fantastic chace,
Now meets her in the mimic maze,
Then coyly baffles her embrace.
Beware lest you with like disguise,
Hereafter, Miss, this sport discover;
And while you seem to yield the prize,
Then disappoint the sanguine lover.
Could this reflect her opening charms,
As it her shape and air expresses,
Who would not then extend their arms
And vainly tempt it with caresses?
'Tis well the phantom can't assume,
Of beauty such expressive power,
In future gardens else might bloom,
A fairer Narcissæan flower.
With secret joy the tuneful muse
Surveys you thus your time employing;
In hopes you'll her your play-mate chuse,
When you with this give over toying.
This pleasing threatre display'd
Had celebrated Spencer *seen,*
He had suppos'd the beauteous maid
Attended by his fairy queen.
Or in immortal numbers tell,
O Pope, *if blushing to appear,*
Yet fond to play, this sable veil
Some sylph for her concealment wear.
In Daphne's *verdant honours dress'd,*
To solve our dark uncertain guesses,

* Earl of *Burlington.*

Digitized by Google

Lo! sportive Cowley *comes confess'd,*
And smiling thus to me addresses.
What in resemblance of a shade,
Your feeble mortal sense beguiles,
Is *Cupid* hid in masquerade,
To copy her celestial smiles.
And some time hence, with wounded hearts,
Unnumber'd heroes shall expire,
When at her glances he his darts
Has pointed with resistless fire.

Moral Reflections on the foregoing.

LET no grave censor with disdain,
In Wit's this trifling pastime view;
We, who to ripe years attain,
But wisely may have pastue.
Little shoots our earer hopes invite,
And fancy in the chace is pleas'd,
Each specious bubble yields delight,
Tho' nought substantial can be seiz'd.
We like Tyndes, *fondly spend*
On phantoms our successless dart,
Tho' sacred Pallas *we pretend,*
The hand assists, and guides the heart.
To taste of blessings yet complete,
No mortal is by heav'n allow'd;
The sweetest pleasure here's a cheat,
The brightest beauty but a cloud.

By practice good, and by experience wise,
Speaks as he thinks, and as he lives, he dies.
Simple his plot, and moral his design,
As custom sacred, and as law divine:
Each scene's a sermon, and each verse a text,
This world may damn him, but he'd save the next.
Tho' dull his farce, no dullness it affords
Of things disjointed, or misshapen words:
No buskin'd scene, or garter'd dress he brings,
Statira'd queens, or *Alexander'd* kings:
No frisking Gods, or cap'ring devils rise,
To please the foolish, and displease the wise:
No *Drury* whore, or *Temple* rake you'll see,
Solus cum sola, or with *rem in re*:
Where noisy tongues, and empty heads are such,
They think too little, and they talk too much.
Attend each keeper, and amend his life,
Th' unwholesome harlot, for the wholesome wife:
Blameless yourself, then you may blame the whore,
Who when infected most, infects the more:
Ascribe to woman, what is woman's due,
Who'd rather cross herself, than not cross you:
Resist ill-nature, and repel chagrin,
Nor hiss a sentence to confound a scene:
Tho' writers find, and actors always found,
The whole was faulty, if a part's unsound.

To *LUCRETIUS.*

IF this wide world, all nature's beauteous frame,
To antecedent counsel owes no claim;
If heav'n, earth, sea, and objects all around,
Man, beast, and fish that swims the vast profound,
As Epicurus *taught, and* you *have sung,*
From lifeless chance, and struggling atoms sprung;
Why might not words, at random thrown, combine
Into pure verse, and numbers sweet as thine?
Jove strike out sense, and beauties rare display,
Like those resulting from th' atomic fray!
Tho' Phœbus, *and the nine, their votes refuse,*
Above low fortune shall be dubb'd your muse.
What cheer'd yourself, might well your books befit;
Ascribe we then to both the same original.

The Prologue *intended to be spoken to the* Keeper's *a Ballad to-morrow: Written by——, a Student at the University.*

TO settle pleasure, and to temper pain,
Strengthen the mind, and purify the brain:
Wit to chip life, and humour to dispense,
The soul of virtue, and the life of sense:
A bold yet timid world to rouse the flame,
Refine the taste, and animate the age;
By nought but nought aided, yet by some misfield,
Limn'd by reason, yet by judgment scor'd;

The EPILOGUE.

NO more by tutors job'd, or scone'd by proctors,
Unthinking students, or unmeaning doctors:
Our wrangling bard, disputes it with the gown,
Nor jars the formal school and social town:
In logic terms, no arguments uncouth,
Embarrass reason, or entangle truth:
While pedant school men with ideas play,
The useful scholars are expell'd away,
And no ideas of a college play.
Conscious of faults, and so fickle of shame,
No more less himself, he would conceal his name:
No petty made expose this effort, [spent:
The clan chman's laughter, or the layman's
Each lady's specific, and her foot-man's jest,
Something he shew, but nothing is express;
For parts he has—and may supply the rest.
No more let cat-calls in pit's corner doubt,
To clap with notes, or to clap without:
Let *temple wards*, and *college-gates* inclose,
Their better'd wittings, and their shrivel'd beaux:
So may no morning lectures taint your locks,
Nor more pollute with gall pots your books:
So shall write—tho' very few refrain,
Your fine fit heavy, and so light your brain:
With witless ballad, or with tasteless sing,
Untune an audience, or unnerve a throng:
So shall no press be gall'd, or house deplore
Profane treasure, or poetic store:
Count o'er their useless money, paper gold,
Dull droll's forgotten, and dull plays unsold:

From

Digitized by Google

From our example learn the pamphlet trade,
Of verse be cautious, and of prose afraid:
Regard the worthy, but th' unworthy spare,
Just to yourself, but juster to the play'r.
Writings are many, tho' their writers few;
Then buy the old, and you have bought the new:
Since worse and better plays may both be had,
Reprint the good ones, and return the bad.
So shall no sensual priest with bawdy fist,
Prais'd in the pulpit, on the stage be hist:
No squeamish audience lumpish things despise,
Grow good by sermons, and by plays grow wise:
When each the other to support contrives,
They'll hold good livings, and they'll lead good lives.

Cupid a *Plow-Boy, from the* Greek.

CUPID in frolick laid his bow aside,
Which with a plow-boy's staff the rogue supply'd.
No more his quiver at his back he hung,
But a full scrip a-cross one shoulder flung;
Cross th' other a full cag of ale was laid,
And thus equipp'd, he took the plow-boy's trade.
While o'er th' furrows he the oxen drove
He'd ever and anon smile up at *Jove*;
Then laughing said, these fields, O *Jove!* destroy,
To save your sides from goring by a boy.
Lest, like a bull again I make you low,
And yoke your horned Godship to the plough.

Epigram *on a beautiful young Lady: From the* Greek.

CYPRUS must now two *Venus's* adore;
Ten are the *muses*; and the *graces* four:
So charming's *Flavia's* wit, so sweet her face,
She's a new *Muse*, a *Venus*, and a *Grace*.

The two following Copies of Verses were made *extempore*, and as a *Contrast* to one another: The first was occasion'd by a Lady's singing agreeably a pretty Song of her own making to a pretty Tune of her own composing; the latter by a Gentleman's attempting to rival her, with bad Voice, bad Song, and worse Tune.

To CHLOE.

IN vain shall *Handel* touch his string;
In vain shall soft *Cuzzoni* sing;
When *Chloe* can but touch the quill,
And move our souls just as she will.
Now gently o'er the chords she flies;
Now sweetly languishing, she dies:
And when that she has nicely found
Our souls dissolving with the sound,
Strong she strikes the sounding strings,
Loud her voice in echoes rings:
Our souls rise with the rising strain,
But just revive to die again.
Thus had wise *Orpheus* tun'd his lay,
He'd sung e'en *woman's* rage away;
Thus had soft *Orpheus* pleas'd the ear,
Pluto's grim realm wou'd give no fear,
His notes had made a *heaven* there.

To Mr. SOLFA, *the Contrast.*

HANDEL shall touch no more his string;
No more shall *Senesino* sing;
When thou, *Solfa*, with warb'ling throat,
Sing'st thy *own songs* to thy own *note*:
But *note* and *song* so disagree,
They're a *contrast* to *harmony*;
Thou, 'stead of lulling to soft rest,
More *savage* mak'st a *savage breast*:
Thy notes can no such power give,
To make *inanimates* to live:
Cou'd they, --- *rocks*, *oaks* wou'd die again,
Rather than hear thy tort'ring strain.
Thus had wild *Orpheus* tun'd his lay,
The *list'ning* groves had run away:
Thus had but *Orpheus* struck his shell,
To add to *discord's* dreary knell,
Pluto had kept him still in *Hell*.

Damon *and* Cælia; *or the* Inconstants.

WHAT tortures strange does *Cælia* make me prove:
Nor *happy*, nor *unhappy* in my love:
When *she* is *willing*, then *I* shun the joy;
When *I* am *willing*, *Cælia* is as coy:
Both are in *love*, -- who then cou'd *happier* be? --
But just when *I* love *her*, she loves not *me*:
When with a glowing heat *my* heart's possest,
An icy *frost* has chill'd my *Cælia's* breast:
And when in *mine* there does a *coldness* reign,
My vary'ng *Cælia's fire* revives again.
Why does my *summer Cælia's winter* prove?
When rises *love* from *scorn*, and *scorn* from *love*?
Ah! *Cupid* end this jest, my *riddling boy*,
Make *me* less *am'rous*, or make *her* less *coy*:
Burn or *freeze* both, that *both* our breasts may hold
A mutual *fire*, or else a mutual *cold*.

The Wish: *Written* extempore, *by a Gentleman of a decay'd Family.*

WOU'D heaven but grant my desire
A small request I wou'd require,
A decent house, and a good fire:
A pot of beer to give a friend,
And wealth enough but to extend
My charity to th' abject poor,
And drive penury from my door.
But, join to this a loving wife,
A stranger to conjugal strife,
My happiness wou'd be compleat,
I'd envy not the rich and great,
But spend my days exempt from care,
Or anxious thoughts of 'proaching war;
And quiet sleep under my roof,
And ask no more: think this enough.

Digitized by Google

The GENTLEMAN's

Monthly Intelligencer.

FEBRUARY, 1734.

ABOUT the End of last Month, Mr. *Hinton Brown* and Mr. *William Forster*, waiting at the Bottom of the Stairs at the Prince of *Orange*'s Lodgings at *Bath*, to pay their Compliments to his Highneſs; his Highneſs, when he came down, obſerving them, aſk'd them from whence they came? Upon which Mr. *Hinton Brown* addreſs'd himſelf to him in the following Speech.

May it pleaſe the Prince of Orange,

We are of the City of *London*, and of that Society of the King's loving Subjects in Contempt called *Quakers*: We are glad of this Opportunity of paying our Reſpects to the Prince, to congratulate him upon the Recovery of his Health ſo far, and ſincerely deſire the Continuance of it. It muſt give particular Pleaſure to every Lover of Liberty and of his Country, to ſee a Branch of the illuſtrious Houſe of *Orange* continued to us; to which Houſe (in the Perſon of the late glorious King *William*) we not only owe (under Divine Providence) the Liberty we enjoy, but even the Royal Family who now fills the Throne. This Kingdom is juſtly filled with Expectation from a Prince who has given ſuch early Proofs of his Wiſdom, that his Accompliſhments will render him an Ornament and Honour to the *Britiſh* Nation. May the ſupream Being, who diſpoſeth all Events according to his good Pleaſure, grant that the intended Nuptials of the Prince of *Orange* with the Princeſs *Royal* may be the uſhering in of a laſting and perpetual Happineſs to them, and a Joy to this Nation; And when by Maturity of Time, they ſhall be tranſmitted to a future State, may they enjoy the Preſence of God for ever! which muſt be the ultimate Deſire of every rational Agent.

FRIDAY, Feb. 8.

His Majeſty's Proclamation was publiſh'd, for encouraging Sailors to enter on Board his Majeſty's Ships of War lately put in Commiſſion; in this Proclamation his Majeſty has graciouſly pleaſed to offer his Bounty of 20s. per Man, to every able-body'd Seaman, and 15s. to every Land Man, who ſhall voluntarily enter themſelves on Board the ſaid Ships, or before any of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, before the 11th of *March* next.

At the ſame Time was publiſhed his Majeſty's Proclamation for recalling all Sea-faring Men, *&c.* who are now in the Service of any foreign State, and prohibiting their entring into any ſuch Service for the future, without his Majeſty's ſpecial Licence, under the higheſt Penalties.

The Preſents deſigned *to procure* a Peace with the Emperor of *Morocco*, were about this Time entered out at the Cuſtom Houſe for *Barbary* in his Majeſty's Name, *viz.* 20 Pieces of Broad Cloath, two of Brocade, two of ſilver Tabby, one of green Damaſk, eight of Holland, 16 of Cambrick, one Gold repeating Watch, four Silver ditto, 20lb. of Tea, 300lb. of Loaf Sugar, five Fuſils, five Pair of Piſtols, one Eſcrutore, two Clocks, and one Box of Toys.

MONDAY, 11.

The ſix following Malefactors were executed at *Tyburn*, viz. *George Peters*, *William Symonds*, *William Simmonds*, *James Belford*, *James Macdonald*, and *Samuel Steel*. (See P. 45.)

TUESDAY, 12.

The Right Hon. the Lord *King*, late Lord Chancellor, took the Oaths in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, to qualify himſelf for the Penſion of 3000l. *per Ann.* ſettled on his Lordſhip.

The

Digitized by Google

The Number of additional Troops deſigned for Service of the preſent Year, are 1800, and are propoſed inſtead of the 3 Regiments at *Gibraltar*, which are for the future to be reckoned on a different Eſtabliſhment. No Horſe are to be raiſed, only 9 private Men and a Corporal to each Company of Foot.

SUNDAY, 17.

Great Damage was done by the Wind about this Time, which was remarkably high this Morning. It blew down a Tree and Part of the Iron Rails near the Fountain in the *Temple*; it likewiſe blew down ſeveral Trees in St. *James*'s *Park*, *Moorfields*, &c. and an old Houſe, the Inhabitants of which being alarm'd by a loud Crack, eſcaped the Minute before it fell. It alſo blew down the Eaſt Part of a large Malt-Houſe, at *Sand-End* near *Chelſea*, all the Malt was carried away in the Blaſt, and the Damage was computed at 300l. Several Boats were loſt in the River, and a *Weſt-Country* Barge likewiſe ſunk near *Kingſton*. A Houſe in *Jews-Row*, *Cheiſea*, was blown down, whereby a Woman was kill'd, and ſeveral other Perſons very much hurt.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

Was held a general Court of the *South-Sea* Company, when they reſolved to pay off 450,000l. of their Bond-Debt at *Michaelmas* next. The Court likewiſe took into Conſideration the great Pains taken by the Committee appointed ſome Time ſince, to inſpect the State and Accounts of the Company, and were pleaſed to make them a handſome Allowance for their Trouble.

The Houſe of C———ns granted two Shillings in the Pound for the Land Tax, for the Year 1734.

The Tradeſmen and Artificers of his late Majeſty, about the ſame Time drew up their Caſe, in order to lay before the Parliament, praying, that the Produce of the late Earl of *Derwentwater*'s Eſtate (or ſo much as is ſufficient) may be applied towards diſcharging the Debt due from his late Majeſty to them.

The Fund that is provided for the Support of Widows of the Officers of the Navy, by the Payment of Three-Pence *per* Pound out of their Wages, is now entirely eſtabliſh'd, a Clauſe having been agreed on and added thereto, that no Widow of any Commiſſion or Warrant Officer, belonging to the Navy, ſhall be capable of receiving any Benefit therefrom, whoſe Huſband was 70 Years of Age before he was married to her.

THURSDAY, 21.

His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the Malt-Bill, and to four private Bills.

At the anniverſary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, the Collection from the Ladies at Church amounted to upwards of 90l. and from the Gentlemen and Clergy at *Merchant Taylors-Hall* upwards of 510l. which together with the Collection at the Rehearſal, being 261l. amounted to upwards of 861l.

The Tallies have been ſtruck at the *Exchequer* for Payment of the 80,000l. being the Princeſs Royal's Marriage-Portion, as allowed by Act of Parliament.

Warrants for impreſſing Seamen have been ſent to ſeveral Sea-Ports, and a great Number have already been impreſs'd for his Majeſty's Service.

This Day the Prince of *Orange* honour'd the City of *Briſtol* with his Preſence. (See p. 45.) He was met at a proper Diſtance, by the Sheriffs in a Chariot and Six, accompany'd by near a thouſand Gentlemen on Horſeback, &c. preceded by about two hundred Woolcombers in white Shirts, wearing on their Heads a Sort of Wigs of Orange-colour'd Wool, diverſified with a Mixture of Blue, and theſe were followed by about 300 Weavers, diſtinguiſh'd in a different Manner, who met his Highneſs at *Briſſelton*-Common. His Highneſs quitting his Coach at the *Tholzey*, was received by the Mayor and Corporation in their Formalities; when entering the Council Houſe, he was harangued by the Town-Clerk in a ſhort but pathetick Speech, which his Highneſs anſwer'd with a Sweetneſs of Temper peculiar to himſelf.

FRIDAY, 22.

This Day about 10 in the Morning the Clergy of *Briſtol* and the neighbouring Pariſhes, waited on his Highneſs at his Apartment, where having been introduced by Sir *Clement Cotterel*, Maſter of the Ceremonies, the Rev. Dr. *Crefwick*, Dean of the Dioceſe, made an eloquent and pathetick Harangue to his Highneſs, who anſwer'd it in the moſt kind and affable Manner. About Eleven, his Highneſs return'd for *Bath*, and arrived there about Dinner-Time, attended by 5 or 6 Coaches, and a great Number of Horſemen.

The Right Hon. *Richard* Earl of *Scarborough* reſign'd his Poſt of Maſter of the Horſe. His Lordſhip ſerv'd his Majeſty in that high Employment whilſt Prince of *Wales*, having been appointed thereto ſoon after the Acceſſion of the late King. In 1722 his Lordſhip was made Colonel of the Coldſtream Regiment of Foot-Guards, in 1724 Knight of the Garter, in 1727 was ſworn of his Majeſty's Privy Council: His Lordſhip is likewiſe Lord Lieutenant of *Northumberland*, and Vice Admiral of the County of *Devon*.

SATURDAY, 23.

The following 33 Ships were put into Commiſſion:

Ships Names	Rates	Guns	Men	Command.
Britannia	1	100	1000	Whitby
Blenheim	2	90	680	Griffin
Devonſhire	3	80	520	Stewart
Dorſetſhire	3	80	524	Charlton

So.

Digitized by Google

	Rates	Guns	Men	Command.
Somerset	3	80	520	Leftock
Newark	3	80	590	Barnfly
Burford	3	70	440	Vanbrug
Monmouth	3	70	440	Clinton
Northumberland	4	64	440	Gunman
Sterling Caſtle	4	64	440	Rowzier
Yarmouth	4	64	440	Poole
Bedford	4	64	440	poſtpon'd
Canterbury	4	60	305	Luck
Medway	4	60	365	Brathwait
Defiance	4	60	365	Fletcher
Nottingham	4	60	365	Coniett
Warwick	4	60	280	Brooks
Deptford	4	60	280	Davers
Tilbury	4	60	280	Williams
Pembroke	4	60	280	Hervy
Centurion	4	60	280	Atkinſon
Plymouth	4	60	365	Townſend
Exeter	4	60	365	Yee
Windſor	4	60	365	Smith
Montagu	4	60	360	Hildeſley
Argyll	4	50	280	Drake
Litchfield	4	50	280	Payton
Portland	4	50	280	Oſborne
Leopard	4	50	280	Warren
Faulkland	4	50	280	Lee
Roebuck	5	40	190	Crawford
Kinſale	5	40	150	Forteſter
Princeſs Louiſa	5	40	150	Trevor.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

THE Rev. Mr. *Wilſon*, Son of the Biſhop of *Sodor* and *Man*, to Mrs. *Haywood*, a Widow Lady of a great Fortune.

——*Warren*, Eſq; married to Miſs *Broughton*, Daughter of *Richard Broughton*, of *Hillington* near *Uxbridge* in *Middleſex*, Eſq;

Thomas Blaithwaite, Eſq; to Miſs *Blundell*.

The Rev. Mr. *James*, Son of the Hon. Sir *Robert James*, of the County of *Suffolk*, Bart. to Miſs *Vanjar*, of *Leiceſter-Fields*.

James Reed of *Feltham*, Eſq; to Miſs *Garbert*, Daughter of *Benjamin Garbert*, Eſq; of *Parſons-Green*.

Hon. *Tho. Mecklin*, Eſq; to Miſs *Suſannah Anne Stanton*, a *Scotch* Lady, Daughter of *Tho. Stanton*, of *Edinburgh*, a 12,000*l.* Fortune.

John Clarenden, of *Cheſſea*, Eſq; to Miſs *Peyl*, Daughter of *Robert Peyl*, Eſq;

The Lady of the Lord *Pekwarth*, Son and Heir Apparent of the Earl of *Marchmont*, delivered of a Daughter.

——*Reynolds*, Eſq; a near Relation to Dr. *Reynolds*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, married to Mrs. *Jane Williams*.

Edward Carpenter, of *Belford* near *Hounſlow*, Eſq; to Mrs. *Hyat*.

The Hon. *John Spencer*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Woodſtock* in *Oxfordſhire*, and only Brother to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, to Miſs *Carteret*, third Daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord *Carteret*.

——*Marſhal*, of *Groſvenor-ſtreet*, Eſq; to Miſs *Jane Smith* of *Audley-ſtreet*.

William Godolphin, Eſq; Son of the late Dr. *Godolphin*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, and Proveſt of *Eton-College*, a near Relation to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Godolphin*, Groom of the Stole to his Majeſty, to the Lady *Barbara Bentinck*, third Daughter to the Counteſs of *Portland*, and Siſter to the preſent Duke.

The Lady *Betty Warren*, Siſter to the Earl of *Cholmondeley*, and Wife to *Edward Warren*, Eſq; lately delivered of a Daughter.

The Hon. *William Talbot*, Eſq; eldeſt Son to the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, married to Mrs. *Cardonnel*, only Daughter of *Adam de Cardonnel*, Eſq; Secretary to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*.

DEATHS.

AT his Houſe in *Bloomſbury-Square*, Sir *James Hallet*, Knt. formerly an eminent Goldſmith in *Cheapſide*.

Mr. *James Gould*, Surveyor to the *South-Sea* Company.

Major *Cæſar Burton*, at *Holy-Port*, in *Bucks*.

George Grimes, Eſq; an eminent Packer of this City, ſaid to have died worth near 100,000*l.*

Capt. *Richards*, belonging to the Office of Ordnance.

Captain *Cary*, formerly of the Duke of *Argyll's* Regiment of Blues.

At *Honington* in *Warwickſhire*, *Chriſtopher White*, Eſq; who has left 2,000*l.* *per Ann.* to *Joſeph Durham*, of the *Iſle of Ely*, Eſq; who married his only Daughter.

Mrs. *Sarah Strickland*, a Maiden Gentlewoman, and Niece to Sir *Wm. Strickland*, Secretary at War.

Mr. *Fewell*, Maſter of the *Bear* and *Rummer* Tavern in *Gerrard-Street*, near *Golden-Square*, who was Head Cook to King *William*, and Queen *Anne*, reputed worth 20,000*l.*

At his Houſe near *Weſtham* in *Eſſex*, *Thomas Bates*, Eſq; who in the Reign of King *William* was Yeoman of the Chapel Royal.

At his Houſe near *Acton* in *Middleſex*, *George Wilbra*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of *Middleſex*.

At his Houſe in *Bolton-ſtreet*, *Joſeph Clifton*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of *Middleſex*.

At his Houſe in *Sebo-Square*, aged 85, Sir *John Newton*, of *Barr's-Court* in *Glouceſterſhire*, Bart. which Seat and Eſtate his Anceſtors had enjoy'd ever ſince the Time of *Edward* IV.

At her Houſe in St. *James's-Place* the Right Hon. the Lady Viſcounteſs *Sondes*, Mother to the preſent Earl of *Rockingham*, and eldeſt Daughter of *Thomas* late Earl of *Thanet*.

The Right Hon. *Charlotte*, Lady *Conway* of

Digitized by Google

of *Rayley*, and Baroneſs of *Killutagh*. Her Ladyſhip was Daughter of Sir *John Shorter*, (who in 1688 was Lord Mayor of *London*) and Siſter to the Right Hon. Sir *Robert Walpole's* Lady.

John Merritt, Eſq; in the Commiſſion of the Peace in the Reign of Q. *Anne*, and Purveyor to the 4 Troops of Horſe-Guards.

Sir *John Tyrwhitt*, Bart. at his Seat of *Stainfield* in *Lincolnſhire*, deſcended from a very ancient Family, of which was *Robert Tyrwhitt*, who poſſeſſed *Kettleby* in *Com' Lin'* in the Time of *Edward* II.

Capt. *Gregory*, one of the Officers of the *Eaſt*.

At *Abingdon* in *Berkſhire*, *Joſiah Sellers*, Eſq; who had been in the Commiſſion of the Peace for the ſaid County upwards of 20 Years.

At the Chambers in the *Temple*, Mr. *John Hall*, Secretary to the Commiſſion of Peace under the Lord Chancellor.

The Right Hon. the Lord *Caſtlemain*, eldeſt Son of the Earl of *Tilney*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, of the Small-Pox.

At a Seat at *Kerley* in *Yorkſhire*, the Hon. Col. *Cavendiſh*, an old experienc'd Officer in the Army.

At *Wallingford* in *Berkſhire*, Mrs. *Northy*, a Maiden Gentlewoman of near 100 Years of Age, poſſeſſed of an Eſtate of 400 l. *per Ann.*

In *Chancel-Row*, St. *James's*, the Lady *Oſborne*, Relict of the late Sir *John Oſborne*.

Edward Johnſon, Eſq; formerly a Director in the *E. India* Company.

Samuel Heartwell, Eſq; in the Commiſſion of the Peace for *Middleſex*, during the Reigns of K. *William*, Q. *Anne*, and the late King.

At *Hertford*, the Rev. Mr. *Battell*, formerly Maſter of the Free-School there, but deprived for not taking the Oaths required at the Reſtitution.

In *Alderſgate-Street*, Mr. *Theo. Richardſon*, an eminent Apothecary, and one of the Governours of *Bridewell*, and *Bethlehem* Hoſpitals.

Capt. *Joſeph Williamſon*, a brave experienc'd Sea-Officer, aged 70.

Benj. Palmer, Eſq; a Gentleman of the Law, and of an Eſtate in *Warwickſhire* of 1,500 l. *per Ann.* which falls to his Son.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

DR. *Jackſon* appointed one of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*.

Dr. *Campbell*, to be one of his Majeſty's Chaplains in *Scotland*.

Mr. *Hugh Pugh* preſented to the Vicarage of *Llangrannog*, &c. *Cardiganſhire*.

Mr. *Henry Bagnal*, jun. to the Rectory of *Stockſhurſt*, *Kent*.

Mr. *James Henſbridge*, inducted into the Church of *Bath*, *Kent*.

Mr. *Randolph Marriot*, preſented to the Rectory of *Eaſt-Wall*, void by the Reſignation of the Rev. Mr. *Wilkinſon*.

Mr. *Edm. Bateman* collated to the Sine-Cure of *Hollingbourne*, *Kent*, in the room of the late Dr. *Braiſford*.

Mr. *Burrell*, preſented to the Rectory of *Bridge-Caſterton* in *Rutlandſhire*, void by the Death of Dr. *Peake*.

Francis Bedford, M. A. of Queen's College, Chaplain to the Duke of St. *Albans*, had a Diſpenſation to hold the Vicarage of *Tregony*, in the County of *Cornwall* and Dioceſe of *Exon*, together with the Rectory of *Philligh*, in the ſame County and Dioceſe.

Mr. *Croxall*, preſented to the Living of *Sellack*, in the County and Dioceſe of *Hereford*, worth 180 l. *per Ann.*

Richard Lynn, M. A. to the Vicarage of *Ipeyate*, in the Dioceſe of *York*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military.*

LORD *Malejworth* appointed to be Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the *Eaſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*.

Lieut. *Lewis* appointed to be a Captain in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, commanded by Brigadier *Borgard*, in the room of Capt. *Richards* deceaſed.

Charles Selwyn, Eſq; made Judge-Advocate of his Majeſty's Forces, in the Room of *Edward Hughes*, Eſq; deceaſed.

Charles Lord *Cadigan* made Col. of the Reg. of Dragons late Brig. *Churchill's*; the Brig. having ſucceeded to General *Evans's*.

Brig. *Barrel*, appointed Col. of the Lord *Cadogan's* Reg.

John Pitt, Eſq; promoted to the Command of Brig. *Barrel's* Reg.

Capt. *Brackley* made Lieut. Col. of a Company in the firſt Reg. of Foot Guards, ſome Time ſince vacant.

Sheriffs appointed: For *Leiceſterſhire*, *Chiverton Hartop*, Eſq; *Oxon*, *Francis Haywood*, Jun. Eſq; *Montgomery*, *Edward Price*, Eſq; *Benjamin Vane*, Eſq; his Majeſty's Miniſter at the Court of *Spain*, appointed Envoy Extraordinary at the ſaid Court.

His Majeſty has made the following Promotions in the Royal Regiment of Horſe-Guards Blue, commanded by the Duke of *Argyll*, viz. Major *Wyvill*, to be Lieut. Col. in the room of Col. *Byng* deceaſed; Capt. *Beck*, to be Major of the Reg. in the room of Major *Wyvill*; Capt. Lieut. *Bonnet*, to be Capt. of Col. *Byng's* Troop; Lieut. *Herbert*, to ſucceed Capt. *Bonnet*; and Capt. *Mudget*, Adjutant, to ſucceed Capt. *Herbert*.

John Farcy, Eſq; Major of Brigadier *Pocock's* Reg. of Foot, made Lieut. Col. in the ſaid Reg. in the room of Col. *Deſaſſler*, deceaſ'd.

Capt. *Baſſeſer*, Capt. of a Company in the ſaid Reg. appointed Major, in the room of Col. *Farcy*.

Capt. *Gray*, Capt. Lieut. in the ſaid Reg. to be Capt. in the room of Capt. *Baſſeſer*.

John Turner, Eſq; a Lieut. in the ſaid Reg. to be Capt. Lieut. in the room of Capt. *Gray*.

Tuſday's

Digitized by Google

Theophilus Creamer, Esq; to be Lieut. in the room of *John Turner*, Esq;

The Duke of *Athol*, one of the 16 Peers of *Scotland*, and the Marquiss of *Lothian*, another *Scotch* Peer, made Knights Companions of the antient Order of the Thistle, on the Vacancies by the Deaths of the Earls of *Sutherland* and *Leudon*.

John Zollicoffre, Esq; of *Denmark-Street*, appointed his Majesty's Ambassador to the King of *Morocco*.

Henry Fane, Esq; Clerk of the Estreats, appointed Comptroller of the Pipe-Office, a Place worth 600*l. per Ann.*

George Clarke, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq; appointed Secretary to the Commission of Peace under the Lord Chancellor, in the room of Mr. *Howe*, deceased.

Sir *John Norris* appointed Commander in Chief of the Fleet that will sail for the *Mediterranean* this Spring, who will hoist the Union Flag at the Main Topmast Head on board the *Britannia*.

John Lindsey, Earl of *Crawford*, one of the 16 Peers of *Scotland*, Capt. in Brigadier *Kerr's* Reg. of Dragoons, made Capt. of Sir *Charles Wills's* Comp. in the first Reg. of Foot Guards, in the room of Col. *Lascelles*, promoted to the Comp. late Col. *Read's*.

The Earl of *Loudon* made Capt. in Brigadier *Kerr's* Reg. of Dragoons, in the room of the Earl of *Crawford*.

Wm. Campbell, Esq; Page to her Majesty, and a Relation to the Duke of *Argyle*, made a Cornet in the Royal Reg. of Horse Guards, Blue, commanded by that Nobleman.

Joseph Hazlepe, Esq; appointed Capt. of a Comp. in *Stair's* Dragoons.

Augustus Schutz, Esq; made Avener and Clerk Martial of his Majesty's Stables, vacant ever since the Death of the late Col. *Negus*.

New Members of Parliament chosen since our List in Feb. 1733.

HENRY *Lambton*, Esq; for *Durham*, in the room of *Charles Talbot*, now Lord *Talbot*, and Lord Chancellor.

William Hay, Esq; for *Seaford* in *Suffex*, in the room of Sir *Philip York*, now Lord *Hardwicke*, and Lord Chief Justice of the *King's-Bench*.

—— *Parker*, Esq; for *Peterborough*, in the room of Sir *Charles Gounter Nicholl*, deceas'd.

Sir *Charles Mordaunt*, for *Warwickshire*, in the room of *Wm. Peyto*, Esq; deceas'd.

Henry Maister, Esq; for *Hull*, in the room of Lord *Micklethwait*, deceas'd.

Richard Jackson, Esq; for *Sudbury* in *Suffolk*, in the room of *John Knight*, Esq; deceas'd.

—— *Archer*, Esq; for the County of *Berks*, in the room of Sir *John Stonehouse*, Bart. deceas'd.

John Willes, Esq; re-elected for *Westloe*, and *Dudley Ryder*, Esq; for St. *Germans* in *Cornwall*; and *John Verney*, Esq; for *Downton*.

PERSONS *declar'd* BANKRUPTS.

JOHN *Thomas*, of *Southwark*, Linnen-Draper.

Thomas Bleazard, of St. *George the Martyr*, in *Southwark*, Grocer.

Nathan Dell, of *Snow-Hill*, *London*, Turner.

William Dick, of *Bradford*, *Wilts*, Clothier.

Robert Pate, of St. *Saviour*, *Southwark*, Distiller.

John Probyn, late of St. *Paul*, *Covent-Garden*, in *Middlesex*, Dealer in Cyder.

John Nixon, of *Jewin-Street*, *London*, Glover.

Henry Hamer, of *Liverpool*, in *Lancashire*, Linnen-Draper.

William Freeborne, late of *Havant*, in *Hampshire*, Merchant.

Richard Varndell, otherwise *Farndell*, late of *South-Harting*, in *Suffex*, Merchant.

Henry Oldham, of *Russel-street*, near *Drury-Lane*, *Middlesex*, Victualler and Stay-maker.

Margaret Morris, and *Elizabeth Morris*, of *Shrewsbury*, Spinsters, Milliners, and Partners.

John Knight, late of *Froome Selwood*, in *Somersetshire*, Grocer and Chandler.

Edward Bastin, of *Liverpool*, Mercer.

William Yeats, of *Christ-Church*, *Spittle-Fields*, Brewer.

John Tull, late of *Great Chelsea*, Ploughwright and Chapman.

Daniel Jones, of St. *Paul's Church-Yard*, *London*, Coffee-man and Joiner.

Thomas Davidge, of *Tavistock-street*, *Westminster*, Milliner.

Andrew Tondup, of *South-Shields*, *Durham*, Taylor and Draper.

William Hunt, late of *Bristol*, Haberdasher of Small Wares.

John Taylor, of St. *Saviour*, *Southwark*, Dyer.

John Bellingham, of *Wem*, in the County of *Salop*, Mercer.

Thomas Archer, late of *Flitcham*, in *Norfolk*, Jobber.

James Martin, of *Bell-Yard*, in *Grace-church-Street*, *London*, Baker and Chapman.

Diggory Cock, of the City of *Exon*, Merchant.

FROM

Digitized by Google

FROM *Dantzick*. General *Lasci*, with the *Russ* and *Saxon* Troops, is got in and about *Mewe*, a small Town upon the *Vistula*, eight *German* Miles from hence, and is marching hither with all Speed: His Demands are, that the King abandon this City, and that the Citizens pay the said General a round Sum of Money.

His Imperial Majesty's Answer to the King of *Spain*'s Memorial or Manifesto for declaring War against him is published. It imputes to contrary Winds the Delay of a Courier, who was charged with the Emperor's Assent to the Demands of their Catholick Majesties, in relation to Don *Carlos*; which said Delay threw the Court of *Spain* into Impatience and a Rupture, and will probably prove, in the End, one of the greatest Misfortunes that ever befel *Europe* from an Accident so trivial. The Piece has also the following remarkable Article:

The Business of Poland *stands at the Head of the Reasons which the Court of* Spain *has thought fit to publish, in Apology for the Measures she has taken, but actually made no Part, nor was even once mention'd in the Treaty of Accommodation carrying on by the kind Mediation of* Great Britain. *It would be no difficult Matter to point out the true Reason why the pretended* Grievances in common to the Princes of the House of *Bourbon, affected so late the* King of Spain. *Stanislaus*, link'd by so close a Tie to that august House, whereof his Catholick Majesty is one of the principal Branches, *did not seem to him at one Time a* Prince so highly to be regarded, *as to take off his Thoughts from all other Candidates; for 'tis known, that a little after the Death of the late King* Augustus, *the Court of* Spain *impowered Father* Arcelli, *a Theatin Priest, to intrigue for the Crown of* Poland *in favour of Don* Carlos.

From *Milan*. The whole *French* Army consists of 30,000, and that of *Sardinia* of 20,000, but there is a considerable Desertion and Sickness among them. However they talk of marching to the *Trentine*, to oppose the Entrance of the *Imperialists*, who are just at hand, and increase greatly. A Detachment of 1,000 Grenadiers from *Mantua*, having taken a Retrenchment, and pushed two *French* Battalions into the River, cut to Pieces most Part of a Regiment of Dragoons, and took five Pieces of Cannon.

From *Dantzick*. General *Lasci* is arrived with his Army before this City, but keeps as yet out of the Reach of the Cannon. The Magistrates have laid the Place on all Sides under Water; but however 'tis fear'd the *Russians* will make themselves Masters of the Fort *Weyselmund*, which will cut off all our Communication with the Sea.

From *Ratisbon*. It was resolved in the Assembly of the Dyet of the Empire to declare War against *France*: Which Resolution was taken by a Majority of 6 against 3 in the College of Electors, and 57 against 12 in that of Princes. The Electors of *Bavaria*, *Cologn*, and *Palatine*, were the 3 Negative Voices; their Ministers being ordered to insist on a Neutrality.

A Treaty of Alliance is concluded between *Spain* and *Portugal*, by which the latter is to furnish his Catholick Majesty with 12 Ships of the Line, and a vast Loan of Money. Other Accounts say, that the Disposition of the Court of *Portugal*, in the present Juncture, is apparently more in Favour of the Emperor than the King of *Spain*.

From *Paris*. The Duke *de Tremouille*, who brought the King of *France* the News of the Surrender of *Tortona*, appear'd at Court with a Hat, the Brims whereof and Crown had been miserably torn upon his Head by a Musket Shot in the Trenches before the Castle of *Milan*; whereupon his most *Christian* Majesty promoted him directly to the Rank of a Brigadier, and ordered the Hat to be hung up in the Hall *de Guerre* at *Versailles*.

From *Copenhagen*. A few Days ago a certain Officer, Native of the Electorate of *Saxony*, was seized here and clapt into Prison, for having formed an execrable Project for poisoning K. *Augustus* at *Cracow*: And proposing the same to Count *Plilo* the *French* Ambassador, from whom he expected Encouragement; that Nobleman detesting so horrid a Contrivance, most generously acquainted his *Danish* Majesty therewith, who condemn'd the vile Projector to perpetual Imprisonment.

From *Constantinople*. That the *Persian* General's Secretary having proposed to his Master the Sale of Military Posts to raise his Interests in the Army, the General made Answer, *That Posts of Honour were the Rewards of Virtue; to advise him to trade in them, was either thro' an invidious Design to make him hated, or a treacherous one upon his Countrymen to enrich himself; whether of these two he was guilty of, he deserv'd Death*: Accordingly he order'd him that Instant to be ty'd up in a Sack, and thrown into the River.

Digitized by Google

Towards the End of the Month.

STOCKS.

S. Sea 75 ¼	*Afric.* 23
—*Bonds* 4 *a* 5*l.*	*Royal Aff.* 90 ½
—*Annu.* 100 ¼	*Lon. ditto* 11 ½
Bank 132	*Y. Build.* 3 ½
—*Circ.* 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*	3 *p. C. An.* 88 ½
Mil. Bank 108	*EngCopper* 1*l.* 15*s.*
India 135 ¼	*Welsh dit.* 1*l.* 3*s.*
—*Bonds* 1 14	*Lott. Tick.* 3*l.* 19*s.*

The Courle of EXCHANGE.

Amst. 35 8 *a* 8	*Bilboa* 39 ½
D. Sight 35 5 *a* 5	*Leghorn* 50 ⅛
Rotter. 36 11	*Genoa* 52 ½ *a* ⅝
Hamb. 35 8	*Venice* 49 ¾ *a* ¼
P. Sight 30 ⅛	*Lisb.* 5 4 ⅝
Bourd. uſ 30 ⅜	*Oport* 5 4
Cadiz 40 ⅛	*Antw.* 36 8
Madrid 39 ¾	*Dublin* 11 ¼

Prices of Goods at *Bear-Key.*

Wheat	27 30	*Oates*	10 14
Rye	17 18	*Tares*	18 23
Barley	14 18	*Peaſe*	22 24
H. Beans	16 20	*H. Peaſe*	16 19
P. Malt	17 20	*B. Malt*	16 19

Abſtract of the *London* WEEKLY BILL, from *Jan.* 22 to *Feb.* 19.

Chriſtned	Males 780	Females 705	1485
Buried	Males 1069	Females 1080	2149

Died under 2 Years old			852
Between	2 and	5	181
	5	10	105
	10	20	48
	20	30	130
	30	40	191
	40	50	186
	50	60	160
	60	70	139
	70	80	108
	80	90	41
	90 and upwards		8
			2149

Prices of Goods, *&c.* in *London.* Hay 38*s. to* 42*s.* a Load.

Coals per Chaldron 24 6
New Hops per Hun. 5*l.* to 5*l.* 10
Old Hops 3*l.* 0 10*s.* to 4*l.*
Rape Seed 10 *a* 11
Lead the Fodder 19 *Hun.* 1 *half on board,* 14 *a* 14*l.* 10*s.*
Tin in Blocks 3*l.* 18
Ditto in Bars 4*l.*
Copper Eng. beſt 5*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto ordinary 4*l.* 16*s. a* 5*l.*
Ditto Barbary 85 *a* 95*l.*
Iron of Bilboa 15*l.* 15*s. per Ton.*
Ditto of Sweden 16*l.* 10*s.*
Tallow 30 *a* 31*s.*
Country Tallow 30*s.*
Cochineal 19*d.*

Grocery Wares by the C.

Raiſins of the S. new 34*s.*
Ditto Malaga Frailes 18*s.*
Ditto Smirna new 24*s.*
Ditto Alicant 19*s.*
Ditto Lipra new 20*s.*
Ditto Belvedera 21*s.*
Currants 44*s.*
Prunes French none
Figs 20*s.*

Sugar Powder beſt 54 *a* 59*s.*
Ditto ſecond Sort 46*s. a* 50
Loaf Sugar double refi. 8*d. half a* 9*d.*
Ditto ſingle refine 56*s. a* 64*s.*

Grocery Wares by the lb.

Cinamon 7*s.* 8*d.*
Cloves 9*s.* 1*d.*
Mace 15*s.* 0*d.*
Nutmegs 8*s.* 7*d.*
Sugar Candy white 18*d.*
Ditto brown 6*d.*
Pepper for home conſump. 16*d.*
Ditto for Exportation 12*d. half*
Tea Bohea fine 10*s. a* 12*s.*
Ditto ordinary 9*a* 10*s.*
Ditto Congo 10 *a* 14*s.*
Ditto Pekoe 14*s* 16*s.*
Ditto Green fine 9 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Imperial 9 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Hyſon 25 *a* 30*s.*

Drugs by the lb.

Balſam Peru 14*s.*
Cardamoms 3*s.* 3*d.*
Camphire refin'd 14*s.*
Crabs Eyes 1*s* 8*d.*
Jallop 2*s.* 6

Manna 2*s.* 6*d. a* 4*s*
Maſtick white 4*s.*
Opium 9*s.*
Quickſilver 4*s.*
Rhubarb 18 *a* 24*s.*
Sarſaparilla 3*s.* 0*d.*
Saffron Engliſh 22*s.* 6*d.*
Wormſeeds none
Balſam Capaiva 3*s.* 0*d*
Balſam of Gilead 20*s.*
Hypocacuanæ 5 *a* 6*s.*
Ambergreece per oz. 8*s.*

Wine, Brandy, and Rum.

Oporto red per Pipe 32*l. a* 34*l.*
Ditto white none
Liſbon red 35 *a* 40*l.*
Ditto white 26 *a* 28*l.*
Sherry 26*l.*
Canary new 25 *a* 28*l.*
Ditto old 32 *a* 34*l.*
Florence 3*l.*
French red 30*l. a* 40*l.*
Ditto white 20*l.*
Mountain Malaga old 24*l.*
Ditto new 20*l. a* 21
Brandy Fr. per Gal. 7*s. a* 8*s.* 0*d.*
Rum of Jam. 6*s. a* 7*s.*
Ditto Leew. Iſlands 6*s.*4*d.* a6*s.* 10*d.*

Digitized by Google

HISTORY *and* LIVES.

1. BISHOP *Burnet*'s ſecond Volume of the Hiſtory of his own Time: Now ready to be deliver'd to Subſcribers, at the reſpective Places of Subſcription.

2. An hiſtorical Diſſertation on idolatrous Corruptions in Religion, from the Beginning of the World; and on the Methods taken by divine Providence in Reforming them: Printed for *C. Rivington*, in 2 Vols. 8vo, price 11*s.*

* 3. An Account of *Jerſey*, the greateſt of the Iſlands remaining to the Crown of *England*, of the antient Dutchy of *Normandy*, with an Appendix of original Papers and Records; and a Map of the Iſland, and a Proſpect of *Elizabeth*-Caſtle. By *Philip Falle*, ſometime Rector of St. *Saviour*'s in *Jerſey*. The 2d Edition, very much enlarg'd by the Author. To which is now added, in a Letter to the Author, Remarks on the 19th Chapter of the ſecond Book of Mr. *Selden*'s *Mare Clauſum*. By *Philip Morant*, M. A. Printed for *T. Wotton*, 8vo. price 6*s.*

4. The Life of the late Hon. *Robert Price*, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of Common-Pleas. Compiled from authentick Vouchers, with an Appendix of original Papers. Printed for *E. Curll*, price 3*s.* ſew'd; or 3*s.* 6*d.* bound.

5. The Life of Mr. *John Dennis*, the renowned Critick. Printed for *J. Roberts*, pr. 1*s.*

6. Elogium ſacrum Memoriæ Johannis Rogers, S. T. P. in Eccleſia Wellenſi nuper Canonici & Subdecani, & Eccleſiæ Sti. Ægidii de Cripplegate, Londini, Vicarii. Scripſit Johannes Burton, S. T. B. Apud *G. Innys*, & *R. Manby*, pr. 6*d.*

7. A compleat and impartial Hiſtory of all the Memorable Naval Expeditions and Tranſactions of the *Engliſh* Nation, Numb. 1, 2, 3, 4, (price 6*d.* each) and will continue to be Publiſh'd Weekly till finiſh'd, by *J. Wilford*, of whom Propoſals may be had; and by whom Subſcriptions are taken in.

LAW *and* TRADE.

8. Money anſwers all Things: Or, an Eſſay to make Money ſufficiently plentiful amongſt all Ranks of People, and increaſe our foreign and domeſtick Trade; fill the empty Houſes with Inhabitants, encourage the Marriage State, leſſen the Number of Hawkers and Pedlars, and in a great Meaſure, prevent giving long Credit, and making bad Debts in Trade. Likewiſe ſhewing, the Abſurdity of going to War about Trade; and the moſt likely Method to prevent the clandeſtine Exportation of our Wool; and alſo to reduce the National Debts, and eaſe the Taxes. By *Jacob Vanderlint*. Printed for *T. Cox*, and ſold by *J. Wilford*, pr. 1*s.* 6*d.*

9. Modern Entries, in *Engliſh*. By a Gentleman of the *Inner-Temple*. Printed for *R Goſling*, Folio, pr. 1*l.* 5*s.*

10. The Laws of Liberty and Property; or, A conciſe Treatiſe of all the Laws, Statutes and Ordinances, made for the Benefit and Protection of the Subjects of *England*; and the Preſervation of their Lives, Eſtates, Lands and Tenements, Goods, Chattels, Rights, Privileges, &c. Printed for *J. Cooper*, pr. 2*s.*

11. *London* made eaſy; or, a Scheme for paying off the Orphans, Werkhouſe, and all other City Debts. Alſo for building General Hoſpitals and Workhouſes for the Poor, &c. To be ſold by *J. Wilford*, pr. 6*d.*

12. *Britiſh* Fiſhery, recommended to Parliament, ſhewing the great Importance it is of, to the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom. Printed for *A. Millar*, and ſold by *J. Wilford*, price 1*s.*

13. The Sugar Trade, with the Incumbrances thereon, laid open. By a *Barbadoes* Planter. Printed for *J. Peele*, pr. 6*d.*

14. A Diſcourſe on the Preparation, Preſervation and Reſtoration of Malt Liquors, &c. By *P. C. J. P.* Printed for *J. Oſwald*, pr. 1*s.*

15. The true Intereſt of the Land Owners of *Great Britain*. Printed for *J. Roberts*, pr. 1*s.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

16. The Church of *England* Man ſupported and encouraged in the Eſtabliſhed Worſhip. By *Thomas Penn*, M. A. Printed for *T. Aſtley*, pr. 1*s.* 6*d.* with Allowance to thoſe who give them away.

17. A practical Grammar of the *Greek* Tongue. Printed for *J. Gray*, pr. 5*s.* 6*d.*

18. A Treatiſe of Fractions. In two Parts. By *Alexander Wright*, A. M. Printed for *J. Oſwald*, pr. 1*s.* 6*d.*

19. A Diſcourſe concerning Education. Printed for *T. Wotton*, price 6*d.*

20. Eſſays moral and philoſophical on ſeveral Subjects. Printed for *J. Oſborne*, and *T. Longman*, price 2*s.* 6*d.*

21. Six Diſſertations on various Subjects. By *W. Whiſton*, M. A. Printed for *J. Whiſton*, pr. 4*s.* 6*d.*

22. *Phlegon* examin'd critically and impartialy. In Anſwer to Dr. *Sykes*. By *John Chapman*, M. A. Sold by *J. Crownfield* in *London*, price 1*s.*

23. Diſcourſes concerning Religion and Government. By *A. C. de P —— n.* Sold in *Warwick Court*, *Holborn*. price 5*s.*

24. A comical and true Account of the modern Cannibals Religion. By *Oſmin* true Believer. Sold in *Warwick-Court*, pr. 1*s.*

25. A Review of Bp. *Sherlock*'s fourth Diſſertation. Printed for *J. Roberts*, pr. 6*d.*

26. A Letter to the Revd. Dr. *Waterland*, occaſion'd by ſome Paſſages in his Importance of the Doctrine of the Trinity. Printed for *H. Whitridge*, price 6*d.*

27. A Catalogue of the MSS. in his Majeſty's Library. By *D Caſley*. Sold by him; and *R. Goſling*, price 1*l.* 5*s.*

28. Reaſons againſt Matrimony. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 1*s.*

PLAYS,

Digitized by Google

PLAYS, POETRY, and ENTERTAINMENT.

29. The Mother in Law: Or, the Doctor the Diſeaſe. A Comedy. Printed for *J. Watts*, price 1s. 6d.

30. The Intriguing Chambermaid: A Comedy of two Acts. Printed for *J. Watts*, price 1s. 6d.

31. Fatal Falſhood: Or, diſtreſs'd Innocence. A Tragedy of three Acts. Printed for *J. Worral*. price 1s.

32. The Honey-Suckle. N° 1. To be continued Monthly. Printed for *C. Corbett*, price 1s.

33. The Temple of Taſte. By M. *de Voltaire*. Printed for *J. Hazard* and *W. Bickerton*, price 1s.

34. An Eſſay on Man. In Epiſtles to a Friend. Epiſtle 4. and laſt. Printed for *L. Gilliver*, and ſold by *J. Wilford*, price 1s.

35. An Epiſtle to the egregious Mr. *Pope*, in which the Beauties of his Mind and Body are amply diſplay'd. By Mr. *Gerard*. Sold by *M. Harris*, price 1s.

36. A Cure for the Spleen. Being a Collection of Tales. Sold at the Pamphlet Shops, price 6d.

37. The Labyrinth. A Tale. Printed for *J. Cooper*, price 6d.

38. Original Poems and Tranſlations: Conſiſting of the Microſcope, Piſcatio, or Angling, both tranſlated from the *Muſæ Anglicanæ*, the Beau and the Academick, being a correct Copy of the Original, and a new Tranſlation of it now firſt publiſhed, *&c.* By the Rev. *Tipping Silveſter*; publiſh'd by *George Silveſter*, Gent. Printed for *J. Wilford*, price 1s. 6d.

39. Tit for Tat. In Anſwer to an Epiſtle from a Nobleman to a Doctor in Divinity. Sold at the Pamphlet Shops, price 1s.

40. The Dean's Provocation for writing the Lady's Dreſſing Room. A Poem. Printed for *T. Cooper*, price 6d.

41. The Dependant. An Epiſt. to the Hon. Sir *George Oxenden*. Printed for *T. Green*, price 1s.

42. Tranſlations and Poems, written on ſeveral Subjects. By *Samuel Boyle*. Printed for *J. Gray*, price 2s.

43. A Tryal of Skill between a Court Lord, and a *Twickenham* Squire. Printed for *J. Dormer*, price 1s.

44. The Modern Reaſoners, An Epiſtle to a Friend. Printed for *L. Gilliver*, pr. 1s.

45. The Court Monkies. Inſcrib'd to Mr. *Pope*, printed for *J. Dormer*, price 1s.

46. A Collection of State Flowers. Printed for *J. Dormer*, price 1s.

47. Harmony in an Uproar. A Letter to *F——k H——l*, Eſq; Maſter of the Opera Houſe in the *Hay-Market*, from *Hurlothrumbo Johnſon*, Eſq; Sold by the Bookſellers, price 1s.

48. La Belle Aſſemblee: Being a curious Collection of ſome remarkable Incidents, which happen'd to Perſons of the firſt Quality in *France*. By Madam *de Gomez*. Sold by the Bookſellers, 12mo. price 3s.

POLITICAL.

49. The Fate of Favourites, exemplified in the Fall of *Villers* Duke of *Buckingham* (prime Miniſter to their Majeſties King *James* and King *Charles* I.) who was ſtab'd by *Felton*, *Aug.* 23, 1628. Sold at the Pamphlet Shops, price 1s. 6d.

50. The Neceſſity of augmenting our Land-Forces, during the preſent unſettled State of Affairs in *Europe*. Printed for *J. Roberts*, pr. 1s.

51. Dr. *South* ſtill ſpeaking, or, a Lecture from the Dead, concerning modern Patriotiſm. Printed for *J. Cooper*, price 1s.

* 52. A Letter to the Freeholders, *&c.* of *Great Britain*, concerning their Duty before and after the Election of their Repreſentatives; the ſecond Edition. Sold by *J. Huggonſon*, price 6d.

53. The Rights of the Committee conſider'd, in a Letter to the Deputies of the three Denominations of Proteſtant Diſſenters. By one of the Deputies. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 4d.

54. Remarks on a Letter to the Deputies, and on a Pamphlet, entitled, The Rights of the Committee, *&c.* Printed for *T. Cooper*, price 4d.

SERMONS and THEOLOGY.

55. A Sermon preached before the Houſe of Lords at *Weſtminſter*, *Jan.* 30, 1733. By the Right Rev. Dr. *Thomas Sherlock*, Biſhop of *Bangor*. Printed for *J. Pemberton*, price 6d.

56. A Sermon preach'd before the Houſe of Commons, *Jan* 30, 1733. By *Henry Felton*, D. D. Principal of *Edmund Hall*, *Oxon*. Printed for *B. Motte*, price 6d.

57. A Sermon preach'd in the Pariſh Church of *Martock*, *Nov.* 25, in *Somerſetſhire*; and in the Chapel of *Load*, *Dec.* 2, 1733. By *T. Bowyer*, M. A. Vicar of *Martock*. Printed for *C. Bowyer*, price 6d.

58. A Sermon preached at St. *Andrew's Holbourn*, *Dec.* 16, 1733. By *William Staniforth*, A. M. Printed for *S. Auſton*, price 6d.

59. A Sermon preach'd at St. *Lawrence Jewry* Church, *Jan.* 13. 1733, by *William Beſt*, D. D. Printed for *W. Innys* and *R. Manby*, price 6d.

* 60. A ſerious Addreſs to the Aged. By *James Davies*, M. A. The ſecond Edition. Printed for *J. Hazard* and *T. Cox*, pr. 1s. 6d.

61. The Chriſtian's ſure Guide to eternal Glory: Or, living Oracles moſt comfortable, holy, and inſtructive of the Lord Jeſus Chriſt. Printed for *F. Jefferies*, 8vo. price 4s.

* 62. Sermons on various Subjects. By *J. Watts*. D. D. the fifth Edition. Printed for *E. Matthews*, *R. Ford*, and *R. Hett*, In 2 Vols. 8vo. price 10s.

Digitized by Google

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1734.

A View of the Weekly ESSAYS *and* DISPUTES *in this Month.*

Grubſtreet Journal, Feb. 28. N° 218.

The preſent State of the Theatrical War in the Britiſh *Dominions.*

THE *preliminary Articles of Peace*, lately publiſhed in this Paper, (See p. 12.) having not been productive of the wiſh'd for Amity between the Theatrical Powers; all Hopes of Accommodation are at length entirely cut off. The Revolters, who took up their Winter-Quarters in the *Hay-Market*, have, by Reaſon of the Forwardneſs of the Spring, and, in order to carry on the War more vigorouſly, brought into the Field the famous veteran Troops, originally trained up under that valiant General the Marſhal *de Moliere*. With theſe they have for thirteen Days paſt made a briſk, and continued Attack on the Adverſary in their Encampments, and taken a great Number captive; whom they ſhut up, for a few Hours only, in the Dungeon, *alias* Pit of the Theatrical Caſtle, and then generouſly diſmiſſed them.

On the other Hand, in order to make Head againſt theſe powerful Forces, the moſt illuſtrious Republick of *Drury-Lane*, has liſted under her Banners, the high and tremendous Champion Mynheer *Cajanus*, or *Man-Mountain*; who has lay'd about him for ſome Time very furiouſly, but is now quite out of Breath. Signior *Richardo Pantomimo de Lun*, has, at the ſame Time, made a ſecond Attempt with his famous Sea Dragon, which formerly did ſuch Wonders in the Field; but it appears that he has now moſt unhappily loſt his Teeth.

The next and moſt formidable Adverſary is the intrepid and terrible Chief, the moſt ſublime *John James Heydegger*; who, during the Seaſon of *Lent*, is reſolv'd to appear in the Field unmask'd; and right perilous will his Countenance prove to the Foe, ſince he muſt be more than mortal, who can bear to look him in the Face.

Duke *Giffard* has likewiſe exerted himſelf in an extraordinary Manner, as appears by his printed Manifeſto, which is daily poſted up on the Gates, and other noted Places of this Metropolis, being at leaſt four Feet in length. But his Strength conſiſting

Digitized by Google

chiefly of the large naval Force he has rais'd; as Preſs-Warrants are out for the ſupply of his Majeſty's Fleet, it is queſtioned, whether he will be ſuffered to keep ſo many Watermen under his Protection.

As for the moſt high and puiſſant *John Frederick Handell*, Prince *Palatine* of the *Hay-Market*, he has declared, as we are informed, for a ſtrict Neutrality. But the *laudable Cantons* of *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields* ſeem more inclined to join the Revolters, being in the ſame Kind of Situation, and Fellow-Strugglers for Liberty.

We wait with the utmoſt Impatience the Event of theſe formidable Preparations and Enterprizes, and ſhall communicate our Advices to the Public from Time to Time with the greateſt Exactneſs and Impartiality.

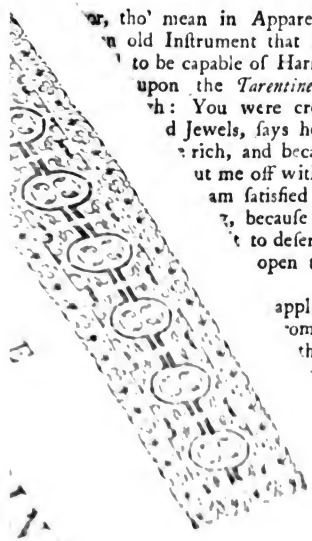
Weekly Regiſter, March 2. N° 208.

Part of an Imitation of Lucian's Ignoramus: *Being an Invective againſt an illiterate Fellow, who was very fond of Books.*

YOU expect the Character of a great Scholar, becauſe you have purchas'd a great many Books: Whereas it only makes your Ignorance more apparent. Books are entirely out of your Element, ſo that you muſt always depend on the Judgment of others, and as that is as various as Taſte, or Faſhion, you are often in Danger of being made the Jeſt of Men of Senſe, and always the Bubble of your Bookſeller. Prithee how came you to be a Judge of Books, unleſs 'tis from their Age? The Eſtimate you make of them is proportionable to their being Wormeaten: But, ſuppoſe you are vers'd in their Editions and Contents, what Advantage does it gain you, ſince you have not the Capacity to diſtinguiſh the ſolid or ſhining Paſſages, any more than a blind Man has of Colours? You ſtare, indeed, upon a Book with all the Eyes you have, and turn it over Leaf by Leaf: But what then? You know not where 'tis faulty, nor when 'tis fine. Give me Leave to tell you, that, if you had all *Demoſthenes*'s Manuſcripts, who copied, with his own Hand, the A Hiſtory of *Thucydides* eight Times over; nay had you all the Books that *Sylla* carried from *Athens*, they would do you no Service, even tho' you hung them about your Neck, or ſlept on them every Night: For, as the old Proverb has it, *An Ape is but an* B *Ape, tho' he be cover'd with a Cloth of Gold.*

There was a rich Man of *Tarentum*, who took it into his Head to make one at the *Pythian* Games, and, not being ſtrong enough to wreſtle, or ſwift enough to run, choſe to C make himſelf a Candidate in Muſick. Urg'd on by his Sycophants, he came to *Delphos*, made his Appearance at the Games in Cloth of Gold, with a Crown in the Shape of Laurel, but the Leaves were of Gold and the Fruit Emeralds. His Harp was D proportionably rich, cover'd with Jewels, and adorn'd with the Figures of *Orpheus*, *Apollo*, and the *Muſes*. Such a pompous Appearance drew all Eyes upon him, and every one expected ſome wonderful Performance, anſwerable to ſo expen- E ſive a Preparation. But, when he attempted to exert his Faculties, his Voice was out of Tune, as well as his Harp, and nothing was to be heard but Diſcord from both. The whole Theatre rung with Laughter at this, and, ſo much the more, as F his Figure ſeem'd to promiſe ſo much. In a Word, the Judges of the Games had him laſh'd out of the Theatre, cover'd with Dirt, and overwhelm'd with Shame and Confuſion. After him came one *Emulus* of *Elis*, an excellent Maſter, who charm'd the G whole Audience, with the Skill of his Compoſitions, and the Excellency of his Performance, and was by univerſal Conſent proclaim'd Conqueror,

Digitized by Google



...r, tho' mean in Apparel, and
...n old Inſtrument that hardly
... to be capable of Harmony.
... upon the *Tarentine* was
...h: You were crown'd
...d Jewels, ſays he, be-
...rich, and becauſe I
...ut me off with one
...am ſatisfied with
..., becauſe it ar-
...t to deſerve it,
... open to Ig-

... applicable
...omiſe as
... the *Ta-*
...own,
...'d is
...u
...

...ays the *Craftſ-*
...ong Report in Town
...otion will be ſoon made in
...iament for repealing the *Septennial Act*, and reſtoring our antient Conſtitution of *frequent, new Parliaments*, I ſhall entertain my Readers with ſome Extracts from a Speech made in the *H of Commons*, when the Act for *triennial Parliaments* was repeal'd. The Gentleman, who made *this Speech*, begins with ſhewing that Parliaments antiently conſiſted of but *one Seſſion*, which never laſted a *Year:* and that there is no Inſtance of a *Prorogation* till the violent Reign of *Henry* VIII. He then obſerves that the *Neceſſity of frequent Parliaments* ſeems to be univerſally allow'd, and proceeds as follows,

I Wiſh Gentlemen would as generally concur that the *other Part*, which I have mentioned, and I think have made appear to have been our *antient Conſtitution*, were as abſolutely neceſſary to the Preſervation of our Liberties; I mean *Parliaments of one Seſſion*; not only *frequent*, but *frequent new Parliaments*. The Thing appears very evident to me: ſo evident, that, in my poor Opinion, our Liberties would not be more, nay not ſo precarious under an *abſolute Monarchy*, as with an *Houſe of Commons*, who had Right to ſit either for *many Years together*, or *without any Limitation of Time*; for a *Prince*, who had ſtood only on the Bottom of his *own abſolute Authority*, aſſiſted with a *few Miniſters* and *ſome Troops*, would ſtill think himſelf pretty much on his good Behaviour towards the *united Body of his People*, and would probably be cautious of exerting his Power in ſuch a Manner as to give a juſt Provocation to a general Revolt, and ſetting up another in his ſtead; but a *Prince*, with a *Parliament at his Devotion*, would be infinitely more terrible, and, with much greater Security, might give a Looſe to every Extravagancy of Power; and ſurely there is great Reaſon to apprehend that an *Houſe of Commons* might ſoon become very obſequious to a *Miniſtry*, if they were to ſit for a *long Period*, or *without Limitation*, and if there were no near Day in View of a *new Election*, when the Conduct of Gentlemen, in *this Place*, would be enquired into, in their *reſpective Countries*.

I believe it will not be deny'd, that it is very poſſible for a *Miniſtry*, by *Penſions* and *Employments* to ſome, by the *Expectations* raiſed in others, and by the *Corruption of Electors and returning Officers*, to obtain a very great Majority, entirely and blindly at their Devotion, even at the very firſt Meeting of a Parliament; and that by a *Committee of Elections*, and other proper Helps, their Party may daily increaſe; and that *ſuch a Parliament* may be ſo far from protecting the *Liberties of their Country*, or from

Digitized by Google

being a Terror to *evil Miniſters*, as to become themſelves the Tools of Oppreſſion in the Hand of *ſuch a Miniſtry*; to declare every *honeſt Patriot*, who hath the Courage to ſtand up for the Liberties of his Country, to be its *greateſt Enemy*; and *thoſe*, who are ready to give it up, to be the *only true Friends of our Conſtitution:* And if this ſhould ever happen to be our Caſe, I beg Gentlemen to conſider, *whether a greater Curſe could fall on any People than to have* ſuch a Parliament *as this entail'd upon them.*

I have been often ſurprized, when I reflected how wanting we were to ourſelves, at the *Revolution*, in not retrieving and ſecuring for ever, by the *Claim of Rights*, our antient Conſtitution of *frequent, new Parliaments*; which, in my poor Opinion, was much more valuable than all that we claim'd beſides; but we obtain'd this, in Part, by the *Act* paſs'd in the ſixth Year of the Reign of K. *William*, and which the *Bill* before us is intended to repeal; for by *that Act* we are to have *new Parliaments*, at leaſt, once in 3 *Years*; and even this is ſuch a Security to the *Britiſh Liberties*, that all the Objections againſt *triennial Elections* are but very Triſles, when compared with that. Therefore I am not a little ſurprized, when I hear Gentlemen ſay that the *triennial Act* is a new Conſtitution, and that the intended *Repeal* of it will be but reſtoring the King, in Part, to his *Prerogative*, and ſetting the *Conſtitution* a little nearer to what it antiently was. Surely, there is nothing farther from the Truth of the Fact. The antient Conſtitution was, at leaſt, *annual new Parliaments*; and this was broke in upon, and that Breach afterwards continued in the Manner I have already ſet forth; and by *this Act* we have no *new Privilege* granted, but only are reſtored in Part to thoſe, which we had always a Right to. But were it in Reality a *new Grant*, ſhall we give it up to enlarge only the *Prerogatives of the Crown?* May we not, in the ſame Way of Reaſoning, give up the *Habeas Corpus Act*, and all the other Privileges which have been obtain'd to the People from the Crown, from the Date of *Magna Charta* to this very Day? This ſurely hath not been the good old Way of Reaſoning in *this Place*, and I preſume it will meet with due Diſcouragement at this Time. I hope we ſhall, on this and all other Occaſions, acquit ourſelves like *Britons*, and not give up, in Complaiſance to any *Miniſtry*, the ſmalleſt, much leſs the greateſt and moſt valuable Privilege of thoſe we repreſent; and that we ſhall have the utmoſt Caution in making any Step, that may have the leaſt Tendency towards that Slavery, from which, at the Riſque of a Revolution, and an immenſe Expence of Blood and Treaſure, we have ſo lately reſcued ourſelves. I hope yet to live to ſee the Day, when our preſent gracious Sovereign K. *George* I. will have the Glory to compleat the entire reſtoring of our *antient Conſtitution*, to which his Predeceſſor K. *William* III. hath made ſuch a conſiderable Advance; and that, inſtead of *triennial*, we ſhall have *annual new Parliaments*. Then, indeed, the *Britiſh Liberties* will be founded on a Rock, againſt which the Machinations of the *worſt Miniſtries* will be never able to prevail; and the *Crown* will be frequently and faithfully inform'd of the Sentiments of the People, and be thereby enabled to preſerve that Confidence and good Correſpondence with them, ſo abſolutely neceſſary for the Happineſs of both. To this I may add, that the Inconveniencies from *triennial Elections* will thereby be much more effectually redreſs'd and cur'd, than ever they will be by paſſing the *Bill* before us into a Law. Upon the whole, therefore, I ſhall take

Leave

Leave to affirm, that we have at preſent an indiſputable Right to *triennial new Parliaments*, and a very juſt Claim (for I know of no Law, that hath deprived us of it) to *annual Elections*.

It hath been ſaid that 3 Years *is too ſhort a Time to effect any Thing of great Moment for the Service of the Nation*; *that the* firſt Seſſion *is generally ſpent in the Determination of* Elections; *in the* ſecond *ſomething is done*; *but that the* laſt Seſſion *is uſually as much loſt as the* firſt; *Gentlemen's Minds running ſo much on the* enſuing Election, *as to think of nothing elſe*; *and the Fear alſo of diſobliging their* Electors, *on ſo near a View of a* new Choice, *becomes a very great Byaſs on their Conduct in Parliament, to the Prejudice of the publick Service*; *ſo that in this ſhort Term of* 3 Years *there is little more than the Work of* one Year *done*.

I am not a little ſurprized that ſuch Aſſertions as theſe ſhould be made Uſe of, as Arguments againſt *triennial Parliaments*; becauſe they ſeem to be *Proteſtatio contra Factum*, as was ſaid by a very great Man of Dr. *Sacheverel*'s *Speech*. It is evident that the Buſineſs of the Publick was carried on for ſome hundreds of Years, by *annual Parliaments* only, and our Hiſtories for that Time do not acquaint us with any Complaints made of the Shortneſs of their Duration.

I will agree that much Time is ſpent, not only in the *firſt*, but in the *ſecond Year*, in the Determination of Elections; but if theſe were all left to the *Committee* appointed for that Purpoſe, it would not make ſo great a Part of the Buſineſs of the Houſe, as it hath of late Years done; and if the *Right of Election* for the ſeveral Cities and Boroughs were unalterably fix'd, and not chang'd from Time to Time, with Reſpect to the *Petitioners* and *ſitting Members*, the Work, even of the *Committee*, would be greatly leſſened.

As to the Inconveniences ſuggeſted to the *third Seſſion*, from the near Approach of a *new Choice*; it will be much the ſame againſt the *ſecond Seſſion*, in which ſomething of Buſineſs is admitted to be done; for I ſee but little Difference between the Influence, which the Proſpect of a *new Choice* will have at the End of *one*, or at the End of *two Years*. The Objection therefore, as to this Purpoſe, is altogether trifling; but I will agree that it hath its Weight, if it be urged for the *long Continuance*, and greater ſtill, if it be urged for *perpetuating the preſent Parliament*; for then, indeed, Gentlemen would be free'd from all Anxiety about a *future Election*, and would be under no Reſtraints, nor have any Byaſs on their Minds from the Sentiments of *thoſe*, who choſe them.

As to the Increaſe of *Bribery and Corruption in Elections*, ſince the *triennial Act*, it is impoſſible it can be owing to *that Law*, or that it would be in any wiſe diminiſh'd by a *Repeal* of it; and in Fact the Increaſe of *Bribery and Corruption in Elections* may have happen'd ſince *that Law*, and yet be in no wiſe a Conſequence of it. 'Tis contrary to common Senſe to imagine that *thoſe*, who would purchaſe their Seats in Parliament would give more for a *triennial* than a *ſeptennial one*; or that *ſuch Electors*, who will ſell their Voices, have not Arithmetick enough to proportion their *Prices* to the *Times*, for which they chuſe their Repreſentatives.

The *Funds*, as I am inform'd, produce above *three Millions* yearly, towards the *Intereſt* and ſinking ſome Part of the *Principal of our Debt*. This great, additional Revenue, tho' the Property of private Perſons, is entirely under the Management of the *Officers of the Crown*, and thereby a Dependence on a *Miniſtry* hath been created, vaſtly greater than ever

ever was before, or could otherwiſe have been; and what Influence this hath had on our *Elections*, the Acts of Parliament made to prevent it ſufficiently proclaim. We have now an Army of *civil Officers* as dangerous as any *military Force*, entirely at the Devotion of a *Miniſtry*; and altho' we may run no Riſque from this in the Hands, where his Majeſty hath now placed the Adminſtration, yet we have frequently been, and may again be in Peril, from this *adventitious Power*, of the total Loſs of our Conſtitution.

The ſhort of the Caſe ſeems to me to be, that ſome *Miniſters* have by their Conduct gone a great Way to beggar the Nation, and that *others* have corrupted thoſe, who have been ſo undone. In this unhappy Situation, the *publick Money* hath been employ'd to corrupt *Electors* and *returning Officers*, and thereby ſome *late Parliaments* have been fill'd with the Creatures of a *Miniſtry*, and many have likewiſe expended vaſt Sums of their own, when they ſaw it neceſſary to get, or ſecure a *Place*; by which Means *theſe Parliaments* have been fill'd with great Numbers of *mercenary Troops*, whoſe Names were ſcarce known in the Countries, where they were choſen, without any Family-Intereſts of their own, or the Aſſiſtance of thoſe, who had; and if there hath been any Bribery on the Parts of *thoſe*, who have oppoſed *ſuch Men*, as perhaps there may, it hath been occaſion'd by the vile Arts, which have been put in Practice againſt them. So I think I may truly affirm that *Bribery and Corruption in Elections* have not follow'd, as any Conſequence of the *triennial Act*, but from Cauſes widely different; and that the Foundation was firſt laid, and hath been ſince improv'd and carry'd on, by *wicked and deſigning Miniſters*.

Fog's Journal, March 2. N° 278.

Of the Triennial and Septennial Acts, and the Expediency of frequent new Parliaments.

I Don't know any Thing (ſays *Fog*) that has given the People all over the Kingdom greater Pleaſure than the preſent Expectation of ſhortly ſeeing the antient Cuſtom, in Reſpect to the frequent Election and meeting of new Parliaments, reſtor'd, at leaſt to what it was before the Septennial Act. (See p. 107.)

The Want of an Act for the more frequent Calling of new Parliaments was one of the greateſt Grievances complain'd of in the Reigns of *Cha.* II. and *James* II. When the Revolution was accompliſh'd, thoſe who had ventur'd moſt to bring it about, expected that a Bill *for the frequent calling and meeting of new Parliaments* would have been one of the firſt Things that ſhould have paſs'd; but it happen'd that the Miniſters were in no Haſte about it; they threw Impediments in its Way, and even ſet the King himſelf againſt it. While it was thus delay'd, the Voice of the People call'd loudly and inceſſantly for it, and the Patriots of thoſe Times never ceas'd their Endeavours till they had obtain'd a Bill for making Parliaments *triennial*; and for near 30 Years that it was in Force, no Inconveniency was known to proceed from it; and I will be bold to ſay, that no Act ſince the *Habeas Corpus* (which was in the Reign of K. *Charles* II.) ever gave ſo univerſal a Satisfaction to the Nation.

In the Reign of K. *George* I. it was thought fit to repeal this Bill, and to extend the Continuance or Life of a Parliament to the Term of 7 Years; but it ſeems there was a Neceſſity of State at that Time for making this very great Alteration, and the chief Reaſon that was given by thoſe, who were for the Bill, was,

Digitized by Google

was that there had been newly a Rebellion, which was but just extinguished, and that it was not proper to suffer the People to assemble together till their Animosities were cool'd; but as this Reason is (thank God) ceas'd for many Years, the People certainly expect, and think they have a Right to expect, to be restored to those antient Privileges of frequently chusing fresh Representatives, which their Ancestors enjoy'd for so many Ages.

Frequent and new Parliaments are certainly a fundamental Part of our Constitution, and whoever examines the antient Records will find that Parliaments were formerly *annual*, and that the same Parliament scarce ever sat twice; nay, there is an Instance of a Sessions that having drawn out into an unusual Length, and some fresh Matter being then laid before them, they address'd the King to dismiss them, and to defer these Matters, till another Parliament shou'd be chosen, the Members of which might come *newly* instructed from the People.

But as the Law now stands, the Electors and the Elected may become Strangers to each other before the Time is expired. Nay, it is possible that he, who at the Time he was elected had a good Estate in the County or Borough that chose him, may in less than 7 Years be undone by the Luxury and Folly of this Town. and not have a Foot of Land in the World. Thus the Disposal of the People's Property may remain in one, who has no Property of his own, and their Liberty to him, whose own Liberty depends only upon his Seat in Parliament.

But without enumerating all the different Changes that may happen in the Minds and Fortunes of Men in a less Time than 7 Years, I wou'd fain know whether it be consistent with that Liberty we boast of, that the People shou'd be deprived of the only Remedy they can have, against those, who thro' Ignorance give up, or thro' Corruption wilfully betray that Trust which they have reposed in them.

As to another Reason that was offered for making this Alteration, *viz.* that it would prevent Bribery and Corruption in the Elections, I can scarce think the Gentlemen were in Earnest, who advanced it, because, the Probability is so strong on the other Side; at least it is found by Experience, since it has been in Force, that it has been the only Means of carrying Bribery to a most exorbitant Excess; and if it is not repealed, it will probably carry it still farther (if that be possible) nay, it is the natural Consequence of such an Alteration, nor is there a Stock-Jobber, Broker, Scrivener, Sollicitor, or Petty-fogger of any Kind in the Kingdom, but what can give you a Reason for it; they will tell you at once that a Place, Pension, or Annuity for 7 Years, is worth more than one of equal Value for 3 Years; and therefore a corrupt Man, who has some other Views than serving his Country, by getting a Seat in Parliament, will venture to scatter his Money in Bribes, when he has so long a Time as 7 Years to make his Markets; nay, I have heard that some of the clever Fellows of our Times have declared, that they did not know how to make so much of their Money any other Way, as by bribing a *Cornish* Bor. because, in 7 Years they wou'd with Sir ——; but I dare not repeat the profligate Manner in which they made it out.

By the antient Custom of Parliaments, the Redress of Grievances was always taken into Consideration, before any Money-Bill (let there be never such a real or pretended Necessity for Expedition) was pass'd; and no wonder it shou'd, when the very Design of Instituting and Electing Parliaments, was for the Redressing

Digitized by Google

dreſſing ſuch Grievances as may poſſibly happen in the Adminiſtration of the Government.

And this was ſo well underſtood in former Times, that when Writs have been iſſued out for the chuſing a Parliament, the Kings have likewiſe ſent their Writs, directed to the Sheriffs, to ſummon all Parties to give in their Complaints of Grievances againſt the Miniſters of State, and other great Officers of the Realm; and the Houſe of Commons being the general Inquiſitors of the Nation, have commonly taken Care to impeach all ſuch Councellors and Miniſters as have given ill Advice to the King, or any Way miſmanaged the publick Affairs; nay, in Caſes where the Nature of the Charge, and the Complaint againſt the Councellors, or the Want of Proof, would not well bear an Impeachment, the Repreſentatives have made Complaints to the King, and on the bare Suſpicion and Suggeſtion of Crimes, the Perſons accuſed have been generally removed, of which the Parliament Rolls give many Inſtances.

For theſe Reaſons our preſent moſt excellent Miniſters are obliged in Point of Honour to put our Conſtitution upon its antient Foot, in order to take away all Suſpicion, that their Safety depends upon a corrupt Influence in Parliament, to ſhew the World that they dread no Inquiſition into their Adminiſtration, and to convince us, that they have no Deſigns, but what they would venture to propoſe to a free Parliament, which muſt always have the ſame Intereſts, and the ſame Inclinations with the reſt of the People.

Several of thoſe Gentlemen, who thought this Alteration neceſſary at the Time it was made, and accordingly voted for it, were pleaſed to aſſure their Friends without Doors, that there was no Deſign of changing the Conſtitution of Parliament, but that the Situation of Affairs made it neceſſary to ſuſpend it for ſome Time, and that it would ſoon be reſtored again; but if it ſhould not be done, it is to be feared, that a People, who have ever been jealous of their Liberties, may take it in their Heads to think, that they have been cheated out of one of their moſt valuable Privileges, which may occaſion ſuch Diſcontents and Uneaſineſs, as every Man who is a well-Wiſher to the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, ought to think it his Duty to prevent.

There is nothing in this Privilege which can in the leaſt incroach upon the Prerogative of the Crown; for the Crown will ſtill have a Power of Aſſembling, Proroguing and Diſſolving Parliaments at its Pleaſure; nay, we have all the Reaſon in the World to believe that it will be intirely agreeable to his Majeſty, for in the laſt moſt gracious Speech from the Throne, he is pleaſed to tell both Houſes, *That he is very well pleaſed that this Opportunity offers of taking again the Senſe of his People in the Choice of a new Repreſentative, that the World may ſee how much their true Sentiments have been miſtaken or miſrepreſented.* It is certain, that nothing can give his Majeſty ſuch frequent Occaſions of being acquainted with the true Senſe of his People, as ſhort Parliaments and new Elections, according to the ancient Conſtitution of this Kingdom.

Weekly Miſcellany, March 2. Nº 64.

The Caſe of Abraham's *offering up* Iſaac; *againſt Mr.* Chubb.

IT is firſt obſerv'd, by this Writer, that Mr. *Chubb*'s Opinion is a *flat Contradiction* to the *Scriptures*. *They* aſſert that God *did* command *Abraham* to offer up *Iſaac*, and *rewarded* him for *obeying his Voice*; Mr. *Chubb* affirms that God *did not*, becauſe he *could not*, command it, the Thing being *immoral*, and conſequently, *unworthy* of God. The

Scrip-

Digitized by Google

Scriptures never mention (tho' they often mention) this Inſtance of *Abraham's* Piety, without the higheſt Encomiums; Mr. *Chubb* ſays, it was an Inſtance of great *Folly* and *Weakneſs*. The *Scriptures* tell us, that *Abraham's* Faith was imputed to *him* for Righteouſneſs, and will be imputed to *us* alſo, if we *imitate* him; Mr. *Chubb* would have us believe that his *Faith and Obedience* were, at beſt, but *innocent*; and innocent only becauſe the Patriarch knew no better. What ſhall we do under this unhappy Dilemma? The *Bible*, or Mr. *Chubb's Faith*, muſt be given up; for *Contradictions* can't be true.

But let us examine his *Plea* for *Abraham*. *Abraham*, it ſeems, had an *honeſt Intention* in doing what he *thought* Right. As to the *Goodneſs* of his *Judgment*, or the *Juſtneſs* of his *Reaſoning*, the Scriptures take no Notice of it. Yes, St. *Paul* in *Heb.* xi. not only approves his *good Intention*, but his *Reaſoning* too. Mr. *Chubb*, indeed, muſt neceſſarily think meanly of *Abraham's Judgment*, becauſe he thinks it a very *clear* Caſe, that for *Abraham* to *ſlay Iſaac*, or for *God* to *command* him to do it, was contrary to the *plain* Notions of *Right* and *Wrong*, the *natural Diſtinction* of *Good* and *Evil*, and the Principles of *Morality*. In ſhort, in the Opinion of Mr. *Chubb* and *Company*, *Abraham* was a good *honeſt*, *well-meaning*, *ſilly* Fellow, who *fancied* he had a Commiſſion from *God* to do a very *wicked* Thing. How *wicked* the Action is, and how *weak* it was in *Abraham* to think he had any *Command* from *God* for doing it, theſe are Queſtions ſtill to be conſidered; and if, upon Examination, Mr. *Chubb* ſhould appear to be in the Right, the *Bible* is an *incredible* Hiſtory, or the *Divine Being* has acted in a Manner that a *tolerably ſenſible* Man would be aſhamed to act. It is neceſſary to raiſe a juſt Abhorrence in Mankind, or I could have no Excuſe, either to *God*, or the *Reader*, for uſing ſuch ſhocking Expreſſions. The Poet obſerves, that *it is not* Homer *nods*, *but we that dream*; and Mr. *Chubb* has miſtaken his *own* Weakneſs for the *Patriarch's*. It is an *Inference* from his own miſtaken Principles. *Abraham*, was a *Dotard*, becauſe he was not in Mr. *Chubb's* Opinion. There is no Remedy for ſuch prodigious *Self-Conceit*. But *Moſes*, St. *Paul*, and St. *James*, had certainly a much better Opinion of *Abraham's Underſtanding and Conduct*. Whoever will read over his Hiſtory, as it is related in *Geneſis*, and other ancient Authors who ſpeak of him, will ſee one of the moſt illuſtrious Characters in all Antiquity; a Perſon highly eſteemed and honoured amongſt *Men*, as well as in Favour with *God*; a Perſon *Great* in *Fame*, in *Dignity*, in *Power*; *Great* in the *Eſtimation*, not only of his own Countrymen, but of the Nations around him; not only of his own Times, but of every ſucceeding Age: A Character in all Reſpects ſo glorious, ſo amiable; in every Age and Country ſo admired, ſo extolled; ſuch a Character is not likely to be ſunk by the Weight of Mr. *Chubb's*.

But Mr. *Chubb* aſcribes as much *Weakneſs* to *God Almighty*, as he does to *Abraham*. Here is a Perſon diſtinguiſhed in a moſt eminent Manner, by ſingular Marks of Favour, and God is ſaid, *to have been with him in all that he did*; he is honoured with the Character of the *Friend of God*, continually accompanying him to protect and proſper him. Says God himſelf to him, *I am thy Shield and thy exceeding great Reward*. And *what* is the Perſon ſo favoured, ſo honoured, ſo bleſſed, ſo rewarded by the *Allwiſe* God? If you take Mr. *Chubb's* Opinion, it was a *meer Dotard*, a poor *ignorant* Wretch that did not underſtand the common Principles of Morality, or the plaineſt Things relating to God's *Moral Perfections*.

Digitized by Google

fections. Abraham's Faith, and *this* Inſtance of it in *particular*, was ſo very extraordinary that he is ſtiled the *Father of the Faithful*; it is propoſed to us as an *Exemplar*; it is a *Source* of univerſal Happineſs to Mankind. And what is this mighty and bleſſed Inſtance of *Abraham*'s Piety? An Attempt to commit an Act of great *Injuſtice* and *Barbarity*, under a Perſuaſion that a *juſt* and *merciful* God would work a *Mirack* in his Favour. Which ſhall we moſt wonder at? Mr. *Chubb* and his *Party* for imagining that they could impoſe upon the *common Senſe* of Mankind in ſo clear a Caſe, or thoſe who can be ſo far impoſed upon, as not to ſee that the *Truth* of the *Bible* is immediately connected with the Queſtion now before us? Which at another Time, I ſhall endeavour to defend againſt the Objections of Mr. *Chubb*, &c.

Univerſal Spectator, March 9. N° 283.

Falſe Politeneſs, with the miſchievous Conſequences of it.

FALSE *Politeneſs*, like *falſe Wit*, has ſomething glaring in it, which ſtrikes the Injudicious with a Kind of Admiration; but, like falſe Wit, has no other Effect on People of Senſe than to produce Ridicule and Contempt.

Engliſhmen can more juſtly boaſt of their Liberty than any other People in the World; yet by an univerſal Vice, which with the Generality of my Countrymen prevails, (and has gain'd rather the Reputation of a Virtue than a Vice) we bid fair, to loſe ſome of thoſe Bleſſings we in outward Appearance wou'd ſeem ſo tenacious of. I mean that *falſe Politeneſs* which prevails among all Degrees of Men, and is ſo very predominant over the other Sex.

From the modern Ambition of being thought polite, ſprings that Exceſs of Luxury, which is the general Complaint of thoſe who have a ſober and rational Way of Thinking. Nor Luxury, nor Politeneſs were the diſtinguiſhing Characteriſticks of our Forefathers, to whom we owe the Liberty they have tranſmitted to us: They are not of *Engliſh* Growth, but imported by our Gentlemen of Taſte, who being refined and made politer in ſlaviſh Courts abroad, have introduced them into their own Country, as Embelliſhments of Life. To ſupport this extravagant Notion, People of Fortune ſpend beyond the Income of their Eſtates; thoſe of a middle or an inferior Rank, ridicule the antiquated Virtues of Induſtry and Frugality, and contemn the ſureſt Pledges for the Wealth and Proſperity of a Nation: Hence they loſe their boaſted Happineſs of being free Agents; for the Bankrupt Man of Quality muſt have his Exigencies ſupply'd, and tho' his Eſtate decays, his Splendor muſt be kept up; to retain which he too often forfeits his Honour and his Liberty, to be the ſervile Dependent of ſome deſigning *Machiavel*. The Perſons of middle Stations in Life run into the ſame Fate, and as their Extravagances make their Neceſſities more numerous, they make their Privileges of *Engliſhmen* decreaſe proportionably: They run into their States of Dependency, and have their Hopes and Fears of obliging or diſobliging ſome great Man or other. If then by this Vice of Living beyond our Circumſtances, Men of Fortune and Family may not remain uncorrupted, nor thoſe of an inferior Rank independent, what is become of the boaſted Liberty of our Conſtitution? What avails our being born free, if we trifle away that Freedom in Foppery and Extravagance?

This *Falſe Politeneſs* which occaſions our Luxury and Extravagance, occaſions alſo other Inconveniences. As Prodigality brings with it Poverty, ſo

so Poverty leads on that constant restless Companion Avarice. Want (however occasion'd or falsely term'd so) makes Men desperate, and gives them Boldness and Wickedness equal to their Necessities. The Breaking Tradesman or the Spendthrift 'Squire, unable to think of the Disgrace of retrenching their Extravagancies, frequently think it more consistent with their Honour to take to the Road, and live on the Labours of their Fellow Subjects.

In foreign arbitrary Nations, Extravagance and Idleness are encouraged by the Princes with a political View: It keeps the Nobility poor, and the Commonalty Slaves: But in *England* they are contrary to the Essence of our Constitution, contrary to the Practice of the present Royal Family, and for which no Person can have any Temptation but his Vanity.

Craftsman, March 9. N° 401.

THE *Editor* of the second Volume of Bishop *Burnet*'s History, (which is just publish'd) having given us a Letter from the Bishop to King *Charles* II. which is written with such a peculiar Freedom of Style, that it must be acknowledged a very extraordinary Piece; the *Craftsman* has therefore made it the Subject of this Day's Entertainment. It is as follows.

29 *January*, 1679-80.

May it please your Majesty,

I Have not presumed to trouble your Majesty for some Months, not having any Thing worthy your Time to offer; and now I chuse rather this Way, since the infinite Duty I owe You puts me under Restraints in Discourse, which I cannot so easily overcome. What I shall now suggest to your Majesty, I do it as in Presence of Almighty God, to whom I know I must give an Account of all my Actions. I therefore beg You will be graciously pleased to accept this most faithful Zeal of your poor Subject, who hath no other Design in it than your Good, and the Discharge of his own Conscience.

I must first assure your Majesty, I never discover'd any Thing like a Design of raising Rebellion among all those, with whom I converse; but I shall add, on the other Hand, that most People grow sullen, and are highly dissatisfy'd with you, and distrustful of you. Formerly your Ministers, or his royal Highness bore the Blame of Things that were ungrateful; but now it falls upon yourself; and Time, which cures most other Distempers, encreases this. Your last Speech makes many think it will be easy to fetch up Petitions from all Parts of *England*. This is now under Consultation, and is not yet determin'd; but I find so many inclin'd to promote them, that as far as I can judge, it will go that Way. If your Majesty calls a new Parliament, it is believ'd that those, who have promoted the Petitions, will be generally elected; for the inferior Sort of People are much set upon them, and make their Judgment of Men from their Behaviour in that Matter. The soberer Sort of those, who are ill-pleas'd with your Conduct, reckon that either the State of your Affairs beyond Sea, or of your Exchequer at home, will ere long necessitate your Meeting your Parliament; and that then Things must be rectify'd; and therefore they use their utmost Endeavours to keep all quiet. If your Majesty hath a Session in *April*, for Supporting your Allies, I find it is resolved by many that the Money, necessary to maintain your Alliances, shall be put into the Hands of Commissioners, to issue it, as they shall answer to the two Houses; and these will be so chosen, that as it is likely that the Persons will be very unacceptable to You, so they being trusted with the Money,

Digitized by Google

will be as a Council of State, to controul all your Councils. And as to your Exchequer, I do not find any Inclination to conſider your Neceſſity, unleſs many Things be done to put them into another Diſpoſition than I can obſerve in them. The Things, that will be demanded, will not be of ſo eaſy a Digeſtion, as that I can imagine You will ever be brought to them, or indeed that it will be reaſonable or honourable for you to grant them; ſo that, in this Diſorder of Affairs, it is eaſy to propoſe Difficulties, but not ſo eaſy to find out that, which may remove them.

There is one Thing, and indeed the only Thing, in which all honeſt Men agree, as that which can eaſily extricate you out of all your Troubles. It is not the Change of a Miniſter, or of a Council, a new Alliance, or a Seſſion of Parliament; but it is (and ſuffer me, Sir, to ſpeak it with a more than ordinary Earneſtneſs) a Change in your own Heart, and in your Courſe of Life. And now, Sir, if you do not with Indignation throw this Paper from you, permit me (with all the Humility of a Subject proſtrate at your Feet) to tell You that all the Diſtruſt your People have of you, all the Neceſſities you are now under, all the Indignation of Heaven, that is upon you, and appears in the Defeating all your Counſels, flow from this, that you have not feared nor ſerved God, but have given yourſelf up to ſo many ſinful Pleaſures. Your Majeſty may perhaps juſtly think that many of thoſe, that oppoſe you, have no Regard for Religion; but the Body of your People conſider it more than you can imagine. I do not deſire your Majeſty to put on an hypocritical Shew of Religion, as *Henry* the 3d of *France* did, hoping thereby to have weathered the Storms of thoſe Times. No! That would be ſoon ſeen thro'; and as it would provoke God more, ſo it would increaſe Jealouſies. No! Sir, it muſt be real, and the Evidences of it ſignal. All thoſe about you, who are the Occaſions of Sin, chiefly the Women, muſt be removed, and your Court be reformed. Sir, if you will turn you to Religion ſincerely and ſeriouſly, you ſhall quickly find a ſerene Joy of another Nature poſſeſs your Mind, than what ariſes from groſs Pleaſures. God would be at Peace with you, and direct and bleſs all your Counſels. All good Men would preſently turn to you, and ill Men would be aſhamed, and have a thin Party; for I ſpeak it knowingly, there is nothing hath ſo alienated the Body of your People from you, as what they have heard of your Life, which diſpoſes them to give an eaſy Belief to all other ſcandalous Reports.

Sir, this Counſel is now almoſt as neceſſary for your Affairs as it is for your Soul; and tho' you have highly offended that God, who hath been infinitely merciful to you, in preſerving you at *Worceſter* Fight, and during your long Exile, and who brought you back ſo miraculouſly, yet He is ſtill good and gracious, and will, upon your ſincere Repentance and Change of Life, pardon all your Sins, and receive you into his Favour. Oh, Sir, what if you ſhould dye in the Midſt of all your Sins? At the great Tribunal, where you muſt appear, there will be no Regard to the Crown you now wear; but it will aggravate your Puniſhment, that being in ſo eminent a Station, you have ſo much diſhonour'd God. Sir, I hope you believe there is a God, and a Life to come, and that Sin ſhall not paſs unpuniſh'd. If your Majeſty will reflect upon your having now been twenty Years upon the Throne, and in all that Time how little you have glorified God; how much you have provok'd Him; and that your ill Example hath drawn ſo many after you to ſin, that Men are not now aſhamed of their Vices; you cannot but think that

Digitized by Google

that God is offended with you; and if you consider how ill your Councils at home and your Wars abroad have succeeded, and how much you have lost the Hearts of your People; you may reasonably conclude, this is of God, who will not turn away his Anger from you, till you turn to him with your whole Heart.

I am no *Enthusiast*, either in Opinion, or Temper; yet I acknowledge, I have been so press'd in my Mind to make this Address to you, that I could have no Ease till I did it; and since you were pleased to direct me to send you, thro' Mr. *Chiffinch*'s Hands, such Informations as I thought fit to convey to you, I hope your Majesty will not be offended, if I have made this Use of that Liberty. I am sure I can have no other Design in it but your Good; for I know very well, this is not the Method to serve any Ends of my own. I therefore throw myself at your Feet, and once more, in the Name of God, whose Servant I am, do most humbly beseech your Majesty to consider of what I have written, and not to despise it for the Meanness of the Person, who hath sent it; but to apply yourself to Religion in earnest; and I dare assure you of many Blessings both temporal and spiritual in this Life, and of eternal Glory in the Life to come. But if you will go on in your Sins, the Judgments of God will probably pursue you in this Life, so that you may be a Proverb to After-Ages; and after this Life, you will be for ever miserable; and I, your poor Subject that now am, shall be a Witness against you in the great Day, that I gave you this free and faithful Warning.

Sir, no Person alive knows that I have written to you to this Purpose; and I chose this Evening, hoping that your Exercise * to morrow may put you into a Disposition to weigh it more carefully. I hope your Majesty will not be offended with this sincere Expression of my Duty to you; for I durst not have ventur'd on it, if I had not thought myself bound to it both by the Duty I owe to God, and that, which will ever oblige me to be,

May it please your Majesty, &c.

* *The 30th of* January.

Fog's Journal, March 9. N° 279.

Objections against frequent new Parliaments answer'd; with a short History of Parliaments. (See p. 110.)

PERHAPS it will be said, that the frequent Returns of Elections will occasion such Contests, as will keep up one perpetual disorderly Ferment in the Kingdom, and be the Occasion of maintaining Sloth and Drunkenness amongst the common People, and eternal Feuds amongst the better Sort.

I can't help observing (says *Fog*) that this Reason for Ferments and Drunkenness is just of a Piece with that which Sir *John Falstaff* gave for being so fat: This luxurious old Fellow, that was always eating and drinking, being reproach'd for his monstrous Bulk, puts on a grave Face, and says, that Grief and Fasting do so puff a Man up——Perhaps, this Comparison may appear a little too ludicrous for so serious a Subject; but sure it fits, for that which defeats and puts an End to Bribery, must put an End to Drunkenness and Ferments, the Consequences of it; I say, that frequent Elections must put an End to these Contests, since they are not so generally occasioned by the Opposition of the Gentlemen, who have the natural Interest, and who are the Land Owners, as they are by the interfering of Strangers——Adventurers, and Election-Jobbers, who are sent by some grand Corrupter of P——ts to try their Fortunes in Boroughs, or who are drawn down thither upon

Digitized by Google

upon this Errand, in order to make their Court to him, that in Fact it is now known by Experience, that while the triennial Bill was in Force, the Contests were not so warm, the Disorders near so great, nor the Feuds so lasting, as they have appeared to be since.

Another Objection is, that the Independent Gentlemen will soon be worn out and impoverished, by the Trouble and Expence of annual or even triennial Struggles against the Power and Money of the C——t; that this Expence will lie upon them constantly, instead of coming once in seven Years.

To this it may be answer'd, that nothing but the vast Expence in Elections does in Fact, or can, in the Nature of Things, prevail against the Property, and Popularity of the independent Gentlemen; so that Adventurers,—— Election-Jobbers, and other Tools of Men in Power, when Elections come so quick upon them, must rather be worn out and defeated by the natural Interest of the Country Gentlemen, constantly opposed to them: I say, they must be worn out, because, they must be obliged to lay out as much for Sitting one Year, or three Years, as for Sitting seven Years in Parliament, which is a Bargain, that Men, who have no Notion of getting into Parliament, but for the private Advantage which may be made of it, will not be very willing to make, nor the grand C——p——r be able to support them long in making; for this very Reason, nothing can contribute more than annual, or triennial Elections to render effectual the Laws lately pass'd, for preventing Bribery and Corruption in Elections.

I shall here add (says *Fog*) a Paper that has been sent me by a Correspondent upon this Subject.

The Objections against triennial Parliaments are,

The Expences in the Elections.

The Animosities and Divisions made and continued by frequent Elections.

The Advantages our Enemies may take of those Animosities and Divisions.

As to the Expences, it must be acknowledg'd they are grown scandalous, as well as grievous and burthensome, to the Gentlemen of *England*; but they are occasion'd by Strangers, (by what Direction or Influence I can't say) coming to their Boroughs, who wanting a natural Interest, have nothing but Bribery and Corruption to recommend them, which has put the very Gentlemen, who were willing to serve their Country, under the Necessity of Expences; and I will take leave to add another Cause, the Impunity which Bribery and Corruption have had the good Fortune to meet with, where they have been notorious to the whole World. Long Parliaments will certainly encourage Bribery, and nothing can effectually prevent these Expences but annual Parliaments.

As for Animosities and Divisions, I am sorry there are any; but sure I am, that long Parliaments will not be a Remedy for them; the Animosities and Divisions rais'd by Elections are of a private Nature, and little affect the Publick.

That our Enemies will take Advantage of our Divisions, it is not doubted, if it is in their Power; but I must observe, that while the triennial Act was in Force, there were ten several Parliaments call'd, most of them when we were actually in War, our Animosities and Divisions great, and our Enemies vigilant, yet no Inconveniencies follow'd, nor were any so much as attempted in the Time of those Elections.

But without answering all the Objections that may be made to short Parliaments, I hope it will have no small Weight at present, that frequent and new Parliaments were our antient Constitution; that long Parliaments are plainly destructive of the Sub-

Subjects just Right, and many Ways inconsistent with the Good of the Nation. Is it reasonable that any particular Set of Men should for a long Time engross so great a Trust exclusive of others? Can it be of Advantage to the Publick, that the Counties, Cities and Boroughs should be long confin'd to those they have once chosen, considering what great Variation their Interests are subject to in Length of Time.

I said before, that frequent new Parliaments were our Constitution, and the calling and holding them was likewise for many Ages the Practice. Before the Conquest, Parliaments were held three Times every Year; *viz.* at *Christmas*, *Easter*, and *Whitsuntide*. In *Edward* IIId's. Time, it was enacted, That Parliaments should be holden every Year once, or oftner, if need be. This must be understood of new Parliaments, for Prorogations and long Adjournments were not known in those Days; they were never heard of till these later Years, they were begun in *Harry* the VIII's Time; that Prince and his Ministers knowing long Parliaments were best fitted to make great Changes. From that Time our Histories inform us, that whenever the same Parliaments were long continued, or the Meetings of Parliaments discontinued, they gave great Uneasiness.—In the unfortunate Reign of King *Charles* the First, there had been an Intermission of Parliaments twelve Years, which produced an Act in the sixteenth Year of the same King, for preventing the Inconveniencies by long Intermission of Parliaments—that Act in the Preamble recites the Law made in the Reign of *Edward* the Third, that Parliaments ought to be held every Year once; but that the Appointment of Time and Place belong'd to his Majesty and his Royal Progenitors; and that it had been found by Experience, that great Inconveniencies and Mischiefs had happen'd to the King, and to the Commonwealth, by not holding Parliaments accordingly.

Soon after the Restoration, the Act for preventing the Inconveniencies happening by the long Intermission of Parliaments was repeal'd because derogatory to the Prerogative, and because it might be the Occasion of many Mischiefs and Inconveniencies, and endanger the Publick Peace and Safety; but at the same Time it is enacted and declared, *That because by the antient Laws and Statutes Parliaments are to be holden very often, the sitting and holding of Parliaments shall not be interrupted above three Years at most.* This Law not having been so well observ'd, as it should have been, in the Convention Parliament, when it was thought necessary to declare the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, it was among other Things declared, that *Parliaments ought to be held frequently*; and what follows in that Act is very strong, for it declares and enacts, that *all and singular the Rights and Liberties asserted and claimed in the said Declaration are the indubitable Rights and Liberties of the People of the Kingdom, and so shall be esteem'd, allow'd and taken to be, and all the Particulars thereof shall be firmly and strictly holden and observ'd as they are express'd in the said Declaration.* The Right claim'd and asserted is, that Parliaments ought to be held frequently; and soon after a new Parliament was call'd which sat annually; but this was not look'd upon to be complying with the Right claim'd; and therefore after the Parliament had sat three Times, in the fourth Sessions it was thought necessary to come to a farther Explanation, and a Bill pass'd both Houses, but was rejected by the Throne, *for the frequent meeting and calling of Parliaments.* Others were attempted the next Sessions, and it is well known how they came to miscarry; but in the succeedin-

Digitized by Google

ceeding Sessions a Bill pass'd both Houses, and had the Royal Assent. This was the triennial Act; and if it is not to be restored to us, I hope it will be shewn, that what is asserted in the Preamble to it, is mistaken, and has proved otherwise; for in the Preamble two Things are asserted; *that by the antient Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom frequent Parliaments ought to be held; and that frequent new Parliaments tend very much to the happy Union and Agreement of the King and his People.*

Grubstreet Journal, March 14. N° 220.

Of literal Criticism.

THERE never was a juster Observation made, than that 'the very Basis of all *literal Criticism* is founded on these two Positions: The first, that an Author 'could never fail to use the very 'best Word on every Occasion; the 'second, that the Critic cannot chuse 'but know which it is.' I am far from depreciating literal Criticism, but I would not have those, whose Talents are confined to Literals, arrogate to themselves the Name of Critic, which belongs not to them. To speak in their own Stile, the Word is derived from Κριτης a *Judge*: I would ask what Sort of Judge he would be, who, instead of considering the Merits of the whole Cause, should entirely busy himself in examining the Phrases, and carping at the Language of those that were before him? Just such, and not a Jot more, is the literal Commentator, Scholiast, Nomenclaturist, or whatever less Name you can invent; for that of *Critic*, or *Judge* is above him. 'Tis a miserable Thing to reflect, that to be commented upon, is only the Fate of the greatest and brightest Genius's; and to comment upon them, is almost always the Task of the heaviest and most narrow of Pedants. Yet these *Fellows* (for so Dr. *Bentley* ordinarily and justly calls them) on every arbitrary Alteration they make, confer the Name of an *Emendation*; as if whatever they altered, must necessarily be mended. Nay, they are arrived to such Insolence, that (like Footmen got into their Masters Coaches) it is no longer *Bentley* at the Tail of *Horace*, or *Theobald* at the Tail of *Shakespear*; but, as if the Author's Works were become their Properties, they respectfully call them *Bentley's Horace*, or *Theobald's Shakespear*.

The last of these Performances we have just received; and it is such a Masterpiece of Trifling and Vanity, as would make an excellent Subject for the public Diversion, were some, I could name, disposed to give it. Our great Editor and Critic, is perpetually triumphing, like *Caligula*, for having picked up Cockle-Shells and Periwinkles.

Free-Briton, March 14. N° 228.

A Defence of the septennial Law.

WE have now (says *Walsingham*) a *Project* before us for *altering the present Constitution*; a Project which comes recommended by *popular Sounds*, and which pleads the Advancement of *Liberty*, *Property*, and the *Right* of frequent *Elections*. (See p. 110.)

That the People have a Right to *annual Conventions* of Parliament, that they have as clear a Right to *frequent Elections* of their Representatives, I do as chearfully grant, as I must strongly maintain, that they *duly enjoy both*.

As the Clamour against *septennial* Parliaments is entirely built on one *single* Fact, namely, the *Long Parliament* of *Charles* II. let any Man compare this dreadful Story of a *Long Parliament*, continued 17 or 18 Years, chosen at first in the *Honey Moon* of the *Restoration Year*, where Members were chosen by no Qualifications, nor

Digitized by Google

nor reſtrain'd in their Conduct by the Apprehenſion of a new Election within any *limited Period*; where too the Vacancies were uſually filled at *ſuch Times*, as moſt effectually anſwer'd the *Intrigues of the moſt corrupt Court* in the World; and let him ſay, on ſuch a Compariſon, whether a Parliament, whoſe Being muſt be determined *within 7 Years certain*; whoſe Members muſt be qualified according to Law, and cannot ſit afterwards without a *Re-Election*, if they accept of any Employment from the Crown; whoſe Vacancies likewiſe are immediately fill'd up, and the *Writs iſſued*, not at the Pleaſure of the Crown, but by the *Authority of Parliament* —— Whether ſuch a Parliament reſembles ſuch a *Bugbear* as *Charles* the IId's *Long Parliament?*

It hath been ſaid, that this Grievance of a long and corrupt Parliament weighed ſo much with the *Friends of Liberty*, at the *Revolution*, that they did not think their Deliverance compleat till they obtained an *Act for* limiting *the Continuance of Parliaments*. It is true, and yet it does not come up to the Point pretended to: It proves what I am moſt ready to grant, that the *indefinite Continuance of Parliaments* was thought to be the *Grievance*; but it does not prove the *Limitation of* 3 *Years* to be the moſt *wiſe* and *proper Limitation:* On the contrary, from the *Story of that Bill*, which was paſſed in 1694, it may be proved, that it was one of the moſt *unfortunate Laws* that ever paſſed amongſt us.

The original *Act for triennial Parliaments* was paſſed, under *Charles* I. in the 16th Year of his Reign: It is not to be ſeen in the *Statute Books*, becauſe of its having been *repealed at the Time of the Reſtoration*, but may be read in *Scobell's Collection of Acts and Ordinances*.

This Law was paſſed by a *jealous* and *exaſperated Parliament*, who crowded it with all the Proviſions, and loaded it with all the Penalties that cou'd ſecure the Rights and Being of a Parliament, againſt a Prince whom they *neither loved nor truſted*.

At *the Revolution* many of the old *Republican Families* and Adherents of that Party were then ſubſiſting, grown old in their Prejudice againſt *Monarchical Government*, from the long Courſe of Male-Adminiſtration, under the *Reign of the* Stuarts. Biſhop *Burnet*, in his ſecond Volume, *p.* 16. affirms, that the *firſt Bill* for ſettling the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* was loſt in the Houſe of Commons, thro' the Prevalence of this *Republican* Spirit.

Concurring with this unhappy *Enthuſiaſm of the Friends of Liberty*, it muſt be confeſſed, as *Burnet confirms* it, that the *King* himſelf was miſguided to *cheriſh and conſult the* Tories *too far*; whereby he weakened the *Hands of his* Whig *Miniſters*, and loſt himſelf the *Hearts* of his Whig *Friends*. So that in this Combination of ill Humours, he ſtood expoſed to the worſt Attempts of his moſt inveterate Enemies.

Accordingly Biſhop *Burnet* tells us, *p.* 105. *That when this Male-content Party ſaw, they could carry nothing in either Houſe of Parliament, then they turned their whole Strength againſt the preſent Parliament*, to force a Diſſolution; *and in order to that, they firſt loaded it with a* Name *of an ill* Sound —— *And the Word that they gave out among the People was, that we were to be governed by a* Standing Army, *and a* Standing Parliament. *They tried to carry a* Bill *that rendered* Members of the Houſe of Commons incapable of *Places of* Truſt or Profit —— *When this failed, another Attempt was made, in a* Bill *that was offered, enacting, that a Seſſion of Parliament ſhould be held every Year, and a* new Parliament *be ſummoned every* third Year.

Hence aroſe the Law for *triennial*

Elections, and from the Commencement of that Law, the *Revolution Government* was unhinged almoſt all the Remainder of King *William*'s Reign; the Power of *France* was ſuffered to proceed to a moſt exorbitant Height; the *common Cauſe of Europe* was ſuffered to languiſh, for want of due Supplies; the *Jacobites* were tempted to invade the Kingdom, nay, to contrive the *Aſſaſſination of the King*; and the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* itſelf could not obtain an *Act of Security* till the Afternoon of the Day which happened before his Death; ſo precarious was our Fate, when the *Liberties of this Kingdom* were nearly expiring, with that *King* who reſtored them.

The *triennial Law* eſtabliſhed *Factions* in every Part of the Kingdom; and the *Tory Miniſtry*, that came into Power under Queen *Anne*, graſted a new Evil on the old one, by employing the *Power of the Church* to govern the *Factions of the People*, and taking the Clergy from the Buſineſs of their Calling, to work upon the Paſſions of the Laity, in order to manage *Elections*. Hence aroſe the *dreadful* Diviſions of *High* and *Low Church Parties*. Hence were the *Proteſtant Diſſenters* cruelly oppreſſed, and at length ſacrificed to the *Management of Elections* under this *triennial Law*; the *High-flying Guides of our Souls* were bought by theſe *Unchriſtian* Schemes; and the *Elections to Parliament* were carried by their Influence.

The *Violence* and the *ill Judgment* of the *Tories* loſt them the Hearts and the Voices of the People. The *Lord* Treaſurer *G———n* therefore adviſed the Queen to take the *Whigs* into the Adminiſtration, whoſe Succeſs and Conduct bore down the *Fury of Faction*, whilſt the glorious Events of the War gave the Court ſuch a Popularity as carried the *Elections* in their Favour, till the Outcry of *Danger to the Church* prevailed againſt the *Intereſts of the People*, and the *Leaders of the Church*, by the *worſt Sort of Corruption*, the proſtitute *Management of their high-flying Eccleſiaſtical Dependents*, deluded the Populace, and *carried Elections with irreſiſtible Violence*.

These are the *Bleſſings* of *triennial Elections*; but we have ſeen, from the good Effects of the *ſeptennial Law*, for 20 Years, that our Factions have been continually decreaſing; the Clergy are returned to the *proper Duties* of their Function, the *Proteſtant Diſſenters* protected according to Law, and the *Peace of the Kingdom* hath been fully preſerved. If we change this Settlement, *if we return again to triennial Elections, we return to triennial Corruptions*; and all the Bleſſings, which we now enjoy, will be *no longer permanent*, when we ſhall once have *ſet our Conſtitution a floating*.

Univerſal Spectator, March 16. N° 284.

Poetry and Painting compar'd.

POETRY is *Painting* to the Ear, as the *Picture* is *Poetry* to the Eye; one ſhews us Images by the Force of Numbers, the other as eloquently deſcribes her Imagination by the poetical Aid of her Pencil.

Painting, like Poetry, is divided into its ſeveral Claſſes. The Groteſque, in which Kind the *Dutch* are ſaid to excel, generally exhibits the Humours of a Country-Fair, a Wedding, a Drinking-bout, *&c.* In this Species we have at preſent a Gentleman of our own Country very excellent, I mean the ingenious Mr. *Hogarth*, who has given the Town a new Piece of Humour in his *Harlot's Progreſs*, and in that of a *Rake*, which will ſhortly appear. Theſe Groteſque Painters I take to be exactly the ſame with the Burleſque Poets, the Deſign of both being to pleaſe, and move Laughter. But, they are both too apt to give up Decency for a Joke:

Digitized by Google

Joke: The Poet would leave Modesty for a merry Rhyme or a Clench; as the Painter would good Manners for an arch Conceit.

Landskip-Painters are of the same Degree as the Pastoral Writers; each of them give you Prospects of a Country, with Variety of rural Scenes; make Groves spread their Branches, Rivers flow, Cascades fall, and Shepherds and Shepherdesses tending on their Flocks: Either of these can make a Spectator or a Reader in the Midst of *London* wander thro' Groves and Thickets, by purling Rills and murmuring Fountains, give him a View of a fine Park and an undangerous Fox-Chace.

The Limners indeed, who express the Features of the Face, I know not to what Species of Poets they are ally'd, unless by transmitting the Beauties of their Age to Posterity, they may for Gallantry pass under the Denomination of Lyricks; for such was *Horace*, who gave us so lasting a Picture of his *Lesbia*, and *Waller* of his *Sacharissa*.

Heroick Poetry and History Painting are the most excellent of their Arts, and their Similitude is the most conspicuous. Epick or Tragick Poems, by the strong Ideas they convey, affect our Minds more, move all Passions, and inspire us with the Sentiments of their Heroes; so in noble Pieces of Painting, we are affected by the Greatness of the Design, the Dignity of the Subject, and the Expression of the Passions. How Poetical is that Description which *Raphael* gives us in that celebrated Piece of *Constantine* and *Maxentius*; all the Emotions of the Heart appear in the Faces of his Figures, enraged with Fury, or fill'd with Horror or Consternation.

The Property too of the Heroic Pen and the Heroic Pencil are to record the great Actions of Illustrious Persons, and rescue their Name and their Virtues from Oblivion: Thus they are not only to give Pleasure, or move Passions, but inspire also noble Sentiments, and inculcate into our Minds some Divine Instruction. Who can behold the celebrated Cartoons of *Raphael* at *Hampton-Court*, and there see *Ananias* struck dead by the Breath only of a Disciple of our Saviour, and not without Detestation think on the Guilt of Perjury? The Blindness of *Elymas* the Sorcerer will have some Effect on those who willingly have an intellectual Blindness, and deny the Being of God, or his Revelation, contrary to the Dictates of their Reason and their Heart. Is it possible to view the silent Eloquence, the earnest enforcing Look, the devout Gesture of St. *Paul* Preaching, and not be affected with some of those Passions his Audience seems to feel?

But this Unhappiness good Painters and good Poets have in common; tho' their Endeavour and Design is to excite Virtue and laudable Actions, yet their Beholders and their Readers are so devoted to the Admiration of the Beauty of their Pieces, that they seldom observe there is any moral Instruction intended.

Weekly Miscellany, March 16. N° 66.

The Case of Abraham, *&c. farther consider'd.* (See p. 112.)

THIS Writer proposes farther to shew,

1. That *God* might, consistently with his *Moral* Attributes, command *Abraham* to offer up *Isaac*.

2. That *Abraham* might have sufficient Reason to believe that he *had* such a Command from *God*.

The first of these is the Subject of this Letter, and as Mr. *Chubb* has managed his Objections, must likewise be divided into two Parts;

1. Whether *God* could take away the Life of *Isaac*.

2. Whether he could do it by the Means of *Abraham*, the *Father* of *Isaac*.

Digitized by Google

That *God*, as the *Creator* and *Governor* of the World, has an abſolute *Right* to the Life of any one of his Creatures, has been *univerſally* allowed by all who acknowledged a *God*. And how ſhould it be otherwiſe? Will Mr. *Chubb* ſay that any Creature had a *Right* to be *created?* Well then, if it were an Act of *meer Favour* in *God* to give him *any* Exiſtence, ſurely he was at Liberty to give it him upon his own Terms. If the *Creature* could not claim it at firſt (and he could not demand Exiſtence before he had any) he cannot claim the *Continuance* of it. This will deſtroy Mr. *Chubb*'s Notion of our having a *Property* in our Lives; for the *Creator* and the *Creature* cannot have a Property in the ſame Thing at the ſame Time.

But he farther argues, that a *Proprietor* is under *moral Obligations* to make a true Uſe of his Property; and therefore, if *God cauſeleſly* deprived *Iſaac* of Happineſs, he did not make a *Good* Uſe of his Power.

The Whole of his Argument here is deſtroy'd by ſuppoſing, either that God might have given *Iſaac* more Happineſs in another than he took from him in this Life; or that he might have Reaſons for *limiting* the Happineſs of a *particular* Being on Account of the *general* Good of Mankind.

The *Firſt* of theſe Suppoſitions no Man of common Senſe can avoid ſeeing the Truth of, no Man of common Modeſty can deny. For, the ſame Power and Wiſdom which made us capable of taſting the Pleaſures of this Life, and furniſh'd us with proper Objects, can in another Life give us greater Faculties, and ſuitable Objects for them.

As to the other Suppoſition, that God may have good Reaſons for *limiting* the Happineſs of *particular* Beings, for the Sake of the *general* Happineſs of Mankind, Mr. *Chubb* has granted it at *p.* 28, where he ſays, That God *always does that which is beſt upon the* Whole, *or moſt ſubſervient to the* common *Good*.

But why then does he talk of *God*'s taking away the Life of *Iſaac cauſeleſly, arbitrarily*, from *meer ſovereign Pleaſure*, unleſs he had prov'd, which he has not ſo much as *attempted* to do, that *God* could have no *wiſe Reaſon* for doing it. The Scriptures have aſſign'd two Reaſons for the Command, which he takes no Notice of, *viz.* that the World might have a moſt extraordinary and powerful Example of Faith and Obedience, and that *Abraham*'s Offering up *Iſaac* might be a *Type* of *God*'s Offering up his only Son, our Bleſſed Saviour, a Sacrifice for our Sins. Let him ſhew that thoſe Reaſons are not worthy of infinite Wiſdom. I am afraid the true Reaſon why theſe People take ſo much Pains to ſhew the *Immorality* of the *One*, is, becauſe they think the Arguments hold equally ſtrong againſt the *Other*; that if *Abraham* could not offer up *Iſaac*, neither could *God* offer up *Jeſus Chriſt*.

We are next to enquire, whether God could take away *Iſaac*'s Life by the Means of *Abraham* his *Father*.

If *Abraham* could *not* ſo reaſonably have aſſur'd himſelf, that *Iſaac* would be *rewarded* for his patient Submiſſion, as he certainly might have done and did, yet he might know what Mr. *Chubb* knows and grants, that *God*, in his Diſpenſations, conſiders not what is *beſt* for a *particular* Being, but what is beſt *upon the Whole*, and for the *common Good*; tho' in the *divine* Oeconomy, the Loſſes which *Particulars* ſuſtain for the Sake of a *general* Good, are always made up to them in the final Reſult of Things. Now *Abraham* being fully ſatisfy'd of the *infinite Wiſdom* of *God*, and there not appearing any ſufficient Reaſons to ſatisfy him, that it *might not* be beſt *upon the whole*, and for the *common Good*,

God, that *Isaac* ſhould be offer'd up, he might have *reaſonable Satisfaction*, that the Command came from *God*, notwithſtanding any Inconveniency or Diſadvantage reſpecting *Iſaac*; and if he might have Reaſon to believe that it *did* come from *God*, its coming from a Being *infinitely wiſe*, was ſufficient to convince him, that the Thing commanded was *good*, and *fit*, and *beſt*.

But if it be ſtill objected by Mr. *Chubb's more philoſophical* Friends, that for a *Father* to ſlay his own *Son* is *malum in ſe*, and ſo abſolutely contrary to the Law of Nature, that no future Compenſations, no Views of publick Benefit, can ever juſtify the Action; it will be ſufficient to reply that *all* Killing is not *Murder*. To kill a Man, ſeparate from any farther moral Conſideration, is an Action in itſelf *indifferent*. To do it *without* Reaſon is Murder; to do it *with* Reaſon is *always* lawful, *ſometimes* glorious. To urge that, in the Caſe of ſuch near Relations, it is running too much counter to *natural Affection*, is an Objection unworthy of a Philoſopher, who muſt know that our *Affections* do not conſtitute *the Rule of Duty*. We may indulge them ſo far, as to be willing, *if poſſible*, to decline ſo rigid a Task ourſelves, and reſign it rather into ſome other Hands. We may from hence alſo conclude, that ſo ſevere a Trial will not *frequently* be impoſed. But to aſſert that ſuch a Command is *abſolutely unlawful*, is fit only for thoſe who *meanly* apply to the *Weakneſs* of our *Paſſions*, when they ſhould convince our *Reaſon*. Does any Man blame a Father, that preſerves his own Life by taking away that of the impious *Parricide*? Should a Captain of the Guards, entruſted with his *Prince*'s Safety, ſhoot his Rebel Son, that was Aiming at the Royal Life, then under his Protection, would he do more than his Duty? 'Tis then acknowledged by all Mankind to be, in many Inſtances, lawful for a Father to deſtroy his Son; and ſo there is nothing, in the *Nature* of the Thing commanded to *Abraham*, that neceſſarily render'd it unworthy of *God*.

Fog's Journal, March 16. N° 280.

Of Corruption and Court Dependance.

WHEN a young Man of Quality or great Fortune, has juſt made his Appearance on this great Theatre of the World, the Eyes of all Men are generally fix'd upon him. If he happens to act his firſt Scene with Applauſe, giving his Country the Promiſe of a Patriot, and a Man of Honour, his Fame is immediately ſpread far and wide; but if after all this, ſuch a one happens to run in with the prevailing Iniquity of the Times he lives in, and yields to ſome poor ſorry Temptation, it ſtrikes a Damp upon all who wiſh'd him well, and many, who find themſelves deceiv'd in their Hopes, are apt, in their Spleen, to ſay, there is nothing but Corruption in the World.

There is ſomething in the Writings of the late Earl of *Shaftſbury* upon this Subject, which, (ſays *Fog*) for a particular Reaſon, I ſhall quote for the Entertainment of this Day.

The Author ſpeaking of Taſte, tells us—— that he that wou'd acquire the real Science or Taſte of Life, wou'd diſcover that a right Mind and a generous Affection, had more Beauty and Charm, than all other Symmetries in the World beſides; and that one Grain of Honeſty and native Worth, is of more Value than all the adventitious Ornaments, Eſtates, or Preferments; for the Sake of which ſome of the better Sort do ſo often turn Knaves; *forſaking their Principles*, and quitting their Honour and Freedom, for a mean, timorous, ſhifting Scene of gaudy Servitude.

A little better *Taſte* (were it a very

In

little) in the Affair of *Life itſelf*, wou'd mend the Manners, and ſecure the Happineſs of ſome of our *noble Countrymen*, who come with high Advantage and a worthy *Character* into the Publick: But ere they have long engag'd in it, their *Worth* unhappily becomes venal. *Equipages*, *Titles*, *Precedencies*, *Staffs*, *Ribbons*, and other glittering *Ware*, are taken in exchange for *inward Merit*, *Honour*, and a *Character*.

'Tis not in *one* Party alone that theſe *Purchaſes* and *Sales* of *Honour* are carried on. I can repreſent to myſelf a noted *Patriot*, and reputed *Pillar* of the religious Part of our Conſtitution, who having by many and long Services, and a ſteddy Conduct, gain'd the Reputation of thorough Zeal with his own Party, and of Sincerity and Honour with his very Enemies, on a ſudden (the Time being come that the Fulneſs of his Reward was ſet before him) ſubmits complacently to the propoſed Bargain, and ſells himſelf for what he is worth, in a vile deteſtable Old Age, to which he has reſerv'd the Infamy of Betraying both his *Friends* and *Country*.

I can imagine, on the other Side, one of a contrary Party; a noted Friend to *Liberty* in *Church* and *State*; an Abhorrer of the ſlaviſh Dependency on *Courts*, and of the narrow Principles of *Bigots*: Such a one, after many publick Services of Note, I can ſee wrought upon, by Degrees, to ſeek *Court-Preferment*; and this too under a *Patriot*-Character. But having perhaps try'd this Way with leſs Succeſs, he is oblig'd to change his *Character*, and become *a Royal Flatterer*, a Courtier *againſt his Nature*; ſubmitting himſelf, and ſueing, in ſo much the meaner Degree, as his inherent Principles are well known at Court, and to his new-adopted Party, to whom he feigns himſelf *a Proſelyte*.

'Tis eaſier, I confeſs, to give account of this *Corruption of Taſte* in ſome *noble Youth* of a more ſumptuous gay Fancy; ſuppoſing him born truly *Great*, and of *honourable Deſcent*; with a *generous free Mind*, as well as *ample Fortune*. Even theſe *Circumſtances* themſelves may be the very Cauſes perhaps of his being thus enſnar'd. The Elegance of his Fancy in outward Things, may have made him overlook the Worth of *inward Character and Proportion*: And the Love of Grandeur and Magnificence, wrong turn'd, may have poſſeſs'd his Imagination over ſtrongly with ſuch Things as *Frontiſpieces*, *Parterres*, *Equipages*, *trim Varlets in party-colour'd Cloaths*, and others *in Gentlemen's Apparel*—— Magnanimous Exhibitions of *Honour* and *Generoſity!*—— 'In Town, a Palace 'and ſuitable Furniture! In the 'Country the ſame, with the Addition of ſuch Edifices and Gardens 'as were unknown to our Anceſtors, 'and are unnatural to ſuch a Climate as *Great Britain!*'

Mean while the Year runs on; but the Year's Income anſwers not its Expence. For 'Which of theſe 'Articles can be retrench'd? Which 'Way take up, after having thus ſet 'out?' A *Princely* Fancy has begot all this, and a *Princely* Slavery, and *Court* Dependence muſt maintain it. 'Farewel now that generous proud 'Spirit, which was wont to ſpeak 'only what it approv'd, commend 'only whom it thought worthy, and 'act only what it thought right! *Favourites* muſt be now obſerv'd, *little* 'Engines of Power attended on, and 'loathſomly careſs'd; an honeſt Man 'dreaded, and every free Tongue or 'Pen abhorr'd as dangerous and re'proachful.' For ſtill our Gentleman is become wholly proſtitute and ſhameleſs; till he is brought to laugh at *publick Virtue*, and the very Notion of *common Good*; till he has openly renounc'd all Principles of Honour and Honeſty, he muſt in good Policy avoid

avoid thoſe to whom he lies ſo much expos'd, and ſhun that Commerce and Familiarity which was once his chief Delight.

§. Concerning the Increaſe of *Popery*; in Anſwer to a late Speech-Maker.

A worthy Gentleman at *Salters-Hall*, among many other curious Things, told his liſt'ning Auditors that the Kingdom ſwarm'd with Miſſionaries. (See p. 65.) Now as 'tis not impoſſible, that this Declaration, (however groundleſs,) may, if it paſs uncontradicted, be receiv'd as Truth; I ſhall (ſays a Correſpondent of *Fog*) beſtow a Remark or two for the Uſe of the Speech-Maker and the Publick. —— This worthy Gentleman methinks choſe a wrong Place to make his Diſcovery in, and inſtead of *Salters*, ſhould have given in his Information at *Whitehall*. Again, I muſt tell this *Lynceus Philoſophus*, that it will be thought ſomewhat ſtrange, that Swarms of ſuch peſtilent Creatures ſhould be ſpread over the Kingdom, and yet paſs unobſerv'd, ſo as to eſcape the Notice of all Mayors, Juſtices of the Peace, and all other Civil Officers of the Nation. Another Thing I can't but obſerve, that this Story is ill turn'd, and ſeems to come into the World half a Century too late: About the Year 1640 this romantick Way of Talking was of admirable Uſe, was greedily liſtened to by the long-ear'd Rout, and by the Help thereof the Faction did many notable Feats, which we have Reaſon to remember to this Day. And truly between 1670, and 1680, the Belief of the ſame Legend did not a little contribute to the promoting a Deſign (at this Time well underſtood) that made the Faction a ſecond Time deſervedly memorable. At preſent I look on the Populace ſomewhat indiſpoſed to receive this Tale, and think it would be no eaſy Task to perſuade 'em now of Brigades of Horſe conceal'd under Ground, or of that moſt wondrous Effect of Gunpowder, the Blowing up the *Thames*, to drown the Inhabitants of our good Proteſtant City. But laying aſide Mirth, I ſhall not ſo much for the Information of our *Salters-Hall* Orator, as of the Publick, make a Tranſcript from a Writer in K. *Charles* the IId's Reign, not foreign to our preſent Purpoſe. Not long after the Earl of *Nottingham* had taken the Great Seal, a Murmuring began of the Strength and Growth of *Popery*; this was afterwards rais'd into an Outcry, and the Clamour grew ſtill louder and louder, till at laſt it reach'd the Royal Ears. K. *Charles* hereupon in 1676, gave a Command to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and towards the Cloſe of that Year the Archbiſhop gave Orders to the ſeveral Biſhops, and they to the reſpective Miniſters and Church-Wardens in the Province of *Canterbury*, to return an Account of all the *Papiſts* in their ſeveral Pariſhes, *viz.* ſuch Men and Women as were of an Age to communicate. I have, ſays my Author, the Return from the whole Province, which contains all *England* and *Wales*, except what belongs to four of the 25 Biſhopricks; the Number of the *Papiſts* return'd, was 11,870 Men and Women, old and Young: A Number which Mr. *Sm*— (a Gentleman well known in the City for his Exactneſs in Calculations) will aſſure Mr. *H*——*n* bears no Proportion to the vaſt Multitude of grown Perſons within the Province. 'Tis true, indeed, that the Popiſh Lords were then Lords of Parliament; a Privilege which King *Charles* afterwards took from them and; the Faction may, if they pleaſe, reckon that, and his Repeal of the Act *De Hæretico Comburendo*, as Inſtances of his encouraging Popery: I ſhall add, that beſides the Loſs of their Seats in Parliament, the little Strength they had in that Reign, has been for upwards of 40 Years gradually diminiſhing, and

and is now so inconsiderable as to raise not our Fear but Contempt.

London Journal, March 16. N° 768.

THE Business of this Paper (says *Osborne*) is to shew, That our *Modern Constitution* is infinitely better than the *Ancient Constitution*; and that *New England*, or *England* since the *Revolution*, is vastly preferable to *Old England*, take it in any Point of Time, from the *Saxons* down to that *glorious Period*.

The *Ancient Monarchy* of *England* was settled upon an *Over-balance of Lands*, vested in the *King*, the *Nobility*, and the *Church*. The *Noblemen* held their Lands (and so did the *Churchmen* too, after the *Norman* Conquest) upon Condition, that they should assist the King on all his Occasions with certain Quota's of Men, well armed and paid; and then these Noblemen let out their Lands to their Tenants, on Condition, they should always be ready to follow their respective Lords to the War, as often as the King had any Occasion for their Service; so that very *small, or no Rents*, were demanded by the Lord from his Tenants, because he had contracted for their *Personal Service*. Thus (according to our *Ancient* Constitution) the *People* of *England* were *absolute Slaves* to the King, the Barons, or the Church. The *King* was then the *great Landlord* of the People, who were bound by *their Tenures*, in Subordination to one another, to support his Crown and Dignity. But the Over-balance of Property being vested in the *Barons*, they were able to uphold the Grandeur of the King at home and abroad; and, at the same time be a *Shelter* and *Defence* to the Common People against the *King's Tyranny*, or any Tyranny but *their own*.

This *Ancient Foundation* was sapp'd and undermined by *Henry* VII. who (having seen the Crown of *England* disposed at the Pleasure of the Lords that had maintained a War against it near 400 Years) found out a Way to break a Power which had been so terrible to Kings; and that was, by changing the *Tenure of Lands* in such a manner, that the *Tenants* should be obliged only to *pay a Rent* instead of their *Personal Service* to their Landlords: And further, a Way was opened for the *Lords to alienate their Lands* from their Posterity; which was done, that they might be encouraged by an expensive Way of Living, to sell their Lands; and that the *Commons*, who lived thriftily, might be enabled to purchase them.

By these Means, at the End of *Henry* VIII's Reign (in whose Time a great Part of the *Church-Lands* were also sold to the People) the *Common People* of *England* had above *half*, or almost *Two Thirds* of the Lands of *England* in their own Possession, and the King, Lords and Church little more than *one third Part*; whereby the *Balance* was turned on the Side of the *Commons*, who were soon able to make War upon, and overturn *King*, *Lords* and *Church*, as appeared in the Reign of K. *Charles* I.

Thus it is manifest, that the *Ancient Foundation* of the *English* Monarchy was removed in the Reign of *Henry* VII. and its *Natural Strength* hath been decreasing ever since; for, at this Time, above *four Fifths* of the Lands of *England* are in the Hands of the *Commons*, as will appear by this Calculation. 'Tis allowed by all, who have considered the Matter, that if the *Lands* of *England* were *equally assessed*, the Land Tax, at two Shillings in the Pound, would amount to Two Millions; consequently, the Rents of the Lands of *England* amount to 20 Millions a Year. The *Lords*, if we reckon them worth 5000 *l.* a Year, one with another, do not possess above One Million a Year; and the *Church* not Two Millions a Year, taking in Bishopricks, Deaneries, Prebends, *&c.* and reckoning

oning the Parishes at above 100 *l.* a Year each.

If this Account is true, *the Commons* possess above *Seventeen-Twenty Parts* of the Land, besides their vast Wealth in Money, Stock, *&c.* So that *the Balance of Power* is greatly on their Side; for *Power* always follows *Property*. The Monarchy therefore cannot subsist, as of old, upon *its own Bottom*; nor can it be supported at all but by these two Things; *the real Power* of Disposing of Places, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical; and *a real Popularity*.

The Power of Disposing of Places will not *alone* preserve the Monarchy; for if the Government should ever attempt upon *the Liberties* of the People, and with or without Law *weaken* the *Security* of our *Properties*, it will find the *Power of the Commons* too hard for the *Monarchy* and all its *Dependents*. *Popularity* must, therefore, above all Things, be carefully studied and pursued by every King of *England*, who would have his Crown fit *easy* and *firm* upon his Head.

From these Considerations it appears, that by our *ancient Constitution* (which we are so often called upon to renew) *the Lands* of *England* were in the King, Barons, and Church, and that *the People* were all *Beggars and Slaves*; and by *the present* Constitution, the Lands, the Property, and consequently *the Power*, are in the Hands of the People; who, instead of being Beggars and Slaves, are become a Nation of *Rich Men* and *Freemen*.

But it seems, according to *our Antient* Constitution, we have a Right to *Annual Parliaments*, and we have *now* only *Septennial* ones; so that our Forefathers had the Advantage.

This, tho' asserted with so much *Pomp* and *Assurance*, is yet *absolutely false*. We were so far from having *Annual Parliaments*, that is, Parliaments *chosen every Year* by the *People*, either in the *Saxon* Times, or for a long Time after the Conquest, that we had *no Parliaments* at all in the *present Sense* of that Word; by which we mean, *a House of Commons*, distinct from the Lords, *Chosen by the People*.

The *Parliaments* of those Days were neither *chosen by the People*, nor *composed of the People*: The King, at certain Times, as *Christmas*, *Easter*, or *Whitsuntide*, sent for his *Tenants*; that is, those great Men, *Barons* and *Churchmen*, who held their Lands of him *in Capite*; and with them he consulted about National Affairs: I say, *the King* sent for them, or they sometimes came without sending for; but *the People* sent up no Members. Nor were they *the People* who came up; but Abbots, Priors, Bishops, Barons, and other *chief Tenants* of the King.

Craftsman, March 16. N° 402.

The Business of long and short Parliaments humourously considered.

SEPTENNIUS, in an ironical Strain, takes a View of the principal Arguments against *septennial Parliaments*, and in Behalf of *frequent Elections*.

In the first Place (says he) it is alledged that *Parliaments* originally consisted of but *one Session*; and that *two* or *three new Parliaments* were sometimes called within a *Year*. This is pompously styled our *ancient Constitution*. But granting this, hath not the judicious Mr. *Osborne* (or Mrs. *Osborne*, if you please) unanswerably proved, upon manifold Occasions, that *New England* is better than *Old England*, and that our *modern*, *polite Constitution* infinitely surpasses our *ancient*, *barbarous Constitution*?

Another Argument to the same Purpose is, that the Method of *proroguing Parliaments* is a Practice of modern Date, and was first introduced by *Henry* the VIIIth. I grant This too; and what then? It is well

Digitized by Google

known that the *Reformation* was begun under the *ſame Prince*; and yet, I believe, *theſe Writers* will not condemn our *Religion* on that Account. *Popery* was certainly a Part of our *ancient Conſtitution*, as well as *ſhort Parliaments*; and why might not *one* need Reformation, as well as the *other?*

The *two long Parliaments*, in the Reigns of *Charles* the Iſt and *Charles* the IId, never fail to be mentioned, on theſe Occaſions, by the *Advocates of frequent Elections*. *One*, ſay they, was attended with the total Overthrow of our Conſtitution, as well as the tragical Death of the King; and they add that the *other* brought Things almoſt to a *Criſis* again, after the *Reſtoration*. But I muſt put *theſe Gentlemen* in Mind that the true Art of reconciling *Parliaments* to the Temper of a *Court* was not diſcover'd in the Reign of *Charles* the Iſt; who miſcarried by the Application of harſh Remedies, where Lenitives might have prevailed. Indeed, his *Son* found out the Secret, in his Travels abroad, and made Uſe of it with pretty good Effect; but natural Habits are ſtubborn Things, and cannot be intirely ſubdued at once. This is the true Reaſon why the *long Parliament*, commonly called the *Penſionary Parliament*, in his Reign, began to boggle at laſt.

We are likewiſe told, that greater Things have been done by *ſhort Parliaments* than by *long ones*; upon which we are carried back to the muſty Reigns of the *Edwards* and the *Henrys*; but you are ſo modeſt as to allow that *Prerogative* prevailed to a very great Degree in thoſe Ages, and that the greateſt Part of the Lands of *England* being then in the Hands of the *Crown* and the *Nobles*, the *Commons* made but an inconſiderable Figure; ſo that no certain Concluſions can be drawn from the Tranſactions of thoſe Reigns. Let us therefore deſcend to Times within our own Memory, I mean ſince the *Revolution*, and ſee whether the greateſt national Points have been accompliſh'd under *triennial*, or *ſeptennial Parliaments*. I know it will be ſaid, in Behalf of the *former*, that the *Recoinage* of all our Money was compleated, by a *triennial Parliament*, whilſt we were engaged in a vigorous War with *France*, and even under a *new Government*, which was far from being ſettled. It may be added, that the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* was eſtabliſhed, and the laſt victorious War againſt *France* was carried on, under *triennial Parliaments*. But what are all theſe, in Compariſon to the mighty Things, done by *ſeptennial Parliaments?* Will any Body pretend to put the *Coinage* in Competition with the *South-Sea Scheme*, or the *Bank Contract?* I allow that the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* was a very conſiderable Point; but, with great Submiſſion, I leave it to be conſidered whether that Bleſſing could have been ſecured to us without *ſeptennial Parliaments*. It is true that the late Duke of *Marlborough* made a Shift to buſtle thro' a vigorous War, and obtain'd a Series of unparalleled Victories, by the Aſſiſtance of *triennial Parliaments*; but have not our *preſent excellent Miniſters* made a more glorious Figure in the *Cabinet*, than ever he did in the *Field?* Do not *their Treaties* greatly overbalance all *his Victories?* Biſhop *Burnet* calls the Treaty of *Ryſwick* an *honourable Peace*; but I will undertake to prove, from undoubted Authority, that the Treaty of *Hanover*, the Treaty of *Seville*, and the laſt Treaty of *Vienna* were not only *honourable*, but *wiſe*, *prudent and neceſſary*. As for *publick Credit*, it cannot be deny'd that the Foundation of the *ſinking Fund* was firſt laid under a *triennial Parliament*; but every Body knows, that the ſtrict and inviolable Application of it to the *Payment of our publick Debts* is entirely owing to the Virtue and Care of a *ſeptennial Parliament*.

Digitized by Google

ment. After all, it must be acknowledged (for I am resolved to preserve the utmost Impartiality) that the *last triennial Parliament* had the Honour of Atchieving two very great Points; I mean Passing the *Riot Act*, and *Continuing themselves.* To this I have the Mortification to add, that the late glorious *Excise-Scheme* had the hard Fate to miscarry, under a *septennial Parliament*; but, perhaps, that may be properly enough imputed, as some of my *Brother-Writers* have already observed, to a small Error of Judgment in *Timeing* the Bill.

Now as to the Tendency of *triennial* and *septennial Parliaments*: A proper Harmony between *King* and *Parliament* hath been always esteem'd the greatest Blessing, that can befal this Nation. Now this cannot be cultivated and brought to Perfection in so short a Term as *one*, or even *three Years.* It requires Time to discover the different Views, Inclinations and Circumstances of so large a Body of Gentlemen, who come from distant Parts of the Kingdom, and are apt to look shy upon one another, like new Acquaintance, at their first Meeting. *Parliaments* therefore, like *Wine*, are the better for being kept, and improve on our Hands.

But there is still a stronger Reason against *short Parliaments*; for they not only tend to the Exclusion of *Men in Office*, and filling the House with *Country Gentlmen* and *Foxhunters*, who know nothing of Business; but will even produce a *Rotation* amongst these; so that in a little Time no Gentleman will be sure of becoming a *perpetual Senator*, unless he happens to be absolute Master of some *little Borough*, or a *large Property in Land*, and will make it his Business to study the Interests of the People.

The *Friends of the Government* ought likewise to remember that *triennial Parliaments* were the Offspring of the *Tories*, and that the *Whigs* had the Credit of substituting *septennial ones* in their Room. Nothing therefore being more tender than the Honour of *Parties*, what will the World say, if the *Whigs* should undo their own Work, and lick up the Spittle of the *Tories?*

But whatever Reasons there may be for restoring *triennial*, or even *annual Parliaments*, the Attempt is certainly very unseasonable at this Time, when an *Election* is drawing so near, and several Gentlemen have been at so much Cost, as well as Trouble, for two or three Years past, in gaining over Corporations to their Interest.

Lastly, and above all, I must desire the Electors of *Great Britain* to take Notice that this Design of restoring *triennial Parliaments* is projected by the very same Persons, who lately ty'd up their Hands by an *Act against Bribery and Corruption*; from whence it is plain that *frequent Elections* are not intended for their Benefit. They ought therefore (as some of the ingenious *Couranteers* have already observ'd) to shew a just Indignation against the Promoters of an *Act*, which prohibits a poor Man from selling his *Vote* to buy a little *Liquor*, and obliges him to maintain his Family by what is called *honest Labour*, and the *Sweat of his Brows.*

§. In this *Craftsman* appear'd also the following remarkable Paragraph.

On *Monday* last one *Robert Fund*, commonly called *Rob. Fund*, who keeps a publick House in *Westminster*, laid violent Hands on his *favorite Child*, as he used to call it, though it is well known that he kidnapt it away, when very young from its *true Parent*, and being an *hopeful, promising Infant*, brought it up as *his own*, and always pretended a great Fondness for it; but several of the

Neighbours having twitted him in the Teeth with so ridiculous an Affectation, he hath used the *poor Child* very cruelly ever since, by Pinching and Kicking it about the House at his Pleasure; particularly about a Year ago, when he gave it a violent Blow on the Stomach, which it hath never recovered; but on *Monday* last, about 3 a-Clock in the Afternoon, he work'd himself up to such a Pitch of Barbarity, that having strip'd the Child stark naked before an Houseful of Company, he beat it in so terrible a Manner, that he left it for dead on the Floor. It now lies in a miserable, languishing Condition, and nobody expects its Life above a Week longer. In the mean Time, we do not hear that the *inhuman Wretch* is yet taken up, or even absconds, but seems resolved to brazen it out, and bid Defiance to the Law. But we hope that his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*, who have distinguished themselves so eminently against *other Malefactors*, will take this Affair into Consideration, at their next Meeting at *Hicks's-Hall*, and not suffer so *bold an Offender* to escape the Punishment due to his Crimes.

Weekly Register, March 16. N° 210.

Continuation of the Review of the publick Buildings, &c. (See p. 75.)

GRAY's-*INN* is a confus'd Heap of ugly Buildings that have neither Order, Regularity, or Connection, and yet the Ground they stand on was capable of all: They might have had a fine, open Front to the Street, and another to the Gardens, and that too with as little Expence. The Gardens are certainly an Advantage to the Students there, and a Convenience to the Town in general; and, if they have not many Beauties to entertain you, they have few Absurdities to disgust you: They might, indeed, be made much better than they are, by keeping the Vistas full of Trees, the Walks smooth, and the Borders even. The Mount, and Summer-House on the Top of it, might be made quite delightful; and, if the two Portico's at the Ends of the Terrass, had been in Taste, they would have given an Air of Magnificence, which now is much wanting.

Bedford-Row is one of the most noble Streets *London* has to boast of, and yet not one House in it deserves the least Attention: But if the House, which projects into the Middle of the Street, and spoils the Beauty of the whole Vista, were levell'd, we should admire the Grandeur and Length of the Whole.

Ormond-Street is another Place of Pleasure, and that Side of it next the Fields, is one of the most charming Situations about Town.

Powis-House is a Building of much Beauty and Elegance; the lower Part of it, in particular, has a good Claim to Applause; but then the *Attick* Story is monstrous, out of Proportion, and no Way a-Kin to Taste.

Queen's-Square is an Area of a peculiar Kind, being left open on one Side, for the Sake of the beautiful Landscape, which is form'd by the Hills of *Highgate* and *Hampstead*, together with the adjacent Fields; a Delicacy which deserves some Approbation.

Southampton-Row is a Range of Buildings, which seems to have been built only for the Sake of the Prospect before it; and, for such who prefer no Conveniency to that, no Situation can be more happy.

Bloomsbury-Square is remarkable for nothing but its being a Place capable of great Improvements: There is not one tolerable House in it, and the Area, in the Middle, is almost as much neglected as the Buildings. The Ground, on which the Duke of *Bedford*'s House now stands, is beyond Dispute, one of the finest Situations

Digitized by Google

tuations in *Europe* for a Palace, and I am not a little griev'd to ſee it ſo wretchedly miſemploy'd.

The New Church of St. *George, Bloomſbury*, is built all of Stone, is adorn'd with a pompous Portico, can boaſt many other Decorations, has been ſtinted in no Expence, and yet, upon the Whole, is ridiculous and abſurd even to a Proverb. The Reaſon is this, the Builder miſtook Whim for Genius, and Ornament for Taſte: Then, the execrable Conceit of ſetting up the King on the Top of the Steeple, excites nothing but Laughter in the Ignorant, and Contempt in the Judge. In ſhort, 'tis a laſting Reflection on the Fame of the Architect, and the Underſtanding of thoſe that employ'd him.

Mountague-Houſe has been long, but very ridiculouſly eſteem'd one of the moſt beautiful Buildings about Town: I muſt own 'tis grand and expenſive, will admit of very noble Ranges of Apartments within, and fully anſwers all the Dignity of a *Britiſh* Nobleman of the firſt Rank: But, the Entrance into the Court-Yard is mean and *Gothique*; more like the Portal of a Monaſtery than the Gate of a Palace; and the Body of the Houſe has no other Recommendation than merely its Bulk, and the Quantity of Space it fills.

The new Church of St. *Giles*'s is one of the moſt ſimple and elegant of the modern Structures: It is rais'd at very little Expence, has very few Ornaments, and little beſide the Propriety of its Parts, and the Harmony of the Whole, to challenge Applauſe: Yet ſtill it pleaſes, and juſtly too; the Eaſt End is both plain and majeſtick, and there is nothing in the Weſt to object to but the Smallneſs of the Doors, and the Poverty of Appearance that muſt neceſſarily follow. The Steeple is light, airy, and genteel, argues a good deal of Genius in the Architect, and looks very well both in Compariſon with the Body of the Church, and when 'tis conſider'd as a Building by itſelf, in a diſtant Proſpect.

Fog's Journal, March 23. N° 281.

IN Reading over the 2d Part of Bp. *Burnet*'s Hiſtory, nothing affected me more (ſays this Writer) than that moſt excellent Advice, he has left for the Conduct of Biſhops, his Succeſſors; he ſhews how eaſy it is for theſe Gentlemen to inſpire the People with a Veneration for their Order, and Reſpect for their Perſons; and if we ſee our preſent Bench treated and talked of, with ſuch a peculiar Regard and Eſteem, as were never ſhewn to any of their Predeceſſors, we have Reaſon to think it muſt be owing to their acting and living conformable to thoſe excellent Rules laid down by our Author; which are as follows.

I Now turn to my Brethren and Succeſſors in the Epiſcopal Order. You are they, in whoſe Hands the Government of the Church is put; in ſome Reſpects it is believed to be wholly in you, tho' I have felt it, that your Power is ſo limited, that you can do little. Exemptions (a ſcandalous Remnant of Popery) take a great Part of your Dioceſs out of your Hands. This I have often wonder'd at, that ſome who plead that the Government of the Church is ſettled by Divine Authority in the Biſhops, can yet by Virtue of *Papal* Bulls, confirm'd by an unhappy Clauſe in an Act of Parliament, exerciſe Epiſcopal Juriſdiction. Archdeacons Viſitations were an Invention of later Ages, in which the Biſhops neglecting their Duty, caſt a great Part of their Care upon them; now their Viſitations are only for Form and Fees; and they are a Charge on the Clergy; ſo when this Matter is well looked into, I hope Archdeacons with many other Burdens that lay heavy on the Cler-

Digitized by Google

Clergy, shall be taken away. All the various Instruments upon which heavy Fees must be rais'd, were the Infamous Contrivances of the Canonists, and can never be maintain'd when well examin'd. I say nothing to you of your Lives, I hope you are, and shall ever be shining Lights. I wish the Pomp of Living, and the Keeping high Tables cou'd be quite taken away. It is a great Charge, and no very decent one; a great Devourer of Time. It lets in much promiscuous Company, and much vain Discourse upon you; even Civility may carry you too far in a Freedom and Familiarity, that will make you look too like the rest of the World— I hope this is a Burden to you, it was indeed one of the greatest Burdens of my Life, to see so much Time lost, to hear so much idle Talk, and to live in a luxurious Waste of that, which might have been much better bestow'd—- I had not Strength enough to break thro' that, which Custom has imposed on those provided with plentiful Bishopricks. I pray God to help you to find out a decent Way of laying this down.

The Wives and Children of Bishops ought to be exemplary in their Apparel, and in their whole Deportment, remembring that no Part of the Bishops Honours belongs to them; the Wife of a Bishop ought to visit the Widow and the Fatherless, and by a grave Authority instruct and admonish, as well as oblige, and favour the rest of the Clergy.

The Children of Bishops ought to be well instructed and managed with all Gravity. Bishops ought not to press them beyond their Inclination to take Orders, for this looks as if they wou'd thrust them, how unfit, or unwilling soever, into such Preferment as they can give or procure for them. On the contrary, tho' their Children shou'd desire to go into Orders, they ought not to suffer it, unless they see in them a good Mind, and sincere Intentions, with the other necessary Qualifications, in which they cannot be deceiv'd, unless they have a Mind to deceive themselves: It is a betraying their Trust, and that worst sort of Simony, to provide Children with great Dignities and Benefices, only as an Estate to be given them, without a due Regard to their Capacities and Tempers. Ordinations are the only Part of the Episcopal Function, on which the Law has had no Restraint; so this ought to be heavy on your Thoughts.

Ordination Weeks were always dreadful Things to me, when I remembred these Words, *Lay Hands suddenly on no Man, be not Partaker of other Men's Sins, keep thyself pure.* It is true, those that came to me were generally well prepared as to their Studies, and they brought Testimonials and Titles, which is all that in our present Constitution can be demanded. I never put over the examining them to my Chaplains, I did that always myself, and examin'd them chiefly on the Proofs of reveal'd Religion, and the Terms of Salvation and the new Covenant thro' *Christ*; but my principal Care was to awaken their Consciences, to make them consider whether they had a Motion of the Holy Ghost, calling them to the Function, and to make them apprehend, what belong'd both to a Spiritual Life, and to the Pastoral Care. On these Subjects I spoke much and often to every one of them apart, and sometimes to them all together, besides the publick Examination of them with my Chapter.

This was all I cou'd do; but alas! How defective is this! And it is well known how easy the Clergy are in signing Testimonials; that which I here propose is, that every Man who intends to be ordain'd should be requir'd to come, and acquaint the Bishop with it a Year before; that so he may then talk to his Conscience, and give him good Directions, both as

Digitized by Google

as to his Studies, and to the Courſe of his Life and Devotion, and that he may recommend him to the Care and Inſpection of the beſt Clergymen, that he knows in the Neighbourhood where he lives; that ſo he may have from him, by ſome other Convey- A ance than the Perſon concern'd, ſuch an Account of him as he may rely on. This is all that can be propos'd, till our Univerſities are put in a better Method, or till Seminaries can be rais'd for maintaining a Number of Perſons, duly prepared for Holy Or- B ders.

As to the Labours of a Biſhop, they ought to think themſelves obliged to preach, as much as their Health and Age can admit of; this the Form of ordaining Biſhops ſets before them, together with the Senſe C of the Church in all Ages; the Complaint of the beſt Men in the worſt Ages ſhews how much the Sloth and Lazineſs of Biſhops will be cried out on, and how acceptable the Labours of preaching Biſhops have always been; the People run to hear them, D and hearken to their Sermons with more than ordinary Attention: You will find great Comforts in your Labours this Way, and you will ſee the Fruits of them— the diſcreet Conduct of your Clergy is to be your E chief Care— keep not at too great a Diſtance, nor yet let them grow too familiar— a Biſhop's Diſcourſe ſhould be well ſeaſon'd, turn'd chiefly on good Subjects, Inſtructions on Matters of Religion, and the Paſtoral Cares; and the more diverting ones F ought to be Matters of Learning, Criticiſm, and Hiſtory — it is in the Power of a Biſhop to let no Man deſpiſe him.

A grave but ſweet Deportment, and a Holy Converſation, will command a general Reſpect; and as for G ſome hot and froward Spirits, the leſs they are meddled with, they will be the leſs able to do Miſchief— they delight in Oppoſition, which they think will make them the more conſiderable— I have had Experience this Way, nothing mortifies them ſo much as Neglect — the more abſtracted Biſhops live (from the World, from Courts, from Cabals, and from Parties) they will have the more Quiet within themſelves, their Thoughts will be free, and leſs entangled, and they will in Concluſion be more reſpected by all, eſpecially if an Integrity and a juſt Freedom appear among them in the Houſe of Lords, *where they will be much obſerv'd*, and Judgments will be made of them there, that will follow them Home to their Dioceſes.

Nothing will alienate the Nation more from them than their *becoming Tools to a Court, and giving up the Liberties of their Country, and advancing arbitrary Deſigns.* Nothing will work more effectually on the Diſſenters, than a Courſe of Moderation towards them; this will diſarm their Paſſions, and when that is done, they may be better dealt with in Point of Reaſon— all Care ought to be taken to ſtifle new Controverſies in their Birth, to check new Opinions, and vain Curioſities.

Upon the whole Matter, Biſhops ought to conſider, that the Honour given them, and the Revenues belonging to them, are ſuch Rewards for former Services, and ſuch Encouragements to go on to more Labour and Diligence, as ought to be improved as ſo many Helps and Advantages for carrying on the Work of the Goſpel, and their heavenly Father's Buſineſs; they ought to meditate on thoſe Things, and be wholly in them, ſo that their Profiting may appear to all; *they ought to preach in Seaſon, and out of Seaſon, to exhort, admoniſh and rebuke with all Authority.*

But if they abandon themſelves to Sloth and Idleneſs— if they neglect their proper Function, and follow a ſecular, a vain and luxurious Courſe of

of Life— if they are not content with educating their Children well, and with ſuch a Competency as may ſet them afloat in the World, think of building up their own Houſes, and raiſing up great Eſtates, they will put the World on many unacceptable Enquiries — Wherefore is this Waſte made? — Why are theſe Revenues continued to Men, who make ſuch an ill Uſe of them? And why is an Order kept up that does the Church ſo little Good, and gives it ſo much Scandal? The Violences of Achbiſhop *Laud*, and his Promoting arbitrary Power, ruin'd him and the Church both— a *Return of the like Practices will bring with it the like dreadful Conſequences*— the Labours and the Learning, the Moderation and good Lives of the Biſhops of this Age have chang'd the Nation much with relation to them, and have poſſeſs'd them of a general Eſteem; ſome fiery Spirits excepted, who hate and revile them for that which is their true Glory— I hope another Age may carry this yet much farther, that ſo they may be univerſally looked on, as the true and tender-hearted Fathers of the Church.

Our Author goes on with ſome other Things that concern the Church; his Obſervation concerning Pluralities and Non-Reſidence has ſomething worthy of Notice, and which I cannot forbear quoting; and I do it the more becauſe every Body knows, it does not touch any of our preſent dignified Clergy.

I do not enter (ſays he) into the ſcandalous Practice of Non-Reſidence, and Pluralities, which are ſhelter'd by ſo many Colours of Law among us, whereas the Church of *Rome*, from whence we had that and many other Abuſes, has freed herſelf from this, under which we ſtill labour, to our great and juſt Reproach— This is ſo ſhameful a Profanation of holy Things, that it ought to be treated with Deteſtation and Horror— Do ſuch Men think on the Vows they made at their Ordination— on the Rules in the Scriptures, or the Nature of their Function, or that it is a Care of Souls?— How long, how long ſhall this be the peculiar Diſgrace of our Church, which, for ought I know, is the only Church in the World that tolerates it?— I muſt add, that I do not reckon the Holding poor Livings that lie contiguous, a Plurality, where both are look'd after, and both afford only a competent Maintenance.

Craftſman, March 23. N° 405.

Of Screening.

A *Screen* litterally ſignifies a certain Piece of Mechaniſm to defend us from the Inclemency of the Weather, either Heat, or Cold, Wind, or Rain. But a *Screen*, in the metaphorical Senſe, imports any Device or Contrivance, to protect Men from the Fury of their Enemies, or the Purſuit of Juſtice.

The *Romans* had a Goddeſs, called *Laverna*, whoſe peculiar Province it was to *ſcreen* thoſe, who lived by Fraud and Rapine. *Horace* introduces a Man making his Addreſſes privately to her in the following Lines;

——*Pulchra Laverna,*
Da mihi fallere; da juſto, ſanctoque videri;
Noctem peccatis, & fraudibus objice nubem.

That is, *grant me*, Laverna, *a Genius for Tricking, and an outward Appearance of Probity and Conſcience; let my Crimes be hid in Darkneſs, and caſt a Cloud over all my Rogueries.* I have often amuſed myſelf with reflecting what a prodigious Number of Votaries *this Goddeſs* muſt have had in the Declenſion of the *Roman* Commonwealth, and under moſt of the Emperors. Methinks, I ſee *Sejanus* on his Knees, imploring her Protection and Aſſiſtance to conceal his Depredations from the Publick.

Screening is abſolutely neceſſary, when *publick Corruptions grow prevalent*; and in whom can this great Privilege be ſo properly repoſed as in *One*, who hath Power to exert it? A *Prime-Miniſter* is certainly the beſt Judge, who are fit Objects of *Favour*; and if a Man, who hath done him eminent Service, ſhould happen to be detected in any *little Irregularities*, or *Breach of Truſt*, and is violently purſued with the Cry of Juſtice, it is certainly his Intereſt, as well as his Duty, to ſtem the Torrent of popular Reſentment; eſpecially, if it ſhould be his own Fate to lie under general Hatred and Suſpicion; for *publick Enquiries* are Things of a very encroaching Nature, and when once ſet on Foot, nobody knows

Digitized by Google

knows how far they may go, or where they will end. It therefore behoves all those, who desire to conceal the *Mysteries of State* from vulgar Eyes, to crush such an inquisitive Spirit, as soon as it appears, or to weary it out, like a troublesome Gallant, by continued Rebuffs and Denials.

But, tho' I contend so strenuously for a *screening Power* to be lodg'd in *Ministers*, I would have it exerted only on great Occasions, where their own Interest is immediately concern'd, or the Enquiry naturally tends to some Discoveries, which affect their general Scheme of Management, and the Persons engaged in it; for if such a *dictatorial Power* should be prostituted to the Service of every *little dirty Fellow*, who hath just Cunning enough to cheat one of the *Companies*, or to play a knavish Trick in *Exchange Alley*, it will sink into Contempt, and *Gentlemen of Figure* will be ashamed of its Protection. They expect some Discrimination from such *mean Rogues*, and have a Right to be *screen'd* according to their Quality. Yet *some Ministers* have been so weak as to catch at every Body, who stood in need of their Assistance, without any Regard to his Birth, or Station; and have endeavoured to raise up a *Party*, like the first Founders of *Rome*, by opening an *Asylum* for Robbers and Outlaws of all Kinds. I call this weak; because it hath been observ'd that these *all-screening Ministers* commonly overshoot their Mark; and I cannot help thinking that Men, who have long enjoy'd the Power of diverting publick Justice from others, make but a silly Figure, when they come to want a *Screen* themselves. I know very well that *such Men* have many Advantages above *ordinary Delinquents*, and are able to struggle very hard before they fall. As soon as they perceive a Storm rising, they generally throw out a *Tub*, to divert the Whale, and have sometimes succeeded in it; but this Stratagem will not serve their Purpose long; and for my Part, I never saw a *Minister* making Use of it, without thinking of Sir *John Falstaff*, who endeavours to hide himself from my *Lord Chief Justice*, by thrusting a *little Page* before him. Their next Recourse is to *Corruption*, which they have formerly employ'd to so much Advantage, that they think it an infallible Expedient, and have sometimes had the Insolence to attempt even *Parliaments* themselves. They have likewise some Dependence on the Support of a *standing Army*, and are apt to flatter themselves that the Hopes of Preferment, or the Fear of Dismission, will bind Men of the Sword fast to their Interest; especially when they have taught them, by some notable Examples, what is the Consequence of disobeying Command. But if all these strong Holds should happen to fail, they have one Resort still left, by skulking behind the *Throne*, and passing their *Master* in the Front of the Battle.

I shall conclude with observing that *Acts of Grace*, in most Reigns, have been nothing but *Court-Screens*; for if we examine them with Attention, it will be found that *Ministers* have generally taken Care to comprehend themselves in the fullest Terms, and to except those, who have given them any Disturbance. Whether *such* a partial Distribution of Indemnity can be properly call'd an *Act of Grace*, which seems to include some Benefit to the People, let others determine; but I am sure nobody can deny that it is a *Screen*.

Weekly Miscellany, March 23. N° 67.

Conclusion of the Case of Abraham, *&c.*

(See p. 123.)

IN this *last* Letter, I shall enquire, whether *Abraham* might not have reasonable Satisfaction that the Command came from *God*.

Will these Infidels be so hardy as to assert that *God cannot* make a *Revelation* of his Will to his Creatures, attested with sufficient Evidence? No Man that believes the *Being* of a *God* can deny him the same Power which he has communicated to us his Creatures. If *Men* of the lowest Capacity can communicate their Thoughts to one another, is *God*, who made our Minds, and gave us our Faculties, incapable of applying himself to us in such a Manner as to give us *reasonable* Satisfaction that it is *he* who speaks to us, and not any Delusion from the Workings of *Imagination*? Now then let us see what Reason we have, from the *Scriptural* Account of *Abraham*, to believe that *God* did actually reveal himself to him, and command him to offer up his Son; and what Reason *Abraham* had to believe that the Command came from *God*.

We may see by the History of God's Appearances to *Abraham*, how *often*, how *familiarly*, how *miraculously*, *God* had converse with him; how constantly he had been with him in all his Distresses, to support him; in all Dangers, to protect him; what Blessings he promised, and, according to his Promises, conferred on him, his Family, and his Friends; what Curses he inflicted on his Enemies for his Sake; how many *Miracles* he had wrought for the Support, and Confirmation of his *Faith*; in particular, that great and blessed Miracle, by which he made the *barren* and *dead* Womb of *Sarah fruitful*.

After all these Manifestations of himself, and his Providence to *Abraham*, he commands him to offer up *Isaac*. And will Mr. *Cobb* pretend, that *Abraham* had not by this Time sufficient Reason to believe that this Command came from *God*? *Before*, he had received *nine* Revelations; two by *Vision*; two by *Miracle*; two under some *sensible Appearance*;

T

pearance; and three in some Manner not explained.

But I am obliged to take Notice of an Objection of Mr. *Chubb*'s; at *p.* 41. he says, *Supposing that Abraham received his Inspiration, in the present Case, in the same Way in which he had received several divine Revelations before; and supposing this Revelation had been backed with a Miracle, or Miracles, in like Manner as the former divine Revelations had been confirmed or proved to him to be such: In this Case, only there would have been a full and rational Foundation for him to conclude that the Command was Divine.* I Answer; *Admitting this to be the Case, then I think that* Abraham *would have been* more liable *to be deluded or imposed upon, than otherwise he would have been. But it would by no Means* justify *in Argument, or render such a Conclusion* rational, viz. *That the aforesaid Commandment was Divine. For, Supposing that* Abraham *had before received divine Revelations in or by* Dreams *a hundred Times; yet surely it will not follow by a just Consequence, that he could not be* misled *by* Dreaming; *but, on the contrary, he be the more so much the more in* Danger *of being* deluded. *In this Way, his receiving* frequently *divine Revelations by Dreams, might render him the less upon his Guard; and he may it hereby be more easily led to think, that* every Dream *was a* divine Revelation. *The Case is the same in any other Way in which he might receive his Informations: His not being imposed upon in many Instances, is not a good Argument to prove that he was not, or could not be imposed upon in the same Way in* one; *because the latter will not follow by a just Consequence from the former.*

I hope the Reader will not be so unreasonable as to expect a *Reply* to Mr. *Chubb*. Need I take Pains to prove that a Man is not the more likely to be *mistaken* in the Nature of a Thing, the *better* he is *acquainted* with it? Or need I labour to prove that, on the contrary, the *better* he is *acquainted* with it, the *less* likely he is to be *mistaken*? Need I *distinguish* between a *common Dream*, and a Dream, when it signifies a *particular Manner of divine Revelation*, which *God* is obliged to *distinguish* from *common* Dreams, as he expects Obedience to such Inspirations? Or need I shew, that because a Man may *incautiously* entangle himself in an Affair that is very *agreeable* to him, therefore he would be *too forward* to venture upon an Action the most *shocking* to human Nature? Surely, if ever he hesitated, and examined strictly, it must be here; for which Purpose, *God* gave him three Days Time to consider of it; for it was *three* Days Journey to the Place where he was commanded to offer up *Isaac*; and accordingly, the Apostle says, that he did it, *Reasoning* or *arguing* with himself.

Universal Spectator, March 23. N° 285.

Of considering the End of our Actions.

AFTER some Reflections on the common Weakness of Mankind, in desiring to live *long*, rather than *well*; this Writer proceeds thus:

A It is from the Principles of Virtue and Religion only, that Mankind can be chearful in possessing Life and easy in the Resignation of it. These Principles will lead every Person into a Consideration of his Actions and make Life while it lasts to be more uniform and consistent; and the considering the *End* of our Actions will teach us what to chuse, or what to avoid, as it favours or opposes our Pursuit of Virtue.

B I shall add to this Advice of *considering the End of our Actions*, a pleasing Story from the *Turkish Tales*, which may convey a moral Truth in a stronger Manner to the Mind, than may be done by dry Arguments and Reasoning.

C 'A certain Cham of *Tartary* going a Progress with his Nobles, was met on the Way by a Dervise, who cry'd with a loud Voice, *---Whoever will give me a hundred Pieces of Gold, I'll give him a Piece of Advice*; The Cham hid a Curiosity to know what he meant, and order'd him the Sum; the Dervise said, *Begin nothing of which thou hast not well consider'd the End.*

D The Courtiers, upon hearing this plain Sentence, smil'd, and said with a Sneer, the Dervise was well paid for his Maxim. The King reprov'd them, and was so well satisfy'd with the Answer, that at his Return he order'd the Words to be written in Letters of Gold in several Places of his Palace, and engrav'd on all his Plate. Not long after, in a Conspiracy, the King's Surgeon was bribed to

E kill the King with a poison'd Lancet at the Time he let him Blood. One Day when the King's Arm was bound, the fatal Lancet in the Surgeon's Hand, and he just going to prick his Master, he read on the Basin,---*Be in no Hurry of which thou hast not well consider'd the End.*---He immediately started, and let the Lancet fall out of his Hand: The King observ'd his Confusion, and enquir'd the Reason: The Surgeon fell prostrate on his Face,

F confess'd the whole Affair, and was pardon'd; and the Conspirators died. The Cham order'd Search to be made for the Dervise, and turning to those Courtiers who heard the Advice with Contempt, told them, *That Council could not be too much valued, which had saved a King's Life.*

G

Weekly Register, March 23. N° 211.

Continuation of the former. (See p. 132.)

THE Buildings round *Soho-Square* are not, indeed, scandalous, but they have not

Digitized by Google

not the least Pretensions to Taste or Order: It has beside, a little, contemptible Garden in the Middle of the Area, and a worse Statue, in pewter, in the Middle of that. My Lord *Bateman*'s House, on the South Side, is built at a good deal of Expence; but there is nothing very shining in any Part of it, and if the lower Order could boast of Beauties ever so exquisite, the upper is so *Gothique* and absurd, that it would destroy them all.

Great Marlborough-Street is esteem'd one of the finest in *Europe*; but, I think it can be on no other Account but its Length and Breath; the Buildings on each Side, being trifling and inconsiderable, and the Vista ended neither Way with any Thing great or extraordinary.

The Duke of *Queensborough*'s House is evidently in the Stile of *Inigo Jones*, and not at all unworthy the School of that great Master; but tis badly situated, overagainst a dead Wall, and in a Lane unworthy of so grand a Building.

The first 4 Houses, opposite to the D. of *Queensborough*'s Stable-Gate, are in the finest Taste, of any common Buildings we can see any where; and I would recommend this Row, as a Sample of the most perfect Kind for our modern Architects to follow.

General *Wade*'s House, in the next Street parallel to this, is a Structure, which, tho' small, and little taken Notice of, is one of the best Things among the new Buildings: 'Tis the only Fabrick in Miniature I ever saw, where Decorations were perfectly proportioned to the Space they were to fill, and did not, by their Multiplicity, or some other Mistake, incumber the Whole.

There is nothing in the whole prodigious Length of the two *Bond-Streets*, or in any of the adjacent Places, that has any Thing worth our Attention: Several, little, wretched Attempts there are at Finery in Building, but they are even too inconsiderable for Censure.

There is something particular in the Manner of *George-Street*, which deserves our Attention, it being laid out so considerably wider at the upper End towards *Hanover-Square*, that it quite reverses the Perspective, and shews the End of the Vista broader than the Beginning; which was calculated to give a nobler View of the Square itself at the Entrance, and a better Prospect down the Street from the other Side. The West Side of *Hanover-Square* is uniform, argues a very tolerable Taste in the Architect, and deserves much Approbation; but all the rest are intolerable, and deserve no Attention at all.

I must own this, however, that the View down *George-Street* from the upper Side of the Square, is one of the most entertaining in the whole City; the Sides of the Square, the Area in the Middle, the Breaks of Building that form the Entrance of the Vista, the Vista itself, but above all, the beautiful Projection of the Portico of St. *George*'s Church, are all Circumstances that unite in Beauty, and make the Scene perfect.

The Church of St. *George*'s is, at least, one of the most elegant in *London*: The Portico is stately, and august, the Steeple handsome; and well proportion'd, and the North and East Prospects well worth a sincere Approbation: But even this Structure is no where to be seen, but in Profile, tho' situated in the very Centre of the Vista that leads to *Grosvenor-Square*, and were it not for two or three intervening Houses, would be seen in the noblest Point of Light in the World.

We must now cross the Road to *Oxford* or *Cavendish-Square*; I am uncertain by which of those Names 'tis most properly distinguish'd; and these we shall see the Folly of attempting great Things, before we are sure we can accomplish little ones. Here it is the modern Plague of Building was first stay'd; and I think the rude unfinish'd Figure of this Project should deter others from a like Infatuation.

The House of the late Lord *Bingley*, on the West Side of the Square, is one of the most singular Pieces of Architecture about Town; in my Opinion 'tis rather like a Convent than the Residence of a Man of Quality, and seems more a Copy of some of *Poussin*'s Landscape-Ornaments, than a Design to imitate any of the genuine Beauties of Building.

Craftsman, March 23. N° 222.

Of impressing Men for the Sea-Service, and how encouraging our Fishing may prevent it.

MEANWHILE proposes to consider the Value and Consequence of the Thing, as it may relate to the Increase of our Seamen; to the employing of our Poor; and to the Influence it ought to have in the Balance of Trade. The first of these Considerations (says he) is the more seasonable at present, in that we are Fitting out a large Fleet, giving high Premiums to induce Men to enter voluntarily into the Service, and issuing Impress Warrants to compel them; which plainly shows a Difficulty of getting Sailors, and consequently the Necessity of some Means for the Increase of them. Without Entering into the Question, whether Pressing be legal, which I have heard some Gentlemen of the Law doubt of, because, altho', by the primary Laws of Government, every one is bound to serve the Society of which he is a Member, the Equity of the Law seems to direct, that this Duty should not be imposed upon one Set of Men only, but that all in their Turn are equally bound to perform it. Vagrants, it is true,

Digitized by Google

can be put to Labour by the Law; and such therefore may be justly seized upon for the public Service: But how far it can be justified to impress any Man of established Residence and Business out of his Turn, when it is not his Lot by Rotation, is a Question into which I shall not at present enquire. But be that as it will, we may affirm, that nothing but Necessity would induce the Government to take such a Method, considering its hurtful Consequences to the Nation. I myself know some Instances, where Freights have risen on this Occasion to double their usual Rate; and where the whole Crews belonging to some Ships have been locked up, and kept idle these three Weeks past to avoid the Impress. When the Merchant pays double Freight, he proceeds to a foreign Market with great Disadvantage, in Comparison with the like Commodities from other Countries; and when a Ship is stopt by being deprived of her Men, the Market is often lost, and the Goods sometimes spoiled, which is both a private and national Loss. Nay, the Idleness alone, in which great Numbers are kept to avoid being imprest, such Constraint being disagreeable to human Nature, and more especially to an *Englishman*, is such a Loss to the Nation, as well as Injury to the Individuals, that all Means ought to be embraced to prevent it.

But besides the Prejudice above-mentioned, this Practice has other Inconveniencies. Our naval Force is our natural and chief Strength, that which both secures us at home, and gives us Weight in the Scale of the Powers of *Europe*. Our Ships without Men are useless Hulks; and our Safety or Influence with respect to our Neighbours, will be in Proportion to the Ease or Difficulty with which we can Man our Fleet. If our Neighbours find us always obliged to have Recourse to Pressing; and even in that Way, but slowly and with Difficulty able to procure a sufficient Number; they will be ready to conclude, that either we have but few Sea-men, or that they are very averse to the public Service. And if they join to this, the Loss we always sustain by this Method, considering how much we depend upon our Trade, they may be apt to think of us in such a Way, as commonly prompts People to be presumptuous and insolent. Wherefore it behoves us to countenance and encourage all Means, by which we may maintain our naval Force, without Loss to ourselves, distressing the Subjects, or giving Occasion to such disadvantageous Opinions of us.

That the Fishing upon our own Coasts, if properly extended, would greatly conduce to the Remedying of these Evils, I think is evident. For the great Quantity of Cod and Herrings, consumed in *Germany* and all over the East Countries; besides what are consumed in *France*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, the *Canaries*, and *West-Indies*; the most of which are caught upon our Coasts, tho' greatly to our Shame, not by ourselves; as also what might be profitably consumed at home; is a clear Evidence of the great Number of Sea-men it would employ and train up. And as is observable in the few Fishing Villages which exist at present upon our Coasts, that the Children are more numerous there than in other Places; if these were extended all over our Coasts, for which there is Encouragement, and might be Employment, as these Children are early accustomed to the Sea-Service, our Sea-fareing People would soon become so numerous, that there could be no Difficulty to supply the royal Navy, without those Interruptions, and that Damage to Trade, which always ensue from Pressing. Besides, if the Government give it such Encouragements as will effectually establish it, and will indemnify the Adventurers from the extraordinary Charge and other Accidents to which new Undertakings are frequently liable; they may justly require, that each Buss or Boat, which takes the Benefit of their Bounty, and which may be registered for that Purpose, shall, on any Emergency, which requires a quick Supply of Men, furnish a certain Number, to the Amount of the third or half of the Complement of each, which I am informed they might supply without any great Prejudice to the Fishing, as such Necessity would but seldom occur. This would be good Oeconomy in the Public, in Regard to the Revenue, as well as a Saving to the Nation in general. For so much would not be necessary for Premiums to the Fishing, as is at present given, and by our News-Papers said to be intended to induce Men to enter voluntarily into the Navy.

Craftsman, March 30. N° 404.

The Arts of ministerial Writers; with an Encomium on the Family and present Prince of ORANGE.

OF all the Arguments advanced by *certain Writers* in Justification of their *Patron*, none is more ridiculous than their constant Cry of *Jacobitism* and the *Pretender*. All their Reasonings are, indeed, reduced to this single Point, which seems to be their last Resort. Do we complain of the vast Burthen of our *Debts*, and the Multiplicity of *Taxes*? They are the best Securities of the *present Establishment*; and therefore all Attempts to diminish them can proceed from nothing but a Design to undermine it. Do we plead for a Reduction of the *Army*, in Times of Peace? Yes, in order to render the Nation defenceless, and make Way for an Invasion. Do we desire a Repeal of the *Riot-Act* and the Restoration of *triennial Parliaments*?

Digitized by Google

ments? It is plain our Intention is to encourage Tumults and Insurrections. Do we call for *Accounts*, and make any Enquiries into the Conduct of *Ministers* at home, or abroad? That is to discover the Weakness of the Nation, and give our Enemies an Advantage over us. Do we lament those *unnatural Divisions*, which have weakened the Government for above a Century past, and recommend a *Coalition of Parties*? It is done with a View of uniting them all against the *present Government*. Do we claim a Right to keep the *Prerogative* within due Bounds? 'Tis meant as a personal Affront on the *King*. Do we argue upon *Revolution Principles* in general? They are necessary to pave the Way for *another Revolution*. In short, all Attempts to preserve the Freedom of our Constitution, and relieve the Nation from its present Incumbrances, are said to be founded in *Jacobitism*, and however reasonable in themselves, yet either in the Manner or Time, when they are made, must be calculated with a View of serving the *Pretender*.

I may venture to affirm there is not one sensible Man in *England*, of any Party, who does not secretly laugh at these idle Suggestions, however it may be his Interest to propagate them in Publick. Most of those Gentlemen, who formerly pass'd under the Denomination of *Jacobites*, have taken many Opportunities to purge themselves from that Imputation; and a thousand Incidents have shewn that the *Pretender* is not at the Bottom of our popular Discontents. But if any Jealousies of this Kind remain'd, I think they are intirely removed by the late Reception of the Prince of *Orange*, and the Congratulations of all Parties, upon his Marriage with the Princess Royal of *Great Britain*.

The House of *Nassau* is generally acknowledged to be one of the oldest and most considerable Families in *Europe*. We read of two Brothers in *Julius Cæsar*'s Time, *Cimberius* and *Nasua* by Name, who came at the Head of the *Suevi*, and settled themselves on the Banks of the *Rhine*. I submit it to the Learned whether the present House of *Nassau* does not descend from this *Nasua*.

But whatever may have been the original Extraction of this *illustrious House*, it is certain that they have distinguished themselves, for several Generations, in the Cause of Liberty, beyond all the Princes of *Europe*; and if there is such a Thing as *hereditary Virtue*, it may be justly ascribed to a Family, which hath produced a long Succession of Heroes, famous for being the Scourges of Tyrants, and the Deliverers of Nations.

The People of *Great Britain* are particularly obliged to King *William* III. of immortal Memory; who redeemed us from the Usurpations of arbitrary Power, and repair'd the Breaches made by King *James* in our Constitution. We therefore owe the Preservation of our Liberties to the seasonable Interposition of that *glorious Prince*, and even his Majesty himself owes the Inheritance of the *Crown* to the same Hand, in Concurrence with the Voice and Suffrages of the *People*, represented in Parliament. It was *this Prince*, who exploded the ridiculous Notion of *passive Obedience*, by a practical Inference, and settled our Government on the Principles of *Resistance*; that is, on the Right of the People to *resist*, when their Governors break thro' the Barriers of *Liberty*, and endeavour to rule by *Force*, or *Prerogative*, instead of *Law*.

His present, serene Highness, the Prince of *Orange*, hath therefore a just Pretension to all the Honours, this Nation can bestow upon him; and his own personal Endowments have endear'd him to us. His Age, indeed, and the late Tranquillity of *Europe* have not yet given him any Opportunity of proving in the Field from what Stock he sprung; but his early good Sense and Strength of Judgment, as well as his engaging Address and flowing Affability, are in the Mouth of every Body, who hath had the Pleasure to see, or the Honour to converse with him. All Persons therefore, who wish well to the *Protestant Succession*, must be pleased to see the eldest Daughter of *Great Britain* married to a *Prince*, of so deserving a Family, and who hath himself given us such promising Indications of a great Genius. There are but two Lives between his present Majesty and the Princess of *Orange*; and tho' we sincerely wish that those Lives may not fail without Issue, the Fate of Kingdoms ought to be secure against all Events; and, considering the Accidents of human Nature, this new Alliance with the House of *Nassau* may prove the Means of perpetuating our *Liberties* to the latest Generations.

Nothing therefore ought to give the *true Friends of our Constitution* greater Satisfaction than the Unanimity of the People, upon this Occasion. His *Highness* was received here with the Acclamations of all Parties, and his Popularity hath every Day increas'd, during his Stay. A sudden Illness made it advisable for him to take a Journey to *Bath*; which had not only the desired good Effect on his Health, but gave him an Opportunity of seeing the western Parts of *England*, where he met with the strongest Demonstrations of Esteem and Affection. All Places seem'd to vye with each other, in paying him the highest Marks of Honour. In his Return to *London*, he took *Oxford* in his Way, (see the Occurrences) and was received there in a Manner suitable to his Dignity, both by the *City* and *University*. The *latter*, in particular, not only paid him the usual Compliments, but

una-

unanimously conferr'd an *honourary Degree* upon him; and all Accounts from thence agree, that his Manner of accepting it was univerſally applauded, and gain'd him the Hearts of that *learned Body*. His late Marriage with the *Princeſs Royal* hath been attended with the Congratulations of *all Parties*, in the moſt affectionate Terms, and gives a gene al Satisfaction thro' the whole Kingdom. I muſt particularly mention that *dutiful and loyal Addreſs*, which the City of *London* preſented to his Majeſty, on this Occaſion; (ſee Occurrences) ſince it contains a ſtronger Mark of Gratitude to the Memory of K. *William*, as well as Zeal for the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, than Blocking up their Streets with his *Statue*; a Propoſal, which it is well known was made at the ſecret Inſtigation of Men, who had no other View in it than to meet with a Denial, and then put their own wild Conſtructions upon it.

But the higheſt Inſtance of national Regard, which hath been paid to his *Highneſs*, ſince his Arrival, is the late Act of *Naturalization*; which d es not reſt in Words and outward Profeſſions only, but gives him an actual Right to thoſe Privileges, as an *Engliſhman*, which his great Predeceſſor ſecured to us, and puts it in his Majeſty's Power to confer any farther Honours upon him. *This Act* was ſo far from meeting with any Oppoſition, that it was the voluntary Motion of *the ſe Gentlemen*, who are commonly diſtinguiſhed by the Name of the *Minority*.

I mention theſe Particulars as ſo many Proofs that the preſent Oppoſition to *ſome Perſons in Power* does not proceed from any Deſigns againſt our *Conſtitution*; and that the Spirit of *Jacobitiſm* would ſoon be extinct, if it was not ſecretly fomented by *thoſe*, who cannot ſupport themſelves without the Continuance of our *unhappy Diviſions*; for I muſt repeat and inſiſt upon it, that the Nation hath ſhewn a general Inclination to unite on the Principles of the *Conſtitution*; and it ſeems inconſiſtent with all Rules of Policy to check ſuch a Diſpoſition; but Hiſtory inſtructs us that when a *Miniſter* hath render'd himſelf univerſally odious and deſperate, he will naturally fly for Refuge to a *Cabal*, and endeavour to divert the publick Reſentment from himſelf, by reviving the Animoſities of *Parties*, however they may affect the *King* and his *Family*.

Weekly Regiſter, March 30. N° 212.

Concluſion of the Review of the publick Buildings, &c. (See p. 138)

A GROSVENOR-SQUARE is not only the laſt Addition which has been made to the Town, but the laſt in Situation too; and, as 'tis generally underſtood to be the fineſt of all our Squares, I am ſorry I muſt ſay, it has ſo few Advantages to recommend it. It was meant to be very fine, but has miſcarried very unfortunately in the Execution: There B is no Harmony, or Agreement in the Parts which compoſe it, neither is there one of thoſe Parts which can make us any Thing like Amends for the Irregularity of the Whole. The triple Houſe, of the North Side, is a wretched Attempt at Something extraordinary; but 'tis not only bad in itſelf, but in its Situation too.

C The *Eaſt Side* is the only regular one of the Four, but then even this is not in Taſte, and neither the Houſe in the Middle, nor the two, which ſerve as Wings, have any Thing remarkable to recommend them, tho' the Builder ſeems to deſign they ſhould.

The other two Sides are little better than a Collection of Whims, and Frolicks in Building, without any Thing like Order or Beauty.

D As to the Area in the Midſt: 'Tis certainly laid out in a very expenſive Taſte, and hitherto kept with great Decency, and Neatneſs: The making it circular is new in Deſign, and happy in Effect: The Statue in the Centre makes a very good Appearance in Proſpect, and is a fine Decoration: But, in itſelf, is no Way admirable, or deſerving E much Applauſe. The Incloſure round this Area is clumſey, and the Brick-Work not only ſuperfluous, but a Blemiſh to the View it was intended to preſerve and adorn.

I have often wonder'd that, in the Number of Squares, which adorn this City, no Builder ever thought of an Octangular one; I am fully perſuaded that it would make a nobler Figure than any we have ſeen yet, and is F capable of greater Beauties: But I would not be underſtood here, as recommending any farther Additions to this mighty Metropolis; no, I am of Opinion the Head is already much too big for the Body, and therefore its farther Growth cannot be check'd too G ſoon. But this I leave to the Determination of wiſer Heads than mine.

The

The *Lover's Web*. A *Poem*. Inscrib'd to the Lady *Caroline Sackville*. By *William Dunkin*, M. A.

TO thee, blest nymph, whom princely courts refine,
An artless muse this rural present brings;
To thee, descendant of the tuneful nine,
Of humble loves in numbers rude she sings,
Such loves as flow from pure unborrow'd charms
In numbers, such as native fancy warms.

Nor thou, fair semblance of thy mother fair,
Adorn'd with ev'ry grace, her lays disdain;
(No notes she brings to violate thine ear,
No thoughts to cost thy virgin cheeks a stain)
While on thy sire sublimer cares await,
A monarch's glory, and a nation's fate.

In * Lerne's *fruitful vales a lovely maid,*
Of lowly parentage, but gentle mind,
Dwelt, in fresh prime of rosy youth display'd,
The pride and growing envy of her kind;
Her many swains with wishful fancy fir'd,
Flock'd far to see, and all, who saw, admir'd.

But she, superior to the shining toys
Of looser maidens, indolent with ease,
Fled the soft mazes of bewitching joys,
And spent at home her long laborious days;
Virtue (she knew) which guards the comely dame,
Expos'd to crowds, but ill defends her fame.

Her bosom purer than the crystal stream,
Gliding o'er silver sands from fountain fair,
For ever chearful fed the pious flame
Of undissembled faith and friendship rare;
No meaner guests within that temple dwelt,
No grosser flames, for love she never felt.

No arts she studied to improve her charms;
Sometimes she carol'd to the circling wheel,
Sometimes the distaff grac'd her snowy arms,
Her hands the spindle or the telling reel:
Her hoary parents thus the virgin chears,
And grateful youth rewards the care of years.

No pleasure she indulg'd, but balmy rest,
Begot by labour, far from sloth remov'd,
Blest in her parents, in her duty blest,
Content she priz'd, and solitude she lov'd;
But sought in vain; however dark the way,
Love guides his steps, if beauty dart a ray.

As from a bank of many-colour'd flow'rs,
In some fair garden, fann'd by vernal breeze,
Which mild Aurora bath'd with pearly show'rs,
Such sweets arise, as wake the distant bees;
From various parts the rival insects strive
To bear the liquid nectar to their hive.

So spreads the fame of this unblemish'd maid,
Of youth enamour'd crowd such rival swarms,
Lavish of wealth, in gayest dress array'd,
From various parts, to feed upon her charms;
They look and long; she shews the splendid feast,
But miser-like forbids her guests to taste.

* A village in the county of *Antrim*, in *Ireland*.

Among the love-sick train a noted youth
In manly actions bore the primest part,
Nor less renown'd for gratitude and truth,
Charm'd ev'ry maid but her who charm'd his heart;
No charms the nymph's ungrateful heart cou'd move,
Ungrateful only, not returning love.

In vain her equals wou'd appear as fair,
In vain with soft enchantments lure the boy;
No other object cou'd remove her care,
No other love his eager thoughts employ;
She only cou'd appear, howe'er unkind,
Fair to his eyes, and lovely to his mind.

Sometimes, neglected by the scornful maid,
Among the lonely rigid rocks he went;
Som times he hi'd him to the woodland shade,
And wail'd his fate in dreary discontent;
Now distant hopes arise, now instant fears,
He sees her absent, and her absent hears.

Her chaste industrious mind, her cold disdain,
Her sweet attractive air and matchless bloom
Distract his lab'ring soul; to sooth his pain
He sits and labours at the noisy loom;
For none the shuttle shrill could better throw
From side to side, to feed the web below.

Ah cruel love! in vain thy arts we shun,
Ah wretched youth! again thy bosom burns;
The threads you weave were by her fingers spun,
And all thy passion with thy toil returns.
Well is her toil united to thy art,
How happy, could you thus unite her heart!

Now sunk the sun, and genial night had cast
Her dusky mantle o'er the broad-fac'd earth,
When swains expectful of the due repast,
Forsook their labours, and prepar'd for mirth,
The youth, slow-moving with the chearful train,
Forsakes his labour, but renews his pain.

Nor due repast, nor social mirth affords
The least remittance of his wayward grief;
Nor virgin airs avail, nor balmy words
Of dearest friend, the wretch's last relief;
The shades which lull the bond-man to repose,
Add but a silent horror to his woes.

Kind sleep, the sweetest nutriment bestow'd
By beauteous providence to men earth-born,
Revev'd all creatures, but the youth, who glow'd
With endless love; his cares prevent the morn,
Which now, fresh-streaming from the sacred springs
Of orient day, restor'd the face of things.

To him the light was dim, all places drear
Without his nymph; he flies his sad abode:
That life she slighted was not worth his care,
That hopeless life was but a bitter load:
Resolv'd in death to prove his passion true,
He seeks her now, to bid the last adieu.

Her soon he found; the busy wheel she plies,
To which, as fast she ply'd, she sweetly sung,
Unwonted wonder dims his swimming eyes,
And rising sighs confound his falt'ring tongue;
All dewy pale he shudders thro' his frame,
As lately wak'd from some tumultuous dream.

And

Digitized by Google

And now he ſtands as deſtitute of ſenſe,
With eyes full-fix'd upon the charming maid,
At humble diſtance, fearful of offence,
While dawning hopes around his ſpirits play'd:
However barſh the proud poſſeſſors are,
Beauty beheld forbids us to deſpair.

O virgin, faireſt of thy ſex! he ſays,
Why ſhould I meaſure life, if only born
To woo the maid, whoſe cruelty repays
My warmeſt wiſhes with the coldeſt ſcorn?
That face enrich'd with every heavenly grace:
Ah me, that ever I beheld that face!

Witneſs my joyleſs days, my ſleepleſs nights,
How dear to me, how very dear thou art,
Witneſs the woods and vales and horrid heights
Of yon hard rocks, yet ſofter than my heart!
They ſhew'd a face of gladneſs at my moans,
Heard all my plaints, and anſwer'd to my groans.

O! ſince my life is but a diſmal gloom,
Nor vows, nor tears, nor gratitude can move
Thy ſtony heart, to mitigate my doom,
Receive the laſt ſad trial of my love;
When clay-cold I am ſtretch'd upon the bier,
Thy ruthleſs eyes perhaps may drop a tear.

The youth ſtood frantic, as reſolv'd to die:
A ſudden horror chill'd the virgin's blood,
Compaſſion ſmiling in her tender eye:
A ſudden tranſport ſeiz'd him as he ſtood:
Raſh youth, ſhe cries, thy haſty hand prevent,
Lovers may live, and maidens may relent.

Live, and let fortune be thy better guide,
Thy love's event depends upon thy ſkill;
I prize thee much, and ſoon ſhould be thy bride,
Had but my choice depended on my will;
For I am ſworn no youth ſhall ever wed
The ſpinning maid, but he who weaves this thread.

The curious temper of the thread was ſuch,
Not finer that, which proud Arachne *ſpun;*
Not finer that, which, boaſtleſs to the touch,
Acroſs the meadows gliſtens in the ſun:
Severe, but Oh! what taſk can be ſevere
To lover fond, impos'd by maiden fair?

Hail heav'nly beauty, ſource of earthly joys,
Whoſe wond'rous rays the blackeſt cares diſperſe,
By love can build as faſt, as love deſtroys,
And bind in peace the boundleſs univerſe!
From thee, whatever Stoics *may deviſe,*
The nobleſt deeds, the brighteſt arts ariſe.

The panting lover from the nymph retires,
Faſt home returning with the virgin ſpoil;
But oft he ſtept to ſee, and oft admires
Her curious work, which muſt beget his toil;
A thouſand doubts his buſy thoughts perplex,
To win or loſe the faireſt of her ſex.

It chanc'd, unconſcious as he wirds his way
Cloſe by the margin of a brook ſerene,
Near which the nymphs their woven cares diſplay
To whiten, water'd on the ſunny plain,
To cool his fever, of the ſtream he drank,
Then ſat to breathe upon the moſſy bank.

Again he pants, impatient to behold
The precious object of his ardent cares,
His tender hands the ſubtil links unfold,
He looks, he wonders, and at laſt deſpairs,
Till down he ſunk, thro' ſorrow weid of breath,
Aghaſt and ſtiff as in the arms of death.

The fragrant winds, which flutter'd o'er the glade,
With whiſpers mild his ſpirits fled recall;
The cooler ſtream, which wander'd thro' the mead,
Provokes his ſlumbers with its gentle fall,
When, as he thought, deſcending from the ſkies
A venerable matron greets his eyes.

Her parted locks in golden fillets bound
Diſtinctly ſhone, her locks divinely ſage
Spoke eaſy mirth allay'd with care profound,
Unwaſted vigour, and a bloom in age,
Redundant to her feet her garments flow,
Far purer, whiter than the feather'd ſnow.

An ivy-wreath of ever-living green,
As muriſs'd thence, around her temples clung,
An alder-harp of antient form, I ween,
Across her ſhoulders negligently hung,
Whoſe hollow womb nine pictur'd nymphs embrace,
Alike thro' ſweet diverſities of face.

As ſhe advanc'd, the youth began to ſtart,
Like ſick'ning ſinners at approaching ſaints.
Fear not, ſhe ſaid, ſuſtain thy droopings heart,
I come no ſtranger to thy mournful plaints.
Religious horrors thro' his boſom calm
All ruder paſſions; for her words were balm.

Her very preſence could avert deſpair,
The youth tranſported trembles and admires;
For never had he ſeen a form ſo fair,
Nor her the object of his fond deſires;
Her beams enlarge his ſoul; with inward eyes
He ſees, he reaſons, and he thus replies.

* O! if thine ear the tongue of mortal brooks,
Whom ſhall I hail thee? not of earthly ſeed,
Thy words denote thee, nor thoſe radiant looks
Of earth's allotment, O divine indeed!
Or ſaint, or angel be for ever bleſt,
And eaſe the anguiſh of a wretched breaſt.

O youth, as yet to future fortune blind!
(Replies the matron with a gentle ſmile,)
Her you behold, to whom high heav'n aſſign'd
The guardian care of this once famous iſle,
For whoſe ſoft eaſe my quiet I inſeſt,
Bleſs all her arts, but thine above the reſt.

Aloft ſupported by this floating lawn,
Thro' middle air I ſteer my ſteady flight,
And overlook, before the dapple dawn,
Men's early toils unſeen by human ſight:
At ev'ning late I liſten to their pray'rs,
Or with this tuneful harp amuſe my cares.

* *O quam te memorem, virgo! namq; haud tibi vultus*
Mortalis, nec vox hominem ſonat. O dea certe!
Sis faſtix, noſtrumq; leves quæcunq; laborem.

Virg. Æn. lib. 1.

Deaf

Deaf to the ſluggard's importuning cries,
I grant th' induſtrious what they never aſk;
Purſue thy toil, chaſte beauty be thy prize,
Nor doubt ſucceſs however hard the taſk.
Alas! *ſays he*, to weave a thread ſo fine
Is not in art, or if in art, not mine.
Say, can the cryſtal's bright tranſparent plane
Without a taint the virgin's breath endure?
Say, can the ſnow, ſoft child of heav'n ſerene,
Abide her lighteſt touch, and yet be pure?
So may I finiſh what the nymph begun,
My art ſo triumph, and her love be won.
Fear not, *again the matron ſage reply'd*,
To dart the ſhuttle 'croſs the parting reed,
Myſelf inviſible ſhall be thy guide;
So ſhall thy art prevail, thy love ſucceed:
Nor beauty ſhall alone become thy ſpoil,
A greater glory yet attends thy toil.
She ſaid, and paſſing from her ſhoulders took,
With graceful air, the touch-obeying lyre,
The notes ſhe ſtruck were ſweeten'd by her look,
Her voice attun'd to the prophetic wire,
The raviſh'd youth in deep attention hung,
With greedy ears, while thus the matron ſung,

To William's *heir, my muſe, exalt your ſtrains,*
That prop of peace, that thunder-bolt of war,
Already riſing from Batavia's *plains*
To Britain *ſee the bright* Naſſavian *ſtar!*
He comes to lead our royal Anna *forth,*
Add light to light, and mingle worth with worth.
The ſpicy Eaſt *her pureſt tribute brings*
To breathe rich incenſe on the princely fair;
The vows of nations and the faith of kings:
Demand the nuptials of the happy pair.
Already ſaint the proud Iberian *pow'rs;*
Now trembles Rome *beneath her nodding tow'rs.*
In long proceſſion, lo! the rites begin,
What god-like pomp attends the royal bride,
Without all beauteous, glorious all within,
Majeſtick Naſſau *blooming by her ſide!*
What hoary chiefs his lineal face explore,
Who firſt ſaw William *on* Britannia's *ſhore!*
I ſee the gradual glories of the throne,
The ſmil'd fraternal youths, the ſhining rank
Of royal ſiſters into beauty blown,
Like Dian's *nymphs on fair* Urota's *bank:*
How much in theſe the mother's ſweetneſs ſhows!
How much the father's majeſty in theſe!
Now, Naſſau, *now to dignify the ſcene,*
And crown thy virtues with their high reward,
Great George *appears, with majeſty ſerene,*
Not fierce and dreadful, as at Audenard;
* *On his right hand the matchleſs queen behold*
A bright with gems, emblaz'd with woven gold.
Tous nurs'd by nature's ſelf-ſufficient care,
A foreſt blooms, whoſe honours reach the ſkies,
Green bays and branching palms, and poplars fair,
And ſtately pines in gay diſorder riſe.
With oaks, beneath whoſe kingly patronage
Sweet plants the wonder of a future age.

* See the Pſalms.

And now the work of providence is done,
Behold the great paternal monarch join
Fair Britain's *daughter to* Batavia's *ſon,*
And Iſter's *laurels to the wreaths of* Boyn;
Hence ſtates ſhall riſe, hence race-born ſenates bloom,
And future tyrants date their early doom.
Ye noble youths, in meaſur'd ſteps advance
To the clear warblings of the mellow flute,
Ye honourable maidens, tread the dance,
In lighter mazes to the breathing lute;
Ye ſkilful muſicians, ſwell the rapture high'r,
Join the deep organ to the vocal choir.
Ye matrons, now the regal room adorn,
Gay as the youthful ſun the bridegroom comes,
The bride all lovely as the bluſhing morn,
Shed Syrian *odours, melt* Arabian *gums;*
Ye graces, light the Hymeneal *torch.*
Prepare the bed; for love is in the porch.
To deck the bed let various nations vie,
The Britiſh *fleece unfold its ſnowy pride,*
The Perſian *carpet bluſh the* Tyrian *dye;*
Thy web, Hybernia, ſhall inveſt the bride.
This ſaid, intent upon the double prize,
The raptur'd youth awakes; the viſion flies.

An Addreſs to the *Ladies*, in Behalf of the Muſes.

THE muſes *to this privilege lay claim,*
Worth to record, and give immortal fame;
Two thouſand years ago Muſæus *ſung,*
How gay Leander, *vigorous and young;*
Nor of rough winds, nor rougher ſeas afraid,
Night after night ſwam to the * Seſtian *maid.*
Her graces ſtill in each deſcriptive page,
Our admiration, while we read, engage;
Her lover's fortitude, her form divine,
Alike ſtill captivate in every line.
Delia *and* Nemeſis *have ſtill the lays*
Of ſmooth Tibullus *gain'd eternal praiſe.*
Cynthia *ſtill in* Propertius' *tender ſtrains,*
Lethia *in thoſe of her* Catullus *reigns.*
Chloe *and* Lydia *had been both forgot,*
Had the great † Lyrick *genius never wrote.*
In numbers ſweet, harmonious Ovid *tells,*
Who were the moſt illuſtrious Grecian *belles.*
How beauteous Helen *was, by him we're taught,*
For whom ten years contending heroes fought.
How juſt Penelope *was to her ſpouſe;*
And how Cydippe *ſacred kept her vows.*
How ſhe of ‡ Carthage *ſacrific'd all pride,*
And in the cauſe of love a martyr dy'd.
When in enchanting Virgil *ſhe complains,*
What reader melts not, or from tears refrains?
Our Albion *likewiſe in examples ſhows*
What glory ſtill to ſome from verſe accrues:
Geraldine *ſtill appears in* Surrey's *ſong,*
Bright as each ſtar, and ſhall remain as long.
Tho' in an antient ‖ *church no marble's ſeen,*
To point out where's interr'd the Gallick *queen:*

* *Hero.* † *Horace.* ‡ *Dido.* ‖ St. *Mary's* in St. *Edmund's-Bury.*

Digitized by Google

'Tis wanted not,—since Drayton's *lines declare*
How gallant Brandon *was, and she how fair.*
An age is paſs'd since Sachariſſa *fir'd*
The courtly Waller, *and his muſe inſpir'd:*
Tho' all theſe charms which flouriſh'd in her prime,
As others muſt be, were impair'd by time:
Too' now to duſt converted in the tomb,
They in his verſe eternally ſhall bloom.
Were canvas torn, tho'd fineſt colours fade,
What Myra *was, by* Granville *is diſplay'd.*
To all futurity tranſmitted down,
None e'er can throw a veil o'er ſuch renown.
What Sunderland *of late was ſeen can know,*
But from a juſt deſcription giv'n by Rowe.
On Marlbro's *conqueſts,* when in beauty's ſtore,
So rich ſhe ſeem'd, incapable of more.
Or what young Lenos, *each in vain explores,*
Unleſs where her idea Garth *reſtores.*
When infant graces ſmooth'd her gentle hours,
More ſoft than ſighs, more ſweet than breathing flow'rs.
Paſs but a cent'ry, where ſhall then *that air*
Now ſo admir'd,—where ſhall theſe features rare,
Which others now may boaſt, exiſtence have?
(Dreadful, alas, to thought!) but in the grave.
Suffolk *and* Winchelſea, *ſevere the lot!*
Among the vulgar then *muſt forgot:*
Who ſhall remember then *bright* Jerſey's *rays,*
And all the glories which in Richmond *blaze?*
Who then *ſhall* Manchester *and* Queensbro' *view,*
In ſhape ſo elegant, of loveliеſt hue?
Or moſt reſplendent Hervey? *On whom wait*
Millions of cupids, and ſurprize create;
Whether in Iesworth's *groves and glades ſhe's ſeen,*
Or near our charming and majeſtick queen.
Unleſs ſome author, like her lord, polite,
With eaſy flowing vein, ſtrives to recite,
How all perfections, which her ſex adorn,
Her acquiſitions are, or with her born;
Unleſs, like him, one bleſt with heav'nly fire,
The ſong compoſes to the tuneful lyre.
None then ſhall learn, without ſuch juſt eſſays,
What theſe are now—the wonders of our days.
Wou'd ladies, as they ought, on this reflect,
They'd to the muſes always yield reſpect,
Their magick pow'r with pleaſure they'd confeſs,
And chiefly ſuch, as they have favour'd, bleſs.
Then gold, which eſt has triumph'd over love,
Its force might try, yet wholly ceaſe to move.
Then ev'ry lord or clown wou'd ſue in vain,
And diſregarded be the worthleſs train
Of greedy fops a forward filly race,
Who mimick paper, and are mankind's diſgrace.
Theſe once diſcard'd, men of ſenſe and parts
Would ſooner find their way to female hearts;
And while for them ſuch with true paſſion burn,
They cou'd not fail to meet a like return.

Prologue to *Fatal Falſehood*; wrote by *J. Stacie*, Eſq; and ſpoke by Mr. *Brazegater*.

LONG has the muſe, diſcourag'd and oppreſs,
In ſecret ſighs Britannia's falſe taſte;
Seen her great ſons neglected, and forlorn,
And heard the mighty ſhade of Shakeſpear *mourn:*
Well may the heav'n-born pow'r her ills deplore,
When her bright offspring, virtue,—charms no more;
When wit, in majeſty array'd, gives place
To dry machinery and crude grimace.
Of old, when ſtates their gen'rous care apply'd,
To draw the docile world to virtue's ſide,
To awe the bad, to civilize the rude,
And teach the nobleſt ſcience——to be good:
'Twas not from mimick ſcenes, and apiſh ſhows,
The Grecian *genius with the* drama *roſe!*
Intent on diff'rent arts, their audience hung,
Charm'd with the leſſons which the muſes ſung;
Fir'd with their voice divine, they roſe to fame,
And heroes ſouls firſt glow'd with ſacred flame.
Oh! may the falling ſtage no omen prove
Of greatneſs falling, in the land we love;
May we not find it juſt, to date from hence,
The fall of virtue with the fall of ſenſe:
Like light and heat, in one bright eſſence join'd,
Together both abandon human kind;
The ſame great purpoſes they both purſue,
And one but plans what t'other is to do.
With humble hopes, and meanly ſkill'd to write,
Our author trembles for his ſcenes to-night:
When tragick ſtrain, at beſt, but weakly charms,
Well may a modern feel his juſt alarms:
Yet the attempt *to pleaſe, is ſome deſart,*
And claims your favour to the want of art.
Fable from private life he brings to view,
A gen'rous libertine——like ſome of you:
No ſordid vices his high heart reprove,
But Fatal Falſehood *has the plea of love.*
Whene'er that *paſſion's lawleſs force invades*
The hearts of ardent youths and glowing maids,
Againſt itſelf *the ſoul aſſerts its ſway,*
And reaſon's dictates paſt unheard away;
Fiercely they run, regardleſs of their fate,
And find their folly in their fall, too late.

The Nuptials of *Neptune* and *Amphitrite*. An Ode. By the Author of *The Labyrinth*; a Tale.

WHEN youthful *Neptune* fought to wed,
Mounted on *eaſtern gales* he rode
To *Amphitrite's* bleſt abode,
And left old *Ocean's* azure bed.
The charming *goddeſs* to his ſuit gave ear,
And her almighty *Sire* in thunder ratify'd his pray'r.
The wand'ring deities, by *Fame's* ſhrill voice
Were call'd, to *Jove's* imperial ſeat,
The nuptial rites to celebrate,
And make all heav'n rejoice.
The call was inſtantly obey'd;
The ſkies with more than double ſplendor ſhone;
The *gods* themſelves with a ſurprize ſurvey'd,
Speaking their luſtre, not their own.
In *beauty's* moſt luxuriant force the matchleſs bride
Th' admiring *goddeſſes* outvy'd;
The *bridegroom's* joy his rapture'd looks expreſs'd,
Thoſe looks his race confeſs'd.

Phœbus

Digitized by Google

Phœbus in mantle of his fav'rite dye was there;
His quiver on his shoulders loosely hung,
Gracefully flowing was his comely hair,
His harp was tun'd, and thus he sung.

I.

To thy embracing arms,
Thrice happy *Neptune*, see,
See *Amphitrite*'s charms,
Granted by heav'n's decree!
Fates relenting,
Jove consenting,
Love inspiring,
Gods desiring,
Charms inviting,
All uniting,
Praise thy pleasure
'Bove all measure.
Neptune, claim the sole possessing
Of the never-fading blessing!
Hymen now but does his duty,
Joining heav'nly *worth* and *beauty*.

II.

Cœlestial *pair one*, boast
The conquest thou hast won,
Him who deserves thee most,
Jove has ordain'd his son:
His virtue unstain'd,
His ardor unfeign'd,
His constancy try'd,
His choice of a bride,
And lineage divine,
Establish him thine.
Blush not, *virgin*, to discover
Wishes worthy such a lover;
Bliss untasted waits thy seizing,
Joys unmix'd, and ever pleasing

III.

Dumb are the scaly slaves.
Hush'd are the winds, and still the waves,
The placid shore
Trembles no more
For wasteful ravages,
Destroying deluges;
Deucalion's flinty race
Dreads not the flowing torrent's ruinous increase;
Fearless of avenging storms,
Heedless of portentous forms,
Careless of their ease and home,
O'er the boundless deep they roam,
Seeking treasure,
Flying pleasure.
Sound, sound, ye *Tritons*, your musical shell's,
The *roaring destroyer's* are lock'd in their cells;
In concord with *strength*, *love* and *beauty* shall reign;
Amphitrite with *Neptune* governs the main.

IV.

The once-affrighted world
Fears not the shocks
Of lab'ring rocks,
And *Pelion* upon *Ossa* with confusion hurl'd,
Guarded by this new alliance
From the baleful rage of *giants*.
No more shall the skies,
Dismay'd with alarms,
Be fill'd with surprize
At *Titans* in arms,
From rebels obdur'd,
By *Neptune* secur'd.
Ye *nine*, with grateful accents raise your voice,
Sing in the praise of *Amphitrite*'s choice;
Make glad the day which to such joys gives birth.
Our *feats* protecting from the *sons of earth*.

Here *Phœbus*, self-inspir'd, left off to sing,
His word the *tuneful tribe* obey'd,
Each *muse* essay'd her sweetest gift to bring,
And *all* in *choir* this off'ring pay'd.
Happy *pair*, o'er *oceans* reigning,
Happy *realms*, your *presence* gaining!
Fading *suns* their purest splendor
Must to *Neptune* now surrender;
Tritons are their king attending,
Nereids wait their queen's descending,
Myriads with impatience burning,
Eager for their quick returning.
Ye *deities* of *heav'n* and *hell*,
And ye of *earth* and *air*,
To all the list'ning constellations tell,
Ye ne'er beheld so bright a *pair*.
Happy *pair*, o'er *oceans* reigning,
Happy *realms*, your *presence* gaining!
The long-protracted day was near its close,
When *Jove*, majestically smiling, rose
From his refulgent throne,
An awful *nod* his *will* made known.
Hymen call'd forth the *blooming pair*,
Waiting their *sire*'s commands,
Who join'd by sacred ties their hands.
In sounds like these, yielding the blushing *fair*.
Neptune, behold, the noblest prize,
That ever grac'd the blissful skies,
The *deities* peculiar care,
Jove gives to thy well-chosen pray'r;
Henceforth *cœlestial joy* and *peace*
Shall in thy *watry realms* be seen,
Dissension shall for ever cease,
And *Amphitrite* be confess'd their queen.

He said; his lightnings in the instant flew:
He shook the heav'ns with thunder's most tremendous voice:
In *strains* to the *occasion* due,
The assembled *deities* continued to rejoice.

The following Lines were intended to be address'd to his Highness the Prince of Orange *upon his Landing, but were suppress'd upon his sudden Illness.*

TO *Latium* when the *Trojan* hero came,
To seek on kindred shores the promis'd dame,
The gods that urg'd his course, yet damp'd his joys
With hostile rage, and war's tumultuous noise.
But you, great prince! their more peculiar care,
With better omens find a brighter Fair;

Digitized by Google

Destin'd by heav'n, and by a father's hand,
And the joint wish of a consenting land;
A land that only does your peace annoy
By the rude transports of excessive joy.
Nor strange your welcome should be such, who come,
If not to sound, at least to fix our *Rome*;
To blast our foes ambitious hopes, and join
To our own strength the glories of your line:
A line not saintly known by distant fame
To grateful *Britain*, whose ambitious claim
Inserts among her chiefs great *Hector*'s name.
Such the third *William* was! like him design'd
The boast of arms, and friend of human kind.
O would, inkindled by that glorious name,
My glowing bosom catch celestial flame!
Could I, with equal colours, justly paint
The patriarch monarch, and the warrior-saint,
Great as he was, triumphant in the cause
Of truth, religion, liberty and laws;
Then might I hope, illustrious sir! to shew
What all presage, and we expect from you.
But oh! too feeble to sustain the god,
My labouring bosom sinks beneath the load:
My faultering tongue, unable to relate
The bright'ning visions of thy future fate,
Prostrate I fall; as when th' *Ammonian* priest
Prepar'd to welcome his illustrious guest,
His speech restrain'd, instructed from above,
He only hail'd the hero, son of *Jove*.

A PROLOGUE *on the Royal Marriage. Written by Mr.* Havard, *and spoken by Mr.* Giffard *at the Theatre in* Goodman's-Fields.

WHEN heav'n in bounty deigns to bless the land,
And deals out pleasures with a lavish hand;
The learn'd descry the happy blessing near,
By the conjunction of some fav'rite star;
Aw'd, they revere the all-dispensing pow'r,
Hail the fair omen, and its cause adore.
So, from the glorious union of to-night,
England allures herself supream delight:
Ascertain'd now see liberty and ease,
The horn of plenty, and the wreath of peace:
No low'ring storms this prospect can destroy,
We feel the future in the present joy.
Methinks, I hear the voice of all mankind,
Roll o'er our isle, and swelling in the wind;
They hail the happy nuptials of this day,
And to this pair their willing homage pay:
Stern faction stops, and ceases to destroy,
Is pleas'd, and growls out an ill-natur'd joy;
Ev'n anxious *Poland* feels her wounds no more,
Careless of who is king——till this is o'er.
And yet one damp falls cold on this excess,
This exultation of our happiness; [fear
And *England* mourns, to think that they shall
From her fond bosom one she holds so dear.
But as that charge to *Orange* is assign'd,
Again she smiles, and throws her cares behind.
Orange, the theme of each impartial page,
Whose wond'rous youth has overtaken age:
O may the nuptial torch for ever blaze,
Bright as it now emits its primal rays:
May the fond heart bestow the willing hand;
The state be found a union, not a band:
Constraint be banish'd——far let it remove,
Be it their wishes and their choice to love.
A num'rous issue crown their later years,
Of virtue, honour, and of truth the heirs;
May they with them begin again to live,
And see their former youth in them revive.

On FLORELLA.

HER bloomiug looks confess the *Cyprian* queen;
And coy *Diana* chastens all her mein:
She speaks the goddess with the azure eyes;
And all the *Muses* in her voice surprize:
Whilst in each awful motion is express't
A *Juno*, in the zone of *Venus* dress't.
On me, O love, the favourite fair bestow,
And I will ever at thy altars bow.
To me, O pow'r rever'd, her heart incline,
That I may call these heavenly graces mine:
Then each new sun that wakes her brighter eyes,
Shall see celestial charms thy sacrifice.

To Mr. Orator, *on his learned* Theological Dissertation on Flesh-days and Fish-days, *last* Ash-wednesday.

ASHES and dust have made this fast compleat: [meat.
Much dust thou'st rais'd; and ashes given for
For splended shilling, sadly, madly spent,
Justly in dust and ashes we repent.
Free leave to eat then gav'st; but not one dish
Of well-dress't, figurative flesh, or fish.
But opening wide thy stock, in white and black,
Held'st forth dry'd cods-head, stock-fish, and poor *Jack*.
Or red henceforth, or pickled herring give;
That we may laugh, tho' kept but just alive.
For this new *Lenten* fare there is no bearing;
Nor fish, nor flesh, nor red, nor pickled herring.

Verses *occasioned by viewing the* Face *of the* 'Medal struck in Honour to the Memory of the late great Dr. *Tindall*, and admired by all who have seen it.'

HAH! what strange figure's this, thus oddly clad,
Thewhore of Babylon, mounted on her pad,
The seven-headed beast in Revelations,
Of harlots mother and abominations?
-- No 'tis the *beast*, but not the scarlet *whore*;
A Doctor standing where she rode before.
--A Doctor!--How! I swear it is like no man;
'Tis rather some old, visionary woman.
Nothing but smock and gown has this old hag on; [dragon.
Who muttering seems inchantments o'er the
--'Tis Doctor *Tindall*, *learned*, *godlike*, *great*,
Has driv'n his once-lov'd mistress from her seat:
Where, light reveal'd out-facing with his own,
Pope *Mat* now shines superior to Pope *Joan*.

A

Digitized by Google

A Sequel to Mr. Duck's *Tale on* Truth *and* Falſhood.

AS in a gay and chearful mood,
Swift wander'd thro' a ſtately wood,
Swift, fam'd for pleaſantry and wit,
Which no foul living elſe could hit,
(While *Philomel*, with mourn'ful ſtrains,
To rapture ſooth'd the liſtning ſwains)
He met with *truth* quite unarray'd,
As by ingenious *Duck* diſplay'd.
He ſcarce his old acquaintance knew,
Diſguis'd in nakedness, at view;
Thought 'twas *Vaneſſa*, thro' ſurprize,
And ſudden turn'd away his eyes,
Afraid, leſt tatling fame ſhou'd hear
His converſe with a naked fair.
Truth, never of herſelf aſham'd,
Tho' inwardly with grief inflam'd,
With decent freedom told her name,
How ſhe was rifled, whence ſhe came,
Diſcharg'd the anguiſh of her heart,
And begg'd he'd ſome relief impart.
With everlaſting banter fraught,
He laugh'd to hear how ſhe was caught;
Then queſtion'd with a taunting ſneer,
Pray what new liv'ry's this you wear?
Tho' I from reaſon ſhould ſuppoſe,
Your ladiſhip the habit choſe,
In which by * *Martin* you were dreſt,
Which you yourſelf preſcrib'd as beſt,
And, neatly plain, will ſtand the teſt:
Yet, by your plight, you ſeem to come
In pilgrimage from flogging *Rome*.
(For ſadly ſhe appear'd behind
By buſhes torn, expos'd to wind.)
To *Falſhood* who vouchſafes an ear,
The penance of a goose muſt bear,
Which, as affirm'd by † authors found,
Is treading barefoot on the ground.
Now, ſmarting from lord *Peter*'s whip,
You to a worſe extream would ſkip,
To *Tindal* for advice repair,
And ſagely go behind all bare.
Better like wife of frantick *Jack*,
With tawdry tatters hide your back.
Theſe, and unnumber'd jokes beſide,
He pour'd upon her like a tide,
Nay, ſome his fancy would not ſpare,
A modeſt nymph would bluſh to hear.
'Twas hard to ſtop his flowing vein,
But growing grave at laſt, with pain,
He bid her eaſe her drooping mind,
And give all ſorrow to the wind.
Follow my ſteps, I'll lead you where
You'll more than all your loſs repair.
The mournful nymph he ſoon convey'd
Where ſhe ſo lately was betray'd,
Pick'd up the ſcraps of that array,
Perfidious *Falſhood* flung away.
Theſe he in brighteſt colours dy'd,
And choiceſt ornament ſupply'd.
Thrice he invok'd *Minerva*'s aid,
To help diſtreſs'd a ſiſter maid.

* *Tale of a Tub.* † *Scuth.*

Minerva rummag'd all her ſtore
Of lace and cambrick never wore,
And jewels of invalu'd price
Threw to her *drapier* in a trice.
While theſe were on her limbs beſtow'd,
The nymph with thouſand beauties glow'd.
Yet all ſet off with ſo much eaſe,
Such graceful negligence to pleaſe,
A critick would, tho' nicely viewing,
Suppoſe the whole were nature's doing.
And now in *Falſhood*'s habit ſhewn,
She charms us more than in her own.
Few could before endure her ſight,
Her preſence gave a conſtant fright,
In theſe fictitious colours ſeen,
She never fails to cure the ſpleen.
Thus dizen'd out, ſhe loves to pay
Her viſits o'er a diſh of tea;
But when ſhe's for the temple dreſt,
A plainer garb becomes her beſt.
The giddy muſe, for want of thought,
Had almoſt in her ſpeed forgot,
How *Pallas* and the Dean compos'd,
Of *Adamant*, in gold enclos'd,
A mirror, which did far ſurpaſs
The virtues of the mimick glaſs.
This let but fools or knaves inſpect,
Their pictures 'twou'd ſo well reflect,
They might each ſpot and blemiſh find,
Deforming either face or mind.
Yet plac'd in that diverting light,
'Twou'd make 'em laugh in anger's ſpite.
This toy they gave the ſacred maid,
And with it, as a *fan*, ſhe play'd.

A Receipt *to be happy.*

HOW pleaſant is it to behold on ſhore,
The driving bark, and hear the billows roar!
Not that I'm pleas'd with other men's diſtreſs,
But glad to find the load I bear is leſs.
While all the fools, and more than half the wiſe,
Are puzzled at the bugbear word *Exciſe*;
Serene, I live a private country mouſe,
Nor * officers, nor coxcombs haunt my houſe:
While cringing candidates at every gate,
Bow to the lords they ſcorn, and knaves they hate:
While doubtful miniſters th' *Exchequer* drain,
And read each unpropitious † liſt with pain:
How bleſt am I in this my humbler ſphere,
Who nothing have to aſk, nor ought to fear!
You'll wonder now, my friend, and well you may
By all this doggrel, what I mean to ſay:
Why this I mean, and this my moral ſtate,
Thoſe evils we complain of, we create.
Man perſecutes himſelf with pains and care,
Works his own woe, when heav'n would kindly ſpare.
'Tis avarice, 'tis pride, 'tis luſt of pow'r,
Torment the wretch with many a joyleſs hour:
In vain we drudge, in vain we fondly roam,
For true content is only found at home;
In our own breaſt the happy goddeſs lies,
And freely grants her favours to the wiſe.

* *Exciſe-Officers.* † *Liſt of the candidates for next Parliament.*

The

Digitized by Google

The GENTLEMAN's

Monthly Intelligencer.

MARCH, 1734.

FRIDAY, *March* 1.

THE 7 following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death at the *Old-Bailey*, *viz.* *William Davis*, *Edward Tudar*, and *Caleb Charlesworth*, for divers Burglaries; *Henry Crane* and *Ralph Holbrook*, for Robberies on the Highway; *Joseph Dutton*, for robbing his Fellow-Servant of 10 Guineas and a Gold Ring; and *Judith Leeford* alias *Dufour*, for the Murder of her own Child, between 2 and 3 Years old, by strangling it with an Handkerchief. About 40 were order'd for Transportation.

The Anniversary of the Queen's Birth-Day was celebrated, when her Majesty enter'd into the 52d Year of her Age.

The University of *Oxford* complimented his Highness the Prince of *Orange* with the Degree of Doctor of Laws. The Orator of the University, then made a *Latin* Oration to his Highness; after which his Highness, addressing himself to the Vice-Chancellor spoke in *Latin* for several Minutes *extempore*, and in the finest Manner imaginable; he express'd himself well satisfied with his Reception, and among other Things was pleased to say, he should for the future reckon the Honours then conferr'd upon him by the University of *Oxford* amongst his highest Titles. In Honour of his Highness the following Gentlemen were at the same Time created Doctors of Law; the Baron of *Linden*, the Baron *Dailla*, the Baron *de Groosstins*, Mon. *Godin*, a *Dutch* General, Mons. *Ronboom*, Sir *Clement Cotterel*, and Mr. *Leg*, a Son of the Lord *Dartmouth*; all Attendants upon his Highness.

The Mayor and Corporation of *Oxford* paid their Compliments to his Highness two Days before. He went in the Morning to see *Blenheim* House, and the Mayor and Corporation in their Formalities waited his Return, being attended by all the City Companies, with Musick playing, Streamers flying, *&c.* They met his Highness at the *Town-Hall Gate*, and from thence conducted him to the *Council-Chamber*, where being seated, Mr. Serjeant *Skinner*, their Recorder, made a Speech to him in the Name of the Mayor, *&c.* to which his Highness return'd a very obliging Answer, and drank Prosperity to the City.

As his Highness was going from *Abingdon* to *Oxford*, the Road lying thro' a Lane, almost impassable for a Coach, and very dangerous, a wealthy Farmer, whose Estate lay contiguous, threw down the Hedges, and open'd a Way for his Highness to pass thro' his Grounds; which the Prince being made acquainted with, was pleas'd to stop; whereupon the Farmer came up to the Coach Side, and in a handsome Speech acquainted his Highness, *That he had now receiv'd the most desir'd Honour of his Life, in being able to contribute to the Safety of a Prince of the House of* Orange; *that his Father had the like Honour, when the immortal King* William, *the Glorious Deliverer of these Kingdoms, pass'd that Way; and that the sole Thing he had now to desire of Providence was, that his Son and Descendants to the latest Ages might have Opportunities to testify their Gratitude, by the like Zeal to future Princes of that illustrious Family.*

SATURDAY, 2.

His Highness left *Oxford* this Morning, and dined at *Henley*; at the Entrance of which Town he was met by the Mayor and Corporation in their Formalities, and by the Rev. Mr. *Jackson* and the Rev. Mr. *Birch*, two Clergymen of that Town.

SUNDAY, 3.

The Prince of *Orange* was received likewise at *Windsor* by the Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities, and received their Compliments with his usual Courtesy and Affability.

MONDAY, 4.

His Highness arriv'd between seven and eight this Evening at *Somerset-House*.

The Lottery for the Relief of the Sufferers by the *Charitable Corporation*, began to be drawn on this Day at *Exeter-Exchange*. On the 8th of *Jan.* the Commissioners appointed for

Digitized by Google

for managing the Drawing of the ſaid Lottery, preſented a Petition to the Court of Aldermen at *Guildhall*, deſiring the Uſe of the ſaid *Hall* for Drawing the Lottery; which Petition was then read and taken into Conſideration, but ſeveral material Objections being made to the granting the Deſire thereof, particularly, that it was not known but that the Election of Members for a new Parliament might come on before the Drawing of the ſaid Lottery could be finiſhed; therefore it was reſolved not to grant the ſame; whereupon the Commiſſioners were called in, and the Lord-Mayor acquainted them with the Reſolution of the Court. Soon after this the ſaid Commiſſioners agreed with the Company of Upholders for Drawing the ſaid Lottery in *Exeter-Exchange*, for which they are to pay 100l. and to make good all Damages the ſaid Company may thereby ſuſtain.

TUESDAY, 5.

This Day at Noon his Serene Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* waited on their Majeſties at St. *James*'s, where he was about an Hour in the Queen's Cloſet, and afterwards at the Drawing-Room, where there was a very great Appearance of Nobility and Quality, to pay their Compliments to his Highneſs on his Return to Town, and the Recovery of his Health.

FRIDAY, 8.

Five of the condemn'd Malefactors were executed at Tyburn. *Davis* and *Dutton* were reprieve'd for Tranſportation. (See p. 150.)

One Man was capitally convicted at the Aſſizes at *Bedford*, for Horſe-Stealing.

One Man was caſt at *Northampton* for Houſe breaking, but reſpited before the Judges left the Town.

Three Men were condemn'd at the Aſſizes for the County of *Berks*, *viz.* two for Houſe-breaking, and one for Horſe-ſtealing.

SATURDAY, 9.

Eight Perſons receiv'd Sentence of Death at *Chelmsford*, and three at *Winchester*.

SUNDAY, 10.

Admiral *Stewart* hoiſted his Flag on board the *Edinburgh* in the *Downs*.

WEDNESDAY, 13.

This Morning early the Tickets were diſtributed for ſeeing the Ceremony and Proceſſion of the Royal Marriage of his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* with the Princeſs Royal, when 6 Tickets were deliver'd to every Nobleman and Foreign Ambaſſador, 4 to each of the Foreign Miniſters, and 2 to every Member of Parliament, Officer of State, *&c.*

THURSDAY, 14.

This Night the Nuptials between his Serene Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* and the Princeſs Royal were ſolemnized in a moſt magnificent and grand Manner, in the *French-Chapel* at St. *James*'s. The Proceſſion from St. *James*'s-*Houſe*, thro' the Gallery that was built for that Purpoſe, to the Chapel, was exceeding ſplendid. In the Cities of *London*, and *Weſtminſter*, the Morning was uſher'd in by ringing of Bells and firing of Guns. All the Ships in the River were adorn'd with Flags and Streamers, and fired their Guns. The Evening concluded with general Acclamations, and other Signs of Joy; the Houſes being illuminated, and Bonfires blazing thro' all the Streets: *Ludgate* was alſo finely illuminated by a great Number of Lamps, in a very curious Manner, at the Charge of *Henry Vander Eſch*, Eſq; and Fire-Works were play'd off from the Leads on the Top; ſeveral Pieces of Cannon were alſo diſcharged at every Loyal Health that was drank by the Gentlemen who met at the *Crown-Tavern* on *Ludgate-Hill*, to celebrate the happy Day.

There having been no ſuch Thing in *England*, ſince the Marriage of the Princeſs *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *James* I. and Great Grand-Mother to his preſent Majeſty, with the Elector *Palatine*; we ſhall give our Readers an Account of the whole Ceremony.

About 7 o'Clock in the Evening, the Bridegroom, and all thoſe who were to attend his Highneſs in the Proceſſion, met in the Council-Chamber at St. *James*'s.

As did the Bride with her Attendants in the great Drawing-Room.

And, their Majeſties and the Nobility in the King's own Apartment.

The Proceſſion of the Bridegroom, was,

Four Drums, two and two.

Drum-Major.

Eight Trumpets, four and four.

Serjeant-Trumpeter, wearing his Collar of SS. and bearing his Mace.

Sir *Clement Cotterel*, Maſter of the Ceremonies, and Baron *d'Aylva*, his Highneſs's Maſter of the Horſe.

His Highneſs's Gentleman Uſher, between the two Senior Heralds.

His Highneſs the Prince of Orange, dreſs'd in a Cloth of Gold, and wearing the Collar of the Order of the Garter, conducted by his Grace the Duke of *Grafton*, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, and the Right Hon. the Lord *Hervey*, Vice-Chamberlain, and ſupported by the Right Hon. the Earls of *Scarborough* and *Wilmington*, as Patchelors, both of whom were likewiſe richly dreſs'd, and had on the Collar of the Order of the Garter.

The Prince of *Orange*'s Attendants, two and two.

When his Highneſs came into the Chapel, he was led to the Stool prepar'd for him, next below his Majeſty's Chair of State. Then the Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain return'd back, as did likewiſe the Drums and Trumpets, in order to play before the Proceſſion of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Royal, which immediately after began in this Manner.

The Drums, Trumpets, Serjeant-Trumpeter, *&c.* as before.

Her

Digitized by Google

Her Royal Highneſs's Gentleman-Uſher, between two Provincial Kings at Arms.

The Bride, in her Virgin-Robes of Silver Tiſſue, having a Train ſix Yards long, laced round with a Manly Lace, adorn'd with Fringe and Toſſels; on the Sleeves were ſeveral Bars of Diamonds of great Value; the Habit was likewiſe enrich'd with ſeveral Rows of oriental Pearl. Her Royal Highneſs was in her Hair, wearing the Coronet of Princeſs Royal of *England*. Her Train was ſupported by ten Dukes and Earls Daughters, *viz.* the Lady *Fanny Manners*, Siſter to his Grace the Duke of *Rutland*; the Lady *Caroline Campbell*, eldeſt Daughter to the Duke of *Argyll*; the Ladies *Caroline* and *Anne Pierpoint*, Siſters to the Duke of *Kingſton*; the Lady *Louiſa Bertie*, Siſter to the Duke of *Anceſter*; the Lady *Betty Seymour*, Daughter to the Earl of *Hertford*; the Lady *Caroline Darcy*, Siſter to the Earl of *Holderneſs*; the Lady *Fanny Mountagu*, Daughter to the E. of *Halifax*; the Lady *Diana Grey*, Daughter to the Earl of *Stamford*; Lady *Anne Cecil*, Siſter to the Earl of *Saliſbury*; all of whom were dreſs'd in Robes of Silver Tiſſue like the Bride, and according to their Degrees walk'd neareſt the Bride. Her Royal Highneſs was conducted, as the Bridegroom had been before, by the Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain, and had for her Supporters, their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of *Wales* and the Duke. All the Officers of the Prince of *Wales*, walk'd one by one in a Line before his Royal Highneſs, as did alſo thoſe belonging to the Duke, and thoſe of the Bride in like Manner.

After the Bride follow'd

The unmarry'd Ladies, Daughters of Peers of *Great Britain*, proceeding by Pairs, thoſe of the higheſt Quality going neareſt the Princeſs.

Then Peereſſes of *Great Britain* likewiſe by Pairs.

Her Royal Highneſs upon entering the Chapel, was conducted to a Stool placed for her below his Majeſty's Chair of State, and oppoſite to that of the Bridegroom; the Prince of *Wales* and the Duke went to thoſe prepar'd for them, and the Lord Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain once more return'd in Order to attend his Majeſty.

His Majeſty then proceeded in this Manner.

Firſt came the Knight Marſhal: Then

Purſuivants, two and two.

Heralds, two and two.

Knights of the *Bath* not Peers, wearing the Collars of their Order, two and two.

Privy Counſellors not Peers.

Sir *Robert Walpole*, Knight of the Garter, in his Collar.

Sir *Conyers d'Arcy*, Comptroller of his Majeſty's Houſhold.

Barons of *Great Britain*.

Biſhops in Epiſcopal Habits.

Viſcounts of *Great Britain*.

Earls of *Great Britain*.

Marquiſſes of *Great Britain*.

Dukes of *Great Britain*. Each of whom walk'd two and two, wearing the Collars of their reſpective Orders.

Then two Provincial Kings of Arms.

Serjeants at Arms, Lord Viſcount *Lonſdale*, Privy Seal.

Earl of *Wilmington*, Preſident of the Council, who was return'd from ſupporting the Bride.

Archbiſhop of *York*. Lord Chancellor.

Garter Principal King at Arms, between two Gentlemen Uſhers.

The Right Hon. the Earl of *Effingham*, Deputy Earl Marſhal.

The Sword of State, born by his Grace the Duke of *Montagu*, ſupported by the Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain.

His Majeſty in the Great Collar.

The Captain of the Guards, having upon his Right Hand the Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners, and on the Left the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

The Lord of the Bed-Chamber in waiting.

Two Grooms of the Bed-Chamber in waiting.

Then came her Majeſty, preceded by the Hon. *Robert Coke*, Eſq; Vice-Chamberlain of her Houſhold, and ſupported by the Earl of *Grantham*, her Lord Chamberlain, and the Earl of *Pomfret*, her Maſter of the Horſe.

The Princeſſes *Amelia*, *Caroline*, *Mary* and *Louiſa*, ſupported by their Gentlemen Uſhers.

The Ladies of the Queen's Bed-Chamber, Maids of Honour, *&c.* follow'd by the Gentlemen Penſioners, which cloſ'd the Proceſſion.

Their Majeſties proceeded directly to their Chairs of State, erected upon a Haut-pas of ſeveral Steps; the Princeſſes retir'd to their Stools, and the Nobility, *&c.* to the ſeveral Places aſſign'd them, each ſeating themſelves according to their Precedency.

The Lord Biſhop of *London*, Dean of the Chapel, and the Lord Biſhop of *Winchcſter*, Clerk of the Cloſet, ſtood before the Communion-Table with Prayer-Books in their Hands; and after the Organ had play'd ſome Time, his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* led the Princeſs Royal to the Rails of the Altar, and kneel'd down, and then the Lord Biſhop of *London* perform'd the Service; after which the Bride and Bridegroom aroſe, and retir'd to their Places, whilſt a fine Anthem compoſ'd by Mr. *Handell*, was perform'd by a great Number of Voices and Inſtruments.

Then the Return began.

Drums, Trumpets, *&c.* as before.

Sir *Clement Cotterel* and the Baron *d'Aylva*.

The Prince of *Orange*'s Gentleman Uſher and two Heralds.

His Highneſs ſupported by two married Dukes, *viz.* their Graces the Dukes of *Richmond*

Digitized by Google

mond and *Rutland*, the former of whom had a Hatband, Button and Loop of Diamonds to a great Value.

The Princes, Officers, &c. and the Kings of Arms as before.

The Princeſs ſupported as when ſhe went, but now the married Ladies, according to their Degrees, went next the Bride.

The unmarried Ladies, who went firſt before, now follow'd.

Their Majeſties and the Noblemen as before.

As ſoon as the Proceſſion came back to the Door of the Leſſer Drawing-Room, the Company ſtopt, but their Majeſties, the Prince of *Wales*, the Duke, the Bride and Bridegroom, and the Princeſſes went in, and then the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange* kneel'd, and aſk'd their Majeſties Bleſſing.

About 12 the Royal Family ſupp'd in Publick in the great State Ball-Room. Their Majeſties were placed at the upper End of the Table under a Canopy: On the Right Hand ſat the Prince of *Wales*, the Duke, and the Prince of *Orange*, and on the Left Hand the Princeſs of *Orange*, and the Princeſſes, *Amelia*, *Caroline*, and *Mary*: The Counteſs of *Hertford* carv'd. About Two the Bride and Bridegroom retir'd, and were afterwards ſeen by the Nobility, &c. ſitting up in their Bed-Chamber in rich Undreſſes.

All People of Quality, ſuch as Peers Sons and their Ladies, the married Daughters of Peers, and other Perſons of Diſtinction that did not walk in the Proceſſion, had a Gallery prepar'd for them in the Chapel, to ſee the Ceremony there.

FRIDAY, 15.

There was a more ſplendid and numerous Appearance of Quality to pay their Compliments to the Royal Family than ever was ſeen on any Occaſion at the *Britiſh* Court, and at Night was a Ball equally magnificent, in which the Prince of *Orange* danc'd ſeveral Minuets.

MONDAY, 18.

The Lord-Mayor of *London*, with the Court of Aldermen and Common Council, went to St. *James's*, where Sir *William Thompſon*, their Recorder, read the following Addreſs.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common-Council aſſembled, moſt humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty on the happy Concluſion of the Marriage of the Princeſs Royal with his moſt Serene Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*.

Our Minds preſage the greateſt Glory, the brighteſt Triumphs, and the moſt diſtinguiſh'd Proſperity to theſe Nations, both in the preſent and future Ages, from another Alliance with that truly illuſtrious Houſe, the Houſe of *Naſſau*, from whence ſo many Heroes have ſprung, the Scourges of Tyrants, and the Aſſertors of Liberty.

Among theſe, we muſt for ever remember that Glorious Prince King *William* III. who deliver'd theſe Kingdoms from the imminent Dangers of *Popery* and arbitrary Power, and during the Courſe of his important Reign eſtabliſh'd the Conſtitution, and ſecured our Liberties in ſuch a Manner, that he ſeems to have left nothing more to be done, than what we hope was reſerv'd to compleat the Glories of your Majeſty's Reign: A Reign in which we juſtly promiſe ourſelves that nothing will be omitted which may appear neceſſary for the confirming our antient Conſtitution; for eaſing the People from thoſe heavy Burthens which the Defence of their Liberties induc'd them to impoſe on themſelves; for encouraging the Trade, and advancing the Maritime Power of this Kingdom; for making us happy at Home, and reſpected Abroad.

And as we have a grateful Senſe of the many Bleſſings we enjoy under your Majeſty's Auſpicious Reign, we beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty of our hearty Endeavours, in our Sphere, to promote an affectionate Zeal for your Majeſty's Perſon and Government, that your Reign may be eaſy and happy.

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

My Lord Mayor, and Gentlemen,

I Return you My Thanks for this Dutiful and Loyal Addreſs; and am very glad, that the Marriage of My Daughter with the Prince of *Orange* gives ſuch General Satisfaction.

It is a great Pleaſure to Me, to ſee this Metropolis remember with ſo much Gratitude the Deliverance of theſe Kingdoms from Popery and Slavery, by My *Great Predeceſſor King* William.

A juſt Senſe of the imminent Dangers that this Nation then eſcaped, and of the ineſtimable Bleſſings that We now enjoy, will beſt ſecure to My People the Continuance and Preſervation of our preſent Happineſs, which it has been, and always ſhall be, My Care to ſupport and maintain to the utmoſt of My Power.

They were afterwards introduc'd to the Queen, when Sir *William Thompſon* made the following Speech.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

THE Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, moſt humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty on the Marriage of her Highneſs the Princeſs Royal to his Serene Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*.

As you, Madam, gave Birth to this amiable Princeſs, and had the forming of her excellent Mind, and adorned her with all

Digitized by Google

thoſe Accompliſhments, which make her ſo juſtly and univerſally admired, to your Majeſty will be owing, not only the Happineſs of the Prince her Conſort, but the Effects of your Majeſty's Cares, Wiſdom and Goodneſs, will be extended for the Welfare of all thoſe Countries, where ever her Royal Highneſs ſhall have any Influence.

And the People of this Nation will have Reaſon to retain a grateful Senſe of your Majeſty's beneficent Intentions towards them in promoting this happy Union, as it gives them an additional Proſpect of Princes from the Branches of ſuch illuſtrious Families, who have ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the Cauſe of Liberty and the *Proteſtant* Religion.

Theſe his Majeſty's moſt faithful Subjects beg Leave to render their humble Acknowledgments to your Majeſty, with their moſt ſincere Wiſhes for the Continuance of your Majeſty's Health and Welfare; that your Majeſty may live to ſee this happy Pair bleſſed with a numerous Iſſue; that they alſo may live to be formed by your Majeſty's Inſtructions and Example, and then they cannot fail of proving Comforts to your Majeſty, and Bleſſings to the World.

Her Majeſty anſwer'd them very graciouſly, and admitted them to the Honour of kiſſing her Hand.

Sir William Thompſon's *Speech to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of* Orange.

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

THE Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, humbly beg your Highneſs's Permiſſion to congratulate your Highneſs upon your Marriage with his Serene Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*.

As all his Majeſty's Subjects are nearly intereſted in the Welfare and Proſperity of your Royal Highneſs, 'tis with the utmoſt Satisfaction we ſee your Royal Highneſs deſigned by Providence and your Royal Parents, to give Joy and Happineſs to a Prince of the illuſtrious Houſe of *Naſſau*; whoſe eminent Virtues, and the moſt ſhining Qualities, give juſt Reaſon to hope that this happy Union will be attended with all the Felicity to your Royal Highneſs that your Heart can wiſh or deſire.

And as you, Madam, by your Natural Perfections, are formed to pleaſe; as your Sweetneſs of Temper, diſtinguiſh'd Senſe, and your other Accompliſhments, have the moſt engaging Charms; they cannot fail to endear you to the Prince your Conſort, to create in him the moſt affectionate Tenderneſs and Love, and to procure the Univerſal Eſteem and Veneration of the World.

May your mutual Joys and Comforts for ever continue without the leaſt Allay: May our ardent Deſires be fulfilled, by your yielding to the World a numerous Progeny: May they live to flouriſh and proſper, and by imitating the great Examples of their illuſtrious Parents, make your Royal Highneſs the Author of many Bleſſings, not only to this Age, but to the lateſt Poſterity.

Sir William Thompſon's *Speech to his Serene Highneſs the Prince of* Orange.

May it pleaſe your Serene Highneſs,

THE Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, humbly entreat the Liberty of congratulating your Highneſs on your Marriage with her Highneſs the Princeſs Royal.

As you, Sir, are deſcended from the illuſtrious Houſe of *Naſſau*, and nearly ally'd to that great Deliverer of this Nation at a Time of the utmoſt Diſtreſs, the glorious King *William* III. of immortal Memory; as you, Sir, are now united to a Branch of that Family, which he thought moſt worthy to be the Protectors of our Rights and Liberties; and to ſo bright a Princeſs, formed by the Care, and after the Example of her Royal Parents; as your own great Character made this Alliance the Object of the united Wiſhes of all his Majeſty's Subjects; it now gives an univerſal Joy and Satisfaction, that your Highneſs is thus related to *Great Britain*. And it yields us a pleaſing Hope, that there will never be wanting a Succeſſion of Princes, (the Offſpring of this happy Marriage) endued with all the heroic Virtues of your Highneſs and your glorious Anceſtors, who then will have it in their Nature to be Friends to this Nation, and Defenders of the Liberties of *Europe*.

We eſteem it an Honour, Sir, that we have this Opportunity of tendering our moſt hearty Wiſhes to your Highneſs, for the Continuance of all that Joy and Delight, that ſolid Comfort, which muſt flow from the Endearments and Affection of a Princeſs of ſo much Merit and Beauty. We wiſh you your Health, Welfare and Proſperity; that you may live to exert your Nobleneſs of Soul, and all your inherent and hereditary Virtues, in the Support of Truth, Religion, and Liberty, in relieving the Injured, and protecting the Diſtreſſed, and by a diffuſive Benevolence, promoting the Happineſs of Mankind.

May you thus, Sir, accompliſh true Honour and Glory.

THURSDAY, 21.

The Prince of *Wales* and the Prince of *Orange* went about half an Hour before his Majeſty to the Houſe of Lords, and were ſeated on his Right and Left Hand, whilſt he gave the Royal Aſſent to an Act for Exhibiting a Bill for Naturalizing his Serene Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, to the Bill for continuing the Salt-Duty for 7 Years, the Mutiny Bill, to an Act for laying a

Duty

Digitized by Google

Duty of Two-pence Scots on every Pint of Ale and Beer ſold in the Town of *Montroſs*, and to ſeveral private Bills. The Preamble to the firſt-mention'd Bill was as follows.

WHEREAS the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, whom God long preſerve, has been pleaſed, to the univerſal Joy and Satisfaction of his People, and for the better ſtrengthening of the *Proteſtant* Intereſt in *Europe*, to give his eldeſt Daughter the Princeſs Royal, poſſeſſing the moſt exalted Virtues, and adorned with all poſſible Accompliſhments, in Marriage to his Serene Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, deſcended from that illuſtrious Houſe to whom this Nation owes a Deliverance from Popery and Slavery, and to whoſe Memory the Kingdom will always expreſs the utmoſt Gratitude for the many Bleſſings we enjoy, particularly for the happy Settlement of the Crown upon the preſent Royal Family.

And whereas a more grateful Proof of the Eſteem and Affection of this Kingdom cannot be given to the Heir of that illuſtrious Family, and the Inheritor of their Virtues, than by Act of Naturalization, to make him capable of enjoying thoſe Rights and Liberties which our great Deliverer preſerved to theſe Kingdoms: Therefore, *&c.*

FRIDAY, 22.

An Addreſs was preſented to his Majeſty from the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, congratulating his Majeſty on Account of the Marriage of the Princeſs Royal with the Prince of *Orange*; to which his Majeſty return'd a moſt gracious Anſwer.

MONDAY, 25.

The Univerſity of *Oxford* addreſs'd his Majeſty on the ſame Occaſion; and congratulatory Addreſſes on this Account arriv'd daily from the ſeveral Counties and Boroughs in *England*.

At the Aſſizes at St. *Edmund's-Bury* in this Month, two Men received Sentence of Death; one of which for poiſoning his Wife. Two were condemn'd at *Tbetford*, one of them for firing a Houſe: Two Men and two Women at *Glouceſter*; ſix Men at *Kingſton*; and two for Murder at *Hereford*.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

REV. Dr. *Martin*, Prebendary of *Windſor*, to Miſs *Hawkins*, a 40,000*l.* Fortune.

Wm. Hendly, of *Gray's-Inn*, Eſq; to Mrs. *Dorothy Singleton*, of *Bloomſbury-Square*.

The Lady Viſcounteſs *Liſburne* brought to Bed of a Son and Heir.

As was alſo the Lady of *Charles Bertie*, Eſq; a near Relation to the Duke of *Ancaſter*.

Mr. *Criſp*, belonging to the *Cuſtom-houſe*, married to Mrs. *Cholmley* of *Gould-Square*, near *Crutchet-Fryars*, a 40,000*l.* Fortune.

Wm. Morriſon, Eſq; to Miſs *Barrodel* of *Glouceſter-Street*, *Queen-Square*, a 10,000*l.* Fortune.

Geo. Oatley, of *Grimſby* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq; to Miſs *Parker*, ſole Heireſs of the late *Geo. Parker*, of *Kingſton*, Eſq;

James Frederick, of *Beaumaris* in *Angleſea*, Eſq; to Miſs *Sherwin*.

George Warren, of *Peterſham* in *Surrey*, Eſq; to Miſs *Moor*, Daughter of *Tho. Moor* of *Richmond*, Eſq;

The Lady of Sir *Wm. Yonge*, deliver'd of a Daughter.

The Lady of Col. *Schutz*, deliver'd of a Son.

The Dutcheſs Dowager of *Bedford*, Wife of the Earl of *Jerſey*, deliver'd of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.

WM. *Waiſman*, Eſq; who had long enjoy'd a conſiderable Place in the Cuſtoms.

Francis Clarke, Eſq; Capt. of an Independent Company of Invalids.

Roger Notth, of the *Middle-Temple*, Eſq; aged 90.

Geo. Moody, Eſq; Brother to —— *Moody*, Eſq; late Governor of *Placentia*.

Capt. *Clark*, a brave and experienc'd Officer belonging to the Army, who ſerved many Campaigns in *Flanders*, under his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*.

Bridget, Dutcheſs Dowager of *Leeds*.

Col. *Samuel Robinſon*, Chamberlain of this City.

Dr. *Giffard*, a famous Prelate of the Church of *Rome*, in the 99th Year of his Age.

Geo. Garbert, Eſq; of a great Eſtate in *Warwickſhire*.

Rev. Mr. *Bond*, one of the Fellows of *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*, aged 90.

Tho. Dorell, Eſq; near *Ripton* in *Yorkſhire*, reputed to have died worth 150,000*l.*

Admiral *Migbels*, Comptroller of the Navy.

Capt. *Lawes*, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the *York*.

Mr. *John Oſborne*, a noted Bookſeller in *Pater-Noſter-Row*.

Right Hon. *Elizabeth* Lady *Craven*, Mother of the preſent Lord.

Right Hon. *Wm. Cunningham*, Earl of *Glencairn*, and Lord *Killmaures*, Governor of *Dunbarton-Caſtle*.

Rev. Dr. *Ridgley*, an eminent Diſſenting Miniſter of this City.

Lady *St. Barbe*, Relict of Sir *John St. Barbe*, of *Broadlands* in *Hampſhire*, Bart.

The Lady *Mary Craven*, Widow of Sir *Thomas Craven*, of *Staffordſhire*.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

THO. *SOMERS*, M. A. preſented to the Rectory of *Shipton-Moyne*, in the County and Diocеſe of *Glouceſter*.

Digitized by Google

Mr. *Thomas Harriſon*, to the Rectory of *Bridge-Caſterton* in *Rutlandſhire*.

Mr. *Timothy Gilbert*, to the Living of *Banbury* in *Oxfordſhire*.

Mr. *Walter Williams* had the Degree of D. D. conferr'd on him by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Mr. *John Richardſon*, appointed by the Bp. of *London* to be Rector of St. *George* in *Placentia*.

The Rev. Mr. *Rice* preſented to the Rectory of *Monardivy* in *Pembrokeſhire*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil* and *Military*.

SIR *Edw. Croſton*, Bart. one of the Privy Council in *Ireland*, appointed Surveyor-General of his Majeſty's Fortifications in that Kingdom, in the room of Sir *Edward Lovet*, deceas'd.

Dr. *James Lidderdale*, one of his Majeſty's Phyſicians in *Scotland*, appointed chief Phyſician to the *Navy*.

Henry Maſters, Eſq; appointed Deputy Judge-Advocate and Commiſſary of the Muſters at *Gibraltar*, in the room of *John Beaver*, Eſq;

Henry Gaultier, Eſq; *Henry Muilman*, Eſq; *Robt. Wood*, L. L. D. and *Henry Lloyd*, Eſq; choſen Directors of the *S. S.* Company, to fill up the Vacancies in that Court.

The Lady *Herbert* and Lady *Southwell*, appointed Ladies of the Bedchamber to the Princeſs of *Orange*; Miſs *Schuiz*, Miſs *Herbert*, Miſs *How* and Miſs *Sutton*, Maids of Honour to her Royal Highneſs.

George Lewis, Eſq; made Capt. in the Reg. of Foot late Brigadier *Pocock*'s.

The Right Hon. *Anthony Aſhley Cooper*, Earl of *Shafteſbury*, made Lord Lieut. of the County of *Dorſet*, and Town and County of *Pool*.

Mr. *La Lee* made Chamberlain to the Princeſs of *Orange*, and Mr. *Talbot* ſecond Gentleman Uſher.

The Earl of *Glencairn* made Governour of *Dumbarton* Caſtle in *Scotland*, in the room of the late Earl his Father.

John Garrard, Eſq; made Lieut. Col. of *Phillips*'s Reg. of Foot, in the room of Col. *George Smithſon*, deceas'd.

Ambroſe Philips, Eſq; choſen Knight of the Shire for *Leiceſterſhire*, in the room of Sir *Gkbury Noel*, Bart. deceas'd.

PERSONS *declared* BANKRUPTS.

JOHN HEATON, of St. *George*, *Middleſex*, Tobacconiſt.

Andrew Tondup, of *South-Shields*, in the County of *Durham*, Taylor and Draper.

John-Frederick Jales, of *London*, Merchant.

Matthew Simpſon, of *Whitby*, in *Yorkſhire*, Shipwright and Timber-Merchant.

Tho. Hill, of *Fiſhlock*, in *Yorkſhire*, Corn-factor.

John Peckover, late of *Stratford Langthorne*, in *Eſſex*, Chapman and Victualler.

Tobias Norris, of *Willingham*, in *Cambridgeſhire*, Merchant.

Joſiah Cocke, late of *Wigan*, in *Lancaſhire*, Vinter and Victualler.

Archibald Hill, of *Yarmouth*, in *Norfolk*, Chapman.

Richard Woolley, now or late of *Tuley-ſtreet* in *Southwark*, Merchant and Soap-boiler.

Joſeph Dancer, of *Edmunton* in *Middleſex*, Dealer in Brandy.

Benjamin Mitchell, of St. *Alban*'s in *Hertfordſhire*, Brewer.

Ebenezer Bratbwaite, of *Cornhill*, *London*, Upholſterer.

Francis Lynch, late of *Cloake-lane*, *London*, Merchant.

Moſes Vanderbank, of *Cragg's court* near *Charing-croſs* in *Middleſex*, Painter and Tapeſtry-maker.

Joſeph Trobridge, late of *Exon*, Grocer.

Ambroſe Paradice, of *Devizes*, *Wilts*, Woolſtapler and Chapman.

Joſeph Collyer, of *Newgate-ſtreet*, *London*, Haberdaſher.

Richard Parker, of *Eaſtwoodley* in *Hants*, Maltſter.

Joſeph Farwell, of *Bridgwater* in *Somerſetſhire*, Maltſter.

Thomas Lawes, now, or late of *Framlingham* in *Suffolk*, Mercer and Shopkeeper.

Iſaac Hilldrup, of the Pariſh of St. *Botolph Aldgate*, *London*, Currier.

Mary Brown, now, or late of *Bewdly* in *Worceſterſhire*, Widow and Grocer.

Truelove Green, late of St. *George Hanover-Square* in *Middleſex*, Upholſterer.

FOREIGN

Digitized by Google

FROM *Naples:* All is in Confuſion again in *Corſica*, where the Malecontents have choſen *Girolamo Ria* for their Head, and dignified him with the Title of King. They have Plenty of Proviſions and Ammunition ſent them by *Gtaffori*, one of their Heads in the laſt Riſing; and thus the Soldiers in Garriſon dare not ſtir out for fear of being knocked on the Head.

From *Vienna:* His Excellency Mr. *Robinſon*, the *Britiſh* Miniſter, received an Expreſs from *London*, with Diſpatches of extraordinary Conſequence, which he went immediately to communicate to the *Imperial* Miniſters: The ſame Day Prince *Eugene* had a private Conference with his *Imperial* Majeſty, which laſted ſome Hours. There is Advice from *Italy*, that Count *Merci* has ſecured the Paſſage both of the *Po* and the *Oglio*, and that he is actually entrenched at *Port-Forte* with 20,000 Men.

From *Naples:* A Collateral Council being call'd the other Day, it was therein reſolved to abandon one of the Caſtles of this City; to put but 500 Men into the other three; and to reinforce the Garriſon of the Caſtle that commands the Port of *Baya* with 200 Foot. At the ſame Time it was reſolved, that no Camp ſhould be formed; but that all the Troops ſhould march to *Capua* and *Gaeta*, to defend thoſe two Places; and that the Lines which have been making near *San Germano* upon the Frontiers, ſhould be demoliſhed.

From the *Hague*, A Heap of greater Uncertainties you never received than what I could furniſh you at preſent from this Place. Our Advices keep a Revolution with the Sun; if the Morning lowers with Storms and military Thunder, the Evening ſets in ſerene, and the Report runs Peace! War lifts up her Head again next Day, and a Succeſſion of different Rumours ſerves to prove one confeſs'd Certainty, *viz.* That we know nothing at all of the Matter. When I ſpeak of a War, I mean not Sieges like thoſe made the laſt Campaign on the *Rhine*, nor of the Fiddling before the Citadel of *Milan*, but I have my Thoughts on a Rupture that will engage all *Europe*, and may poſſibly bring back the Battle of *Blackſtet*, or Sir *George Byng*'s Expedition to the *Mediterranean*.

From *Leige:* That the Palace of the Biſhop and Prince of that City, reckoned one of the faireſt and moſt magnificent in *Europe*, was burnt to the Ground, his Highneſs himſelf eſcaping the Flame with great Difficulty. The Fire began about four in the Morning, but how occaſioned is not known.

From *Milan:* We have received Advice, that 15 Battalions of *French* Troops have paſſed Mount *Cenis*, on their Way from *France* to reinforce the Army in *Italy*; and that they are to be followed by as many more. The Allies have embarked 80 Pieces of heavy Cannon upon the *Po*, which looks as if they meditated ſome Enterprize of Importance. Our Letters from the *Mantuan* ſay, that 22,000 *Imperialiſts* are actually arrived there; and that 8000 more are ſpeedily expected.

From *Venice:* The News of a Peace between the *Turks* and the *Perſians* has occaſioned a general Conſternation here.

From *Spain:* That the 15,000 *Spaniſh* Troops deſigned to reinforce the *Spaniſh* Army in *Italy* had embarked at *Barcelona*, and were by this Time on the Coaſt of *Naples*, where, 'tis ſaid, they were to make a Deſcent, whilſt *Don Carlos* made an Irruption into that Kingdom from the Eccleſiaſtical Territory.

There has been a ſmall Action lately at *Oran*, between the *Spaniards* and *Moors*; the latter having attempted to force an advanced Guard of the former, were ſurprized by them in an Ambuſcade, and made all Priſoners, having alſo loſt their famous Standard, which had been bleſſed at *Mahomet*'s Shrine at *Mecca*.

From *Dantzick:* General *Munich* has communicated to our Magiſtrates the Orders he is charged with from the Czarina his Miſtreſs, which are very rigorous, unleſs they deliver him the Keys of the Town in 24 Hours; for they are not to hope for any Capitulation afterwards: But the *Dantzickers* ſeem to give no Attention to his Threats, flattering themſelves with the Arrival of 15,000 *French*, before the *Ruſſians* are in a Capacity to do them any great Hurt. Mean while, the Town is pretty cloſely ſhut in on the Land Side, the Enemy having made themſelves Maſters of the *Nebring* and the Suburbs called *Schotland*, and erected a Battery upon a Hill on the Weſt Side, from which they have thrown a few Grenades and ſmall Bombs into the Town, but without Effect, almoſt all of them burſting in the Air. Yeſterday we had a Report, that a certain Envoy was arrived, with Orders to ſeek out the Generals of the *Ruſſian* Army, and acquaint them, that if they proceeded any farther againſt *Dantzick*, his Maſter would take that Town under his Protection. Thus we hope for the beſt, but in other Reſpects have at preſent but a melancholy Proſpect.

Price

Digitized by Google

Towards the End of the Month.

STOCKS.

S. Sea 75, 74 ¼ ⅛	*Afric.* 23
—*Bonds* 18*s*	*Royal Aſſ.* 91
—*Annu.* 100 ½	*Lon. ditto* 11 ½
Bank 133, 132 ½	*Y. Build.* 3 ¼ a ½
—*Circ.* 4*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*	3 *p. C. An.* 90
Mil. Bank 106 ½	*Eng. Copper* 1*l.* 15*s.*
India 135½, 136	*Welſh dit.* 1*l.* 3*s.*
—*Bonds* 1*l* 1*s*	*Equiv.* 102 ¼

The Courſe of EXCHANGE.

Amſt. 36	*Bilboa* 36
D. Sight 35 9	*Leghorn* 50
Rotter. 36 12*a*	*Genoa* 52 ⅛
Hamb. 35 10	*Venice* 48 ¼
P. Sight 30 ⅞	*Liſb.* 5 4 ⅛ a ¼
Bourd. ⅛ uſ 30 ⅛ a ½	*Oport.* 5 4 ¼ a 4
Cadiz 40	*Antw.* 35 4 a 5
Madrid 39 ½	*Dublin* 12 ⅛ a ¼

Prices of Goods at *Bear-Key*.

Wheat	25 28	*Oates*	10 14
Rye	17 18	*Tares*	18 23
Barley	14 18	*Peaſe*	22 24
H. Beans	16 20	*H. Peaſe*	16 19
P. Malt	17 20	*B. Malt*	16 19

Abſtract of the *London* WEEKLY BILL, from *Feb.* 19 to *March* 26.

Chriſtned	Males 974	1907	
	Females 933		
Buried	Males 1216	2482	
	Females 1266		

Died under 2 Years old			961
Between	2 and	5	227
	5	10	104
	10	20	69
	20	30	164
	30	40	221
	40	50	242
	50	60	162
	60	70	160
	70	80	98
	80	90	66
	90 and upwards		8
			2482

Prices of Goods, *&c.* in *London*. Hay 39*s. to* 42*s.* a Load.

Coals per Chaldron 28
New Hops per Hun. 5*l. a* 5*l.* 10
Old Hops 3*l.* 10*s. a* 4*l.*
Rape Seed 10 *a* 11
Lead the Fodder 19 *Hun.* 1 *half on board*, 14 *a* 14*l.* 10*s.*
Tin in Blocks 3*l.* 18
Ditto in Bars 4*l.*
Copper Eng. beſt 5*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto ordinary 4*l.* 16*s. a* 5*l.*
Ditto Barbary 85 *a* 95*l.*
Iron of Bilboa 15*l.* 5*s. per Ton.*
Ditto of Sweden 16*l.* 10*s.*
Tallow 30 *a* 31*s*
Country Tallow 30*s.*
Cochineal 19*s* 3*d.*

Grocery Wares by the C.

Raiſins of the S. new 34*s.*
Ditto Malaga Frailes 18*s.*
Ditto Smirna new 24*s.*
Ditto Alicant 19*s.*
Ditto Lipra new 20*s*
Ditto Belvedera 21*s.*
Currants 44*s.*
Prunes French none
Figs 20*s.*

Sugar Powder beſt 54 *a* 59*s.*
Ditto ſecond Sort 46*s. a* 50
Loaf Sugar double ref. 8*d. half a* 9*d.*
Ditto ſingle refine 56*s. a* 64*s.*

Grocery Wares by the lb.

Cinamon 7*s.* 8*d.*
Cloves 9*s.* 1*d.*
Mace 15*s.* 0*d.*
Nutmegs 8*s.* 7*d.*
Sugar Candy white 14 *a* 18*d.*
Ditto brown 6*d.*
Pepper for home conſump. 16*d.*
Ditto for Exportation 12*d. half*
Tea Bohea fine 10*s. a* 12*s.*
Ditto ordinary 9*a* 10*s.*
Ditto Congo 10 *a* 14*s.*
Ditto Peko 14*a* 16*s.*
Ditto Green fine 9 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Imperial 9 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Hyſon 25 *a* 30*s.*

Drugs by the lb.

Balſam Peru 14*s.*
Cardamoms 3*s.* 6*d.*
Camphire refin'd 15*s.*
Crabs Eyes 1*s* 8*d.*
Jallop 2*s.* 6

Manna 2*s.* 6*d. a* 4*s*
Maſtick white 4*s.*
Opium 9*s.*
Quickſilver 4*s.*
Rhubarb 18 *a* 24*s.*
Sarſaparilla 3*s.* 0*d.*
Saffron Engliſh 22*s.* 6*d.*
Wormſeeds none
Balſam Copaiwa 3*s.* 0*d*
Balſam of Gilead 20*s.*
Hypocacuanæ 5 *a* 6*s.*
Ambergreece per oz. 8*s.*

Wine, Brandy, and Rum.

Oporto red per Pipe 32*l. a* 34*l.*
Ditto white none
Liſbon red 35 *a* 40*l.*
Ditto white 26 *a* 28*l.*
Sherry 26*l.*
Canary new 25 *a* 28*l.*
Ditto old 32 *a* 34*l.*
Florence 3*l.*
French red 30*l. a* 40*l.*
Ditto white 20*l.*
Mountain Malaga old 24*l.*
Ditto new 20*l. a* 21
Brandy Fr. per Gal. 7*s. a* 8*s.*
Rum of Jam. 6 *a* 7*s.*
Ditto Lew. Iſlands 6*s.* 4*d.* a 6*s.* 10*d.*

The

Digitized by Google

ANATOMY, PHYSICK, *and* PHILOSOPHY.

AN Anatomical Expofition of the Structure of the Human Body. By *James Benignus Winslow*, Profeſſor of Phyſick, Anatomy, and Surgery in the Univerſity of *Paris*, &c. Tranſlated from the *French* Original. By *G. Douglas*, M. D. Printed for *A. Bettesworth* and *C. Hitch*, *R. Ware*, *T. Longman*, and *C. Davis*, *S. Birt*, and *T. Aſtley*. In two Vols. 4to, Copper-Plates, price of the 2 Vols. bd. together 12 s. 6 d.

2. Medical Eſſays and Obſervations, reviſed and publiſhed by a Society in *Edinburgh*; containing an Account of the State of the Air and epidemical Diſeaſes, Tracts on Drugs, Anatomy, Animal Oeconomy, Theory and Practice of Surgery and Medicine, Vol. II. Printed for *W. Monro*, in *Edinburgh*, and ſold by *T. Longman*, 8vo, pr. 5 s. 6 *d.*

3. Phyſical Eſſays on the Animal Oeconomy, and the Parts of Human Body. Printed for *J. Clarke* at the *Royal-Exchange*, 8vo. price 5 s. 6 d.

* 4. A compleat Treatiſe of the Stone and Gravel. By *N. Robinſon*, M. D. The 3d Edition with Additions. Printed for *Meſſ. Bettesworth* and *Hitch*, and *J. Clarke*, 8vo. pr. 4 s. 6 *d.*

5. A Courſe of Experimental Philoſophy. By *J. T. Deſaguliers*, L. L. D. F. R. S. Vol. I. Adorned with 32 Copper Plates. Sold by *Meſſ. Innys* and *Manby*, and *T. Longman*.

6. Philoſophical Tranſactions. N° 428. price 1 s. 6 d.

LAW.

7. Proceedings, Precedents, and Arguments, on Claims and Controverſies, concerning Baronies by Writ, and other Honours. With the Arguments of Sir *Francis Bacon*, Sir *Henry Montagu*, the Lord Chief Juſtice *Crewe*, the Lord Chief Juſtice *Brampſton*, Judge *Doddridge*, Judge *Rolles*, Mr. *Selden*, Sir *Heneage Finch*, Mr. *Montagu* (afterwards Lord Chief Baron) Sir *William Jones*, Sir *William Dugdale*, Mr. *Offley*, Sir *Edward Northey*, Sir *Thomas Powis*, and others. Publiſhed from the Manuſcript Collections of *Robert Glover*, Eſq; Sir *William Dugdale*, *Samuel Stebbing*, Eſq; *Peter le Neve*, Eſq; and others. By *Arthur Collins*, Eſq; With an Appendix, containing ſeveral Papers copied from the Bodleian and Aſhmolæan Libraries at *Oxford*, &c. Printed for *Tho. Wotton*, Folio, price 1 *l.* 7 s. 6 *d.*

* 8. *Wood*'s Inſtitute of the Laws of *England*. A new Edition, with large Additions. Printed for *H. Lintott*, Folio, price 1 *l.* 5 s.

9. The Law and Practice of Ejectments; being a compendious Treatiſe of the Common and Statute Law relating thereto. Printed for *R. Goſling*, 8vo, price 5 s. 6 *d.*

10. The Law of Uſes and Truſts; collected and digeſted in a proper Order from the Reports of adjudged Caſes in the Courts of Law and Equity, and other Books of Authority, together with a Treatiſe of Dower, 8vo. price 6 s.

* 11. The Juſtice of Peace his Companion: Or Caſes in Law, wherein Juſtices of the Peace have a Juriſdiction which have been determined by the Judges of the Court of King's-Bench, *&c.* from the Reign of King *Edward* III. to this preſent Year 1734. By *Nathaniel Blackerby*, Eſq; The 5th Edition. The ſecond Part may be had alone. Printed for *T. Osborne* in *Gray's-Inn*, 2 vols. 12mo. price 6 s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

12. The Method of Teaching and Studying the Belles Letters; or, an Introduction to Languages, Poetry, Rhetoric, Hiſtory, Moral Philoſophy, Phyſicks, *&c.* with Reflections on Taſte, and Inſtructions with regard to the Eloquence of the Pulpit, the Bar, and the Stage. By Mr. *Rollin*. Late Principal of the Univerſity of *Paris*, &c. Tranſlated from the *French*. In four Volumes. Printed for *A. Bettesworth*, and *C. Hitch*, price 1 *l.*

13. A compleat Treatiſe of Practical Navigation demonſtrated from its firſt Principles; together with all the neceſſary Tables. Written for the Uſe of the Academy in *Tower-ſtreet*, by *A. Patoun*, F. R. S. Printed for *Meſſ. Bretherton*, *Hazard*, *Meadows*, *Hinchliffe*, *Cox*, *Bickerton*, *Aſtley*, *Auſton*, *Gilliver*, and *Willock*, 8vo. price 5 s. 6 *d.*

14. All Sorts of Wheel-Carriages. Wherein it is plainly made appear, that a much leſs Draught of Horſes, *&c.* will be required in Waggons, Carts, Coaches, and all other Wheel Vehicles, as likewiſe all Water-Mills, Wind-mills, and Horſe-Mills. Illuſtrated with Copper-Plates; and an Explanation of the Structure of a Coach and Cart, according to this Method. By *Jacob Rowe*, Eſq; Printed for *A. Lyon*, price 2 s.

15. The Analyſt: Or, a Diſcourſe addreſſed to an Infidel Mathematician. By the Author of the Minute Philoſopher. Printed for *J. Tonſon*, price 1 s. 6 d. ſtitched.

16. The Broker's Breviat; whereby to caſt up Stocks, Bonds, Annuities, any Number of Shares and Lottery Tickets, Premiums, Brokerage, Commiſſions, Diſcounts, *&c.* with Diſpatch. By *R. Hayes*. Printed for *W. Meadows*, price 2 s.

17. Vulgar Arithmetick improved; or, Merchants Accounts made eaſy. By *Henry Gore* in *Manchester*. Printed for *Whitworth* in *Manchester*, and *J. Batley* and *R. Hett* in *London*. pr. 2 s. 6 *d.*

18. L'Entretien de Beaux Eſprits. Converſations. Compriſing a great Variety of remarkable Adventures, Serious, Comic and Moral. By Madam *De Gomez*, Author of La Belle Aſſemblee. Tranſlated by Mrs. *Haywood*. Printed for *F. Cogan*, and *J. Nourſe*, 2 vols. 12mo. price 6 s.

19. A

Digitized by Google

19. A Journey from *London* to *Scarborough*, in ſeveral Letters from a Gentleman there to his Friend in *London*. Printed for *Meſſ. Ward* and *Chandler*, price 1 s. 6 d.

20. The Credibility of the Goſpel Hiſtory. Part II. By *N. Lardner*. Printed for *T. Saunders*, *R. Ford*, and *J. Gray*, 8vo, price 5 s. 6 d.

21. *M. de Thou*'s Hiſtory of his own Time. Tranſlated by Mr. *Carte*, Editor of the Original lately publiſhed, by Mr. *Buckley*. N° I. Containing 8 Sheets for 1 s. to be continued every Fortnight. Printed for *A. Lyon*, and ſold by *T. Aſtley*.

22. Fifty Inſtructive and Entertaining Fables of *Phædrus*, in *Latin*, *French*, and *Engliſh*. Attempted after a New Method, for the more ſpeedy Improvement of Youth in Schools. Tranſlated into *Engliſh* by *Daniel Bellamy*. Illuſtrated with above fifty curious Cuts. Printed for *J. J.* and *P. Knapton*, *D. Midwinter*, *A. Bettesworth* and *C. Hitch*, *J. Pemberton*, *T. Longman*, *C. Rivington*, *A. Ward*, *F. Clay*, *J. Batley*, *R. Hett*, and *T. Hatchett*, price 3 s. 6 d.

23. A Brief Repreſentation of the Cruel and Barbarous Proceedings againſt Proteſtants in the Inquiſition. Extracted from the Hiſtory of the Inquiſition, written by the celebrated *Philip a Limborch*. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 1 s.

24. A Letter to the Rev. Dr. *Codex*, on the Subject of his modeſt Inſtruction to the Crown. From the ſecond Volume of *Burnet*'s Hiſtory. Printed for *T. Cooper*, price 6 d.

25. An impartial Account of the late Tranſactions of the Diſſenters, *&c.* Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6 d.

26. A Reply to Remarks on ſome Obſervations, addreſſed to the Author of the Letter to Dr. *Waterland*, &c. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 1 s.

27. A Letter to Mr. *Chandler*, in Vindication of a Paſſage in the Lord Biſhop of *London*'s ſecond Paſtoral Letter. By *Tho. Jebuſon*, M. A. Sold by *J. Roberts*, price 6 d.

28. Some Obſervations on the preſent State of Religion in *England*, conſidered in a Political View. Printed for *B. Motte*, price 1 s.

29. A full and true Account of the ſtrange and miraculous Converſion of all the Tories in *Great Britain*. Printed for *J. Roberts*, pr. 6 d.

30. *Joſhua* againſt *Caleb*; with occaſional Remarks on the egregrious Mr. *Fog*. By *Joſhua Nun* of *Covent-Garden*, Eſq; Sold by *H. Curll*, price 1 s. 6 d.

PLAYS *and* POETRY.

31. Chrononhotonthologos. Being the moſt tragical Tragedy that ever was tragedized by any Company of Tragedians. Written by *Benjamin Bounce*, Eſq; Printed for *L. Gilliver*, *J. Shuckburgh*, and *J. Jacſon*, pr. 1 s.

* 32. The Dramatick Works of *Nat. Lee*, Eſq; In 3 neat Pocket Volumes. Printed for *W. Feales* and *R. Wellington*, price 10 s.

33. The Dramatick Works of the moſt ingenious Mrs. *Suſanna Centlivre*, with ſome Account of the Author's Life and Writings. Vol. II. Printed for *W. Feales*, 12mo, price 5 s.

34. Love and Glory. A Maſque. By Mr. *Philips*. Printed for *W. Mears*, pr. 6 d.

35. A Poem on the Marriage of his moſt Serene Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, to which are added, Verſes to the Author by a Divine, and the Author's Anſwer. Printed for *W. Bickerton*, price 1 s.

36. Farrago. Sold by *L. Gilliver*, price 2 s. 6 d.

37. Of verbal Criticiſm: An Epiſtle to Mr. *Pope*. Occaſion'd by *Theobald*'s *Shakeſpear*, and *Bentley*'s Milton. Printed for *L. Gilliver*, price 1 s.

38. An Epiſtle from a Gentleman at *Twickenham*, to a Nobleman at St. *James*'s. Printed for *W. Gueſt*. Price 6 d.

39. Love in all its Shapes. Sold by *R. Charlton*, price 1 s.

40. An Epithalamium Diſcourſe on Occaſion of the Royal Marriage. Printed for *J. Dickenſon*, price 1 s.

41. A Satire. Printed for *T. Cooper*, pr. 1 s.

42. The Temple of Taſte. By Mr. *Voltaire*. Printed for *J. Hazard* and *W. Bickerton*, price 1 s.

43. The Knight and the Prelate. A new Ballad. Printed for *P. Holder*, price 6 d.

44. The Sixteen Toaſts of the Rump-Stake Club. Sold by the Bookſellers, pr. 6 *d.*

* 45. Fables ancient and modern. By Mr. *Dryden*, 12mo. price 3 s.

46. The falſe Patriot. An Epiſtle to Mr. *Pope*. Printed for *J. Roberts*, pr. 6 *d.*

47. The Conteſt; or, Poetical Eſſays on the Queen's Grotto. Sold by *A. Dodd*, pr. 6 d.

48. The Humours of *New Tunbridge-Wells* at *Iſlington*. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 1 s. 6 d.

49. The compleat Vintner; or, Delights of the Bottle. Sold by *F. Jeffreys*, pr. 1 s.

50. *England*'s Genius; or, Wit Triumphant. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 1 s.

SERMONS.

51. A Sermon preached before the Sons of the Clergy, at the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*'s, *Feb.* 21, 1733. By *Tho. Mangey*, D.D. Printed for *W. Innys* and *R. Manby*, pr. 6 d.

52. A Sermon preached before the Univerſity of *Oxford*, at St. *Mary*'s, on *Sunday*, *Sept.* 2, 1733. By *Edward Ballard*, B. D. Printed for *J. Clarke*, price 6 d.

53. A Sermon preached at St. *George*'s Church, *Hanover-Square*, on *Sunday*, *Feb.* the 17th, 1734, to recommend the Charity for Eſtabliſhing the New Colony of *Georgia*, by *J. Rundle*, L. L. D. Printed for *T. Woodward* and *J. Brindley*, price 6 d.

54. A Sermon preached at the Opening of an Organ in St. *Nicholas Church* in *Great Yarmouth*, *Dec.* 20. 1733. By *Tho. Macro*, D. D. Printed for *W. Parker*, price 6 d.

Digitized by Google

March 2. 1733-4.

PROPOSALS,

FOR

PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

SELECT TRIALS,

FOR

Murders, Robberies, Rapes, Sodomy, Coining, Frauds, and Other OFFENCES.

At the *Seſſions-Houſe* in the *Old-Bailey.*

From the YEAR 1720, to the Preſent Time.

Chiefly Tranſcrib'd from Original Notes *taken in* COURT.

With Genuine ACCOUNTS of the *Lives, Behaviour, Confeſſions* and *Dying Speeches,* of the moſt Eminent Convicts.

CONDITIONS.

I. THE Book will be printed on the ſame Paper and Letter as the SPECIMEN annex'd.

II. While the Book is printing, it is propos'd to deliver weekly five half Sheets in Octavo (which is more than ſix Sheets in Folio) at the PRICE of Sixpence.

III. That the general Title, Index, Preface, *&c.* will be given *Gratis* at the End of the Firſt Volume.

IV. That the Firſt Number will be publiſh'd on *Saturday* the 13th Day of *April,* 1734.

PROPOSALS are deliver'd, and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in, by *J. Wilford,* over-againſt the *Chatter-Houſe,* in St. *Paul's Church-Yard.*

Digitized by Google

The PREFACE.

INSTRUCTION, *convey'd by Example, makes a more deep and laſting Impreſſion in the Mind, than that deliver'd by Precept only. By Example therefore, we ſhall endeavour to diſſuade Men from the Purſuit of vicious Courſes.* Malefactors *ſhall be brought to the Bar of Juſtice, to receive the Reward of their Crimes, that Others may ſee the Conſequences of deviating from the plain Paths of Virtue; the Diſquietudes, the Infamy, the Terrors, and in a Word, the long Train of Miſeries which naturally attend a Progreſs in the Labyrinth of Vice: That the firſt wrong Step is full of Danger, and great the Difficulty of returning: That one Immorality leads Men down to another, till Deſtruction ſuddenly ſtares them in the Face, and the ſteep Deſcent hurries 'em forward, and precipitates 'em into her Jaws.*

At the ſame Time, we ſhall expoſe the Frauds of Cheats and Sharpers, and point out the various Methods practiced by Felons of every Claſs, in the Execution of their Villanies; that the Honeſt may be aware of, and guard againſt the private, or violent Deſigns of theſe Plunderers.

And with the Serious, we ſhall intermix the Pleaſant, to divert, as well as inſtruct.

With theſe Views, we publiſh this Collection, of the moſt remarkable Trials *at the* Seſſions-Houſe *in the* Old-Bailey, *with Accounts of the* Lives *of thoſe who were executed, from the Year* 1720, *to the preſent Time. And to render the Work as compleat as poſſible, no Diligence has been ſpared, in providing proper Materials, nor Care in Compoſing.*

The moſt conſiderable Part of the Trials, *are immediately tranſcrib'd from original Notes taken in Court, and are now exhibited more fully and correctly, than at their firſt Appearance, when Abridgments were frequently unavoidable, for want of Room, and Errors eſcap'd unobſerv'd, for want of Leiſure.*

The Reſt are ſelected from the Seſſions-Papers: *And here we have cloſely followed the Senſe of the printed Copies, tho, to render the Evidence the more agreeable and clear, the Depoſitions which are there given, in the third Perſon, we have choſen to deliver in the firſt.*

We have examin'd and compar'd a large Collection of Papers, both printed and Manuſcript, relating to the Lives *of ſeveral whoſe* Trials *are here publiſh'd, and have thence extracted ſuch Particulars, as we think deſerve Credit, and are likely to be Uſeful or Entertaining.*

Digitized by Google

SELECT TRIALS, *&c.*

The Trials of William Spiggot, Thomas Phillips *alias* Croſs, William Burroughs *and* William Heater, *for ſeveral Robberies*, &c. 1720.

THERE having been ſeveral Bills found by the Grand Jury, againſt *Spigget* and *Phillips*, for Robberies on the Highway, they were brought to the Bar to be arraigned, when they both declared, That they would not plead, till the Court had ordered their Horſes, Furniture, Money and other Things (which had been taken from them, when they were apprehended) to be returned. The Court informed them, That what they deſired, was more than could be granted; and for their Satisfaction, ordered the Clerk to read the following Clauſe in an Act made in the Fourth and Fifth of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, entitled, *An Act for the encouraging the apprehending of Highwaymen.*

And it is hereby farther enacted, That all and every Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall ſo take, apprehend, proſecute or commit ſuch Robber or Robbers, as aforeſaid, as a farther Reward, ſhall have and enjoy to his and their proper Uſe and Behoof, the Horſe, Furniture and Arms, Money or other Goods of the ſaid Robber or Robbers, that ſhall be taken with him or them——Provided always, That this Clauſe, or any Thing therein contained, ſhall not be conſtrued to extend to take away the Right of any Perſon or Perſons to ſuch Horſes, Furniture and Arms, Money and Goods, from whom the ſame were feloniouſly taken.

But the Priſoners ſtill refuſing to plead, the Court ordered the Clerk to read the Judgment following, which, if they continued mute, was to be pronounced againſt them.

That the Priſoner ſhall be ſent to the Priſon from whence he came, and put into a mean Room, ſtopp'd from the Light, and ſhall there be laid on the bare Ground, without any Litter, Straw or other Covering, and without any Garment about him, except ſomething to hide his Privy Members. He ſhall lie upon his Back, his Head ſhall be covered, and his Feet ſhall be bare. One of his Arms ſhall be drawn with a Cord, to one Side of the Room, and the other Arm to the other Side; and his Legs ſhall be ſerved in the like Manner. Then there ſhall be laid upon his Body, as much Iron or Stone, as he can bear, and more. And the firſt Day after, he ſhall have three Morſels of Barley Bread, without any Drink; and the ſecond Day, he ſhall be allowed to drink as much as he can, at three Times, of the Water that is next the Priſon Door, except running Water, without any Bread; and this ſhall be his Diet till he dies: And he againſt whom this Judgment ſhall be given, forfeits his Goods to the King.

This having no Effect on the Priſoners, the Executioner (as is uſual in ſuch Caſes) was ordered to tie their Thumbs together, and draw the Cord as tight as he was able, which was immediately done; but neither this, nor all the Admonitions of the Court, being ſufficient

Digitized by Google

ficient to bring them to plead, they were ſentenced to be preſs'd to Death.

Purſuant to which Judgment, they were carried back to *Newgate*. As ſoon as they entered the Preſs-Room, *Phillips* deſired that he might return to the Bar and plead; but *Spiggot* continuing obſtinate, was put under the Preſs. He bore 350 Pounds Weight for half an Hour, but then 50 Pounds more being added, he found himſelf unable to ſupport it, and begg'd that he might be carried back to plead with *Phillips*; which Favour was granted.

William Spiggot and *Thomas Phillips* alias *Croſs*, were indicted for aſſaulting *John Watkins* on the Highway, putting him in Fear, and taking from him a ſilver Watch, a holland Gown, a ſcarlet Riding-hood, and ſeveral other Goods, to the Value of 200 Pounds, and five Pounds in Money, *November* the 12th, 1720.

John Watkins. As I was going to *Monmouth* with my Packhorſes, between *Brentford* and *Smallberry-Green*, I obſerved that *Phillips* followed and watched me; and when I came to *Bijhopſgrove* on *Hounſlow-Heath*, *Spiggot*, *Phillips* and another, rode up to me. *Spiggot* clapp'd a Piſtol to my Breaſt, bid me ſtand, took five Pounds and a ſilver Watch from me; and ſwore, if I would not tell him which Horſe the Money was on, he would kill them all. As for *Phillips*, he ſtopp'd the *Oſtler*, who was with me, and took one of the Packhorſes, with the Goods, while the other Perſon ſecured my Man. I loſt above 200 *l.* in all. I am certain that the Priſoners, *Spiggot* and *Phillips*, were two of the three that robb'd me. I knew *Spiggot* a great many Years ago, and had ſeen him in *Monmouth* Jail.

They were a ſecond Time indicted, with *William Heater*, they for aſſaulting *John Turner*, on the Highway, putting him in Fear, and taking from him five Guineas, the Money of the ſaid *John Turner*, a Box, a gold Watch, twelve holland Shirts, two Pair of lac'd Ruffles, four Turnovers, two cambrick Boſoms, two Pair of Stockings, a Hat, Perriwig, and twelve Guineas, the Goods and Money of *Neal Sheldon*, Eſq; and *William Heater*, as acceſſary, in harbouring them, and receiving the ſaid Goods, knowing them to be ſtolen.

John Turner. I was robb'd near *Tyburn*, the 1ſt of *November*, by five Men, who were diſguis'd with Masks; four of them were on Horſeback, and the other was on Foot. They took Mr. *Sheldon*'s Box out of the Waggon, and carried it away, and I following them, they knock'd me down, and went into my Waggon again, but took nothing more out of it; but however, one of them being on Foot, they took my Mare away, and ſo they all rode off.

Mr. *Sheldon*. I intended to leave *Buckinghamſhire*, and thinking my Portmanteau too heavy for my Man to carry behind him, I ſent it up with *John Turner*, the *Wendover* Carrier. The Wig which I have now in my Hand, was Part of the Goods that were in the Box (or Portmanteau) which I deliver'd to Mr. *Turner*.

Mr. *Bryan*. I went with Mr. *Merrit*, to ſearch *Spiggot*'s Lodgings, and there found the Wig, that Mr. *Sheldon* has now produc'd.

Mr. *Merrit*. We found that and ſeveral other Things, ſome of which were taken out of the *Portſmouth* Waggon, and others were taken from Perſons that were robb'd under *Tyburn*.

Edward Plummer. I know this to be Mr. *Sheldon*'s Wig, I alter'd it for him.

John

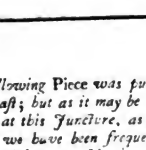
Digitized by Google

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1734.

The following Piece *was published in* September *last; but as it may be thought as seasonable at this Juncture, as at any other Time; and we have been frequently and earnestly press'd by great Numbers of our Readers to insert it in our* Magazine; *we have given it* entire, without any Abridgment; *which was never done before in any monthly or other Performance.*

The Freeholder's *Political Catechism.*

Quest. 

HO are you?

Ans. I am *T. M.* a Freeholder of *Great Britain.*

Q. *What Privileges enjoyest thou by being a Freeholder of* Great Britain?

A. By being a Freeholder of *Great Britain*, I am a greater Man in my Civil Capacity, than the greatest Subject of an Arbitrary Prince; because I am govern'd by Laws, to which I give my Consent; and my Life, Liberty, and Goods cannot be taken from me, but according to those Laws: I am a Freeman.

Q. *Who gave thee this Liberty?*

A. No Man gave it me: Liberty is the natural Right of every human Creature; he is born to the Exercise of it as soon as he has attain'd to that of his Reason; but that my Liberty is preserv'd to me, when lost to a great Part of Mankind, is owing, under God, to the Wisdom and Valour of my Ancestors, Freeholders of this Realm.

Q. *Does not every Man give up his Liberty to the Government of the Political Society, whereof he is a Member?*

A. Mankind give up some Part of their natural Liberty to the Government for the Benefit of Society and mutual Defence (for in political Society an Infant has the whole Force of the Community to protect him) but no Man can make himself a Slave.

Q. *Why?*

A. Because no Man can give an absolute Dominion over his Life, for that is not in his Power, and belongs only to his Creator.

Q. *How comes it then that the Civil Magistrate has a Right to take away Lives?*

A. Because by the Laws of Nature, every Man has a Power of taking away the Life of another in Self-Defence, which Power is given up to the Magistrate, and which Power returns to every Man, when the Magistrate cannot defend him, as in Case of being attack'd with sudden and lawless Violence.

Q. *Has not the Magistrate a Power to compel thee to be of what Religion he thinks fit?*

A. No. Because neither in the State of Nature, nor in the State of Civil Society, has any Man an absolute Power over another Man's Mind or Conscience; from whence it follows, that in the first of those States, no Man could give the Magistrate a Power which he hath not to give; and that in the second of those States, the Exercise of this Power is impossible; Compulsion without Conviction making a Man a Hypocrite, that is, a Criminal, but can never secure the publick Peace.

Q. *Wherein does this Liberty which thou enjoyest consist?*

A. In Laws made by the Consent of the People, and the due Execution of those Laws; I am free not from the Law, but by the Law.

Q. *Wilt thou stand fast in this Liberty wherewith thou art born and entitled by the Laws of thy Country?*

A. Yes verily, by God's Grace I will; and I thank his good Providence that I am

Digitized by Google

born a Member of a Community govern'd by Laws and not by Arbitrary Power.

Q. *What doſt thou think incumbent upon thee to ſecure this Bleſſing to thy ſelf and Poſterity?*

A. As I am a Freeholder, I think it incumbent upon me, to believe aright concerning the fundamental Articles of the Government to which I am ſubject; to write, ſpeak, and act on all Occaſions conformably to this orthodox Faith, to oppoſe with all the Powers of my Body and Mind, ſuch as are Enemies of our good Conſtitution, together with all their ſecret and open Abettors, and to be obedient to the King, the ſupreme Magiſtrate of the Society.

Q. *Rehearſe unto me the Articles of thy Political Creed.*

A. I believe that the ſupreme or legiſlative Power of this Realm reſides in the King, Lords, and Commons; that his Majeſty King *George* the ſecond is Sovereign, or ſupreme Executor of the Law, to whom, upon that Account, all Loyalty is due. That each of the three Members of the Legiſlature are endowed with their particular Rights and Offices; that the King by his royal Prerogative has the Power of determining and appointing the Time and Place of the Meeting of Parliaments. That the Conſent of King, Lords, and Commons, is neceſſary to the Being of a Law, and all the three make but one Law-Giver. That as to the Freedom of Conſent in making of Laws, thoſe three Powers are independent, and that each and all the three are bound to obſerve the Laws that are made.

Q. *Why is the Legiſlative Power ſupreme?*

A. Becauſe what gives Law to all, muſt be ſupreme.

Q. *What meaneſt thou by Loyalty to the King?*

A. I have heard that *Ley*, ſignifies Law; and Loyalty, Obedience, according to Law; therefore he who pays this Obedience is a loyal Subject, and he who executes the King's Commands, when contrary to Law, is diſloyal, and a Traitor.

Q. *Is it not a Maxim in the Law, that the King can do no Wrong?*

A. It is: For ſince Kings do not act immediately by themſelves, but mediately by their Officers, and inferior Magiſtrates; the Wiſdom of the Law provides ſufficiently againſt any undue Exerciſe of their Power, by charging all illegal Acts, and all Kinds of Male-Adminiſtration upon their Miniſters; by the great Regard which is paid to the King by this Maxim, laying him under an indiſputable Obligation, not to ſkreen his Miniſters from publick Juſtice, or publick Enquiry.

Q. *What doſt thou mean by the royal Prerogative?*

A. A diſcretionary Power in the King to act for the Good of the People where the Laws are ſilent, never contrary to Law, and always ſubject to the Limitations of the Law.

Q. *Doſt thou owe no other Duty to the King but Obedience according to Law?*

A. Yes. I am bound to pray for him, to honour him, to behave myſelf reſpectfully towards him, and to ſpeak reſpectfully of him, as it is written, *Thou ſhalt not ſpeak evil of the Ruler of thy People.*

Q. *Thou haſt promis'd that in Order to preſerve this thy Liberty, thou wilt reſiſt to the utmoſt of thy Power, the Enemies of our good Conſtitution; who are thoſe Enemies?*

A. Such as deny the Title and Authority of the King who is acknowledg'd to be ſo by the Legiſlature: Such as by heretical Doctrines exalt the royal Authority above the Laws: Such as endeavour to deſtroy the Authority and Independence of any of the three Members of the Legiſlature.

Q. *How comes it that denying the Title and Authority of the King, who is acknowledged by the two Branches of the Legiſlature, is ſubverting a fundamental Law of the Conſtitution?*

A. Becauſe if private Judgment is to be oppoſed to that of the Publick, there can be no Peace in that Society: Beſides every Man in the Society is ſuppos'd to have given his Aſſent in that Matter already, for the Act of the Majority is the Act of every Individual.

Q. *What are thoſe Heretical Doctrines which exalt the King's Authority above the Laws?*

A. Aſſerting, That there is ſomething particularly divine in kingly Government, as being the firſt Government of the World, and appointed by God: And that there is in Kings an Authority and hereditary Right of Succeſſion independent of the Laws.

Q. *How canſt thou prove thoſe to be heretical and falſe Doctrines?*

A. Becauſe they are ſo far from being founded upon Scripture (as is pretended) that they are contrary to it. For, firſt, It does not appear from Scripture how the firſt political Societies were formed. Secondly, The firſt Government of God's People was not monarchical; the Patriarchs were not Kings; the Government of the *Iſraelites* before *Saul*'s Time was Republican; the People ſent Ambaſſadors, *Joſhua* xxii. the People in full Aſſembly demands Juſtice, *Judges* xix. and xx. Thirdly, God Almighty gives a diſadvantageous Character of abſolute Monarchy, which ſee 2 *Sam.* viii. 4. If by God's Appointment, be meant a divine Revelation or Miſſion, no Monarch upon Earth has it: If by God's Appointment be meant the divine Authority, enjoining Obedience to the lawful Ordinances of Man, the ſupreme Power of a Commonwealth has it as much as a King: If by God's

Digitized by Google

God's Appointment be meant God's Providence, a Robber, Tyrant, or Uſurper may be ſaid to be ſo. Fifthly, There are ſeveral Paſſages in Scripture, that favour the original Power of the People. *Abraham* demands a Burying-Place for *Sarah* of the People. The firſt Governors ſeem to have been Captains choſen for their Valour, by the People; *whoever will give Battle* (ſay the Princes and People of *Gilead*) *to the Children of* Ammon, *ſhall be Head over the Inheritance of* Gilead; accordingly *Jephtha* was choſen. God Almighty demands the Conſent of the People even to his own Laws, accordingly *Moſes* propoſeth them in a full Aſſembly, and demands their Conſent as to a Covenant, *See Deut.* v. God Almighty condeſcends to this natural Right of the People in changing the Form of their Government (tho' contrary to his Admonition) when they demanded a King to rule over them, and commands *Samuel* to *hearken to the Voice of the People*, 2 *Sam.* viii. There are many more Proofs of this Truth to be found in Scripture, by any Man who reads with Attention.

Q. *Does not Conqueſt give a Right to abſolute Monarchy?*

A. No: For unjuſt Force can never give any juſt Dominion: And Conqueſt in a juſt War, gives the Conqueror abſolute Dominion only over the Individuals he has ſubdu'd.

Q. *What thinkeſt thou of hereditary Right?*

A. No Man can have hereditary Right by the Title of King, for there are Kingdoms elective; ſeveral Kingdoms have different Cuſtoms and Laws in determining the Succeſſions of their Monarchs; thoſe of *Britain* and *France* are different, and both from the Cuſtoms of ſome other Monarchies; therefore there can be no Right of Succeſſion but by the Law of the Land; and accordingly by the Act of Settlement his preſent Majeſty King *George* II. has an hereditary Right in himſelf and lineal Deſcendants, ſubject to the Limitations of the Law; a more authentick Deed for hereditary Right, than can be produced by any Prince in the World.

Q. *Is not then the King above the Laws?*

A. By no Means: For the Intention of Government being the Security of the Lives, Liberties, and Properties, of the Members of the Community, they never can be ſuppoſed by the Law of Nature, to give an arbitrary Power over their Perſons and Eſtates. King, is a Title, which tranſlated into ſeveral Languages, ſignifies a Magiſtrate with as many different Degrees of Power, as there are Kingdoms in the World, and he can have no Power but what is given him by Law; yea, even the ſupreme or legiſlative Power, is bound by the Rules of Equity, to govern by Laws enacted, and publiſhed in due Form; for what is not legal is arbitrary.

Q. *How comes it that thoſe who endeavour to deſtroy the Authority and Independence of any of the Branches of the Legiſlature, ſubvert the Conſtitution?*

A. By the fundamental Laws of the Conſtitution, the free and impartial Conſent of each of the three Members is neceſſary to the Being of a Law; therefore if the Conſent of any of the three is wilfully omitted, or obtain'd by Terror or Corruption, the Legiſlature is violated; and inſtead of three there may be really and effectually but one Branch of the Legiſlature.

Q. *Canſt thou illuſtrate this by any Example?*

A. The Royal Authority and that of the Houſe of Peers were both deſtroy'd by the Houſe of Commons, and by a ſmall Part of that, in the late Civil War; ſo that the very Form of Government was annihilated.

Q. *Can you give me an Inſtance where the Form of Government may be kept, and yet the Conſtitution deſtroy'd?*

A. Yes. The Forms of the Free Government of *Rome*, were preſerv'd under the arbitrary Government of the Emperors: There was a Senate, Conſuls, and Tribunes of the People; as one might ſay King, Lords, and Commons; and yet the Government under the Emperors was always deſpotick, and often tyrannical; and indeed the worſt of all Governments is Tyranny ſanctified by the Appearance of Law.

Q. *By what Means fell that great People into this State of Slavery?*

A. I have read the *Roman* Hiſtory, and by what I can judge, it was by Faction, Corruption, and Standing Armies.

Q. *All that might happen to* Romans; *but did ever any Parliament of this Nation give up the Liberty of the People?*

A. Yes: A pack'd Parliament in *Richard* IId's Time, eſtabliſhed by a Law, the King's arbitrary Power, and with Leave to name a Commiſſion with Parliamentary Authority. Parliaments in *Henry* VIIIth's Time were Slaves to his Paſſions, and one gave the King a legiſlative Authority. And there are many Inſtances of Parliaments making dangerous Steps towards the Deſtruction of the Liberty of the People.

Q. *Who were the* Engliſh *Monarchs who were moſt indulgent to the Liberties of the People?*

A. The great King *Alfred*, who declar'd, *That the* Engliſh *Nation was as free as the Thoughts of Man.* The glorious Monarchs, *Edward* I. *Edward* III. and *Henry* V. who would not let his People ſwear to him till he had an Opportunity of ſwearing to them, at his Coronation. And the immortal Queen *Elizabeth*, who declar'd it by Law, High Treaſon, during her Life, and a *Præmunire* afterwards, to deny the Power of Parliament in limiting and binding the Deſcent or Inheritance of the Crown, or the Claim to it.

Q. *When were theſe ſlaviſh Maxims of hereditary*

Digitized by Google

reditary indefeaſible Right and Prerogative, ſuperior to Laws, firſt introduc'd?

A. In the Time of *James* I. who by endeavouring to eſtabliſh them, laid the Foundation of all the Miſeries which have ſince happened to his Family; and it is the greateſt Security to the preſent Branch of it, that ſuch Doctrines which ſow the Seeds of Jealouſy between the King and his People, are by the preſent Eſtabliſhment quite exploded.

Q. *What doſt thou learn from thoſe Hiſtories?*

A. That a King of this Realm, in the full Poſſeſſion of the Affections of his People is greater than any arbitrary Prince, and that the Nation can never be effectually undone but by a wicked Parliament; and, laſtly, to be thankful to God that under our preſent moſt gracious King our Conſtitution is preſerv'd entire, tho' at the ſame Time there are many Circumſtances which call loudly for Vigilance.

Q. *What are theſe?*

A. Such as have been the Fore-runners and Cauſes of the Loſs of Liberty in other Countries, Decay of Virtue and publick Spirit, Luxury and Extravagance in Expence, Venality and Corruption in private and publick Affairs.

Q. *How comes there to be a Decay of publick Spirit, when there is more than uſual a Deſire to ſerve the Publick?*

A. If a Deſire to live upon the Publick, be a publick Spirit, there is enough of it at this Time, when Extravagance makes People crave more, and the Adminiſtration of a publick Revenue (perhaps treble what it was before the Revolution) enables the Crown to give more than formerly.

Q. *What doſt thou fear from this?*

A. That ſuch as ſerve the Crown for Reward, may in Time ſacrifice the Intereſt of their Country to their Wants; that Greedineſs of publick Money may produce a ſlaviſh Complaiſance as long as the Crown can pay; and Mutiny when it cannot; and in general, that Motives of Self-Intereſt will prove an improper and weak Foundation for our Duty to our King and Country.

Q. *I much rejoice to ſee a Perſon of your Knowledge and publick Spirit; therefore I aſk you what is the Sum and Subſtance of the Virtue of a good Citizen?*

A. The Love of our Country comprehends in it the Virtues of a good Citizen, as the Love of God thoſe of a good Chriſtian: It is the Love not only of one, but of Millions of Neighbours; not only of our Neighbours now living, but of them and of their Poſterity. It is an Inſtinct as well as Duty of Nature; the very Soil from which as from a common Mother, Mankind are nourith'd; and the laſt common Repoſitory of their dead Bodies, has been reputed amongſt human Creatures, as a Bond of Union; *Joſeph* comforted himſelf with his dying Breath, reflecting that his Bones ſhould reſt among his Brethren. I read of one *Themiſtocles* who, though he had been baniſh'd from *Greece* and Hoſpitality, and receiv'd in *Perſia*, ordered his Corps to be carried back and buried by Stealth in his own Country. All Nations ſink and riſe in Proportion as this Virtue prevails. When I read the *Roman* Hiſtory I am tranſported with Joy, and a profound Reverence for thoſe Worthies who ſacrificed their Lives, and what was perhaps dearer to them, to the Love of their Country. Nor is our own Country deſtitute of Examples of ſuch Heroick Virtue, of which ſome have tranſmitted the glorious Fruits to their Poſterity; and ſuch as have fail'd of that, have attain'd to a glorious Immortality, and advanc'd the temporal Felicity of Generations paſt and to come. The Love of our Country is both a moral and religious Duty.

Q. *How doſt thou prove that?*

A. The Love which we owe to all Mankind, is not only allow'd but enjoin'd, in greater Degrees to particular Societies, whereof we are Members, as Nations, Neighbours, Kindred, Families, and Children: There are many Precepts and Examples in Scripture enforcing this Duty of the Love of our Country; and holy Men of Old, as they were endowed with a religious, ſeem'd proportionably fill'd with a publick Spirit; the *Old Teſtament* is full of ſuch Examples: This was the ſhining Virtue of *Moſes*, and of all the Captains, Princes, and Prophets of God's People. One of the Books of the Prophets is a Lamentation for the Captivity and Deſolation of *Judah*; *woe unto me* (ſaid *Matthias*, 2 Maccabees ii.) *wherefore was I born, to ſee the Deſolation of my People?* Then he and his Sons rent their Cloths and put on Sack-cloth and Mourning; *we are ready to die*, ſaid the young Men, *rather than tranſgreſs the Laws of our Country.* It is ſaid of *Judas Maccabeus*, *that he made the Jews* bold, *and ready to die for the Laws of their Country.* This Virtue was more eminent in our Bleſſed Saviour than in any of the Sons of Men: He confin'd at firſt the Benefit of his Goſpel and Miracles to his own Country; he heals the Centurion's Servant upon the Motive of his being a Friend to the *Jewiſh* Nation; and moſt tender is his Lamentation over the approaching Deſolation of his Country, and his Interceſſion for it with his dying Breath. St. *Paul* could even wiſh himſelf accurſed for his Countrymen, his Brethren, and Kinſmen after the Fleſh. And I am of Opinion, that the Decay of the Publick Spirit at this Time is much owing to the Decay of Virtue, and of that true Religion, which is always free from Bigotry and Superſtition, and a perſecuting Spirit.

Q. *What would'ſt thou do for thy Country?*

A. I would die to procure its Proſperity:

And

Digitized by Google

And I would rather that my Posterity were cut off, than that they should be Slaves; but as Providence at present requires none of those Sacrifices, I content myself to discharge the ordinary Duties of my Station, and to exhort my Neighbours to do the same.

Q. *What are the Duties of your Station?*

A. To endeavour as far as I am able, to preserve the publick Tranquillity; and as I am a Freeholder, to give my Vote for the Candidate whom I judge most worthy to serve his Country: For if for any partial Motive I should give my Vote for one unworthy, I should think myself justly chargeable with his Guilt.

Q. *Thou hast perhaps but one Vote of Five Hundred, and the Member perhaps one of Five Hundred more; then your Share of the Guilt is but small?*

A. As he who assists at a Murder is guilty of Murder, so he who acts the lowest Part in the enslaving his Country, is guilty of a much greater Crime than Murder.

Q. *Is enslaving one's Country a greater Crime than Murder?*

A. Yes: Inasmuch as the Murder of human Nature is a greater Crime than the Murder of a human Creature; or as he who debaseth and rendereth miserable the Race of Mankind, is more wicked than he who cutteth off an Individual.

Q. *Why is enslaving Mankind murdering human Nature?*

A. Because Mankind, in a State of Slavery and Freedom, is a different Sort of Creature; for Proof of this I have read what the *Greeks* were of old, and what they are now in a State of Slavery.

Q. *What is become of the Heroes, Philosophers, Orators, and free Citizens of* Greece?

A. They are now Slaves to the *Great Turk.*

Q. *What is become of the* Scipio's *and* Cato's *of* Rome?

A. They sing now on the *English* Stage.

Q. *Does not the Tranquillity occasioned by absolute Monarchy make the Country thrive?*

A. Peace and Plenty are not the genuine Fruits of absolute Monarchy; for absolute Monarchies are more subject to Convulsions, than free Governments, and Slavery turneth the fruitful Plains into a Desart; whereas Liberty, like the Dew from Heaven, fructifieth the barren Mountains. This I have learn'd from Travellers, who have visited Countries in both Conditions; therefore, as I said before, I should reckon myself guilty of the greatest Crime human Nature is capable of, if I were any Ways accessary to the enslaving my Country; tho' I have but one Vote, many Unites make a Number, and if every Elector should reason after the same Manner, that he has but one; what must become of the Whole? A Law of great Consequence, and the Election of the Member who voteth for that Law, may be both carried by one Vote; great and important Services for the Liberties of their Country, have been done by ordinary Men: I have read that the Institution of the Tribunes of *Rome*, or the whole Power of the Commons, was owing to a Word spoke in Season by a common Man.

Q. *Is it not lawful then to take a Bribe from a Person otherwise worthy to serve his Country?*

A. No more than for a Judge to take a Bribe for a righteous Sentence; nor is it any more lawful to corrupt, than to commit Evil that Good may come of it: Corruption converts a good Action into Wickedness. Bribery of all Sorts is contrary to the Law of God; it is a heinous Sin, often punished with the severest Judgments; it involves in it the Sin of Perjury as the Law stands now, and is besides the greatest Folly and Madness.

Q. *How is it contrary to the Law of God?*

A. The Law of God saith expressly, *Thou shalt not wrest Judgment; Thou shalt not take a Gift:* If it is a Sin in a Judge, it is much more in a Lawgiver, or an Elector; because the Mischiefs occasioned by the first reach only to Individuals, that of the last may affect whole Nations, and even the Generations to come. The Psalmist describing the Wicked, saith, *his right Hand is full of Bribes:* The Prophet describing the Righteous, tells us, *he shaketh his Hands from holding a Bribe: Samuel* justifying his Innocence, appeals to the People, *of whose Hands have I taken a Bribe?* Then as to divine Vengeance, holy *Job* tells us, *that God shall destroy the Tabernacle of Bribery. Achan's* Avarice who had appropriated to his own Use the golden Wedge and the *Babylonish* Garment, brought the Judgment of God upon the whole People, so that they fled before their Enemies, till the Criminal was discovered and stoned to Death. The Leprosy adhered to *Gehazi* (the Servant of *Elisha*) and his House for ever, for taking a Bribe from *Naaman* a rich Minister of a great Prince: Therefore he that taketh a Bribe may justly expect what is threatned in Holy Writ; *He shall not prosper in his Way, neither shall his Substance continue; his Silver and Gold shall not be able to deliver him in the Day of the Wrath of the Lord.*

Q. *Why is he that taketh a Bribe guilty of the Sin of Perjury?*

A. Because he sweareth,

I A. B. *do swear* (or being one of the People called Quakers, *I A. B. do solemnly affirm*) *I have not received, or had by myself, or any Person whatsoever in Trust for me, or for my Use and Benefit, directly or indirectly, any Sum or Sums of Money, Office, Place, or Employment, Gift, or Reward, or any Promise or Security for any Money, Office, Employment, or Gift, in order to give my Vote at this Election*

Digitized by Google

tion, and that I have not before been polled at this Election.

Q. *What thinkeſt thou of thoſe who are bribed by Gluttony and Drunkenneſs?*

A. That they are viler than *Eſau* who ſold his Birth-right for a Meſs of Porridge.

Q. *Why is taking a Bribe Folly or Madneſs?*

A. Becauſe I muſt refund ten-fold in Taxes of what I take in Election; and the Member who bought me, has a fair Pretence to ſell me, nor can I in ſuch a Caſe have any juſt Cauſe of Complaint.

Q. *What wilt thou ſay then to the Candidate that offers thee a Bribe?*

A. I will ſay, 'Thy Money periſh with 'thee; as thou art now purchaſing thy Seat 'in Parliament, I have juſt Reaſon to ſuſpect 'that thou reſolveſt to ſell thy Vote; what 'thou offereſt, and what thou promiſeſt may 'be the Price of the Liberty of my Country: 'I will not only reject thy Bribe with Diſdain, 'but will vote againſt thee.'

Q. *Is not the Juſtice of a King, ſufficient Security for the Liberty of the People?*

A. The People ought to have more Security for all that is valuable in the World, than the Will of a mortal and fallible Man: A King of *Britain* may make as many Peers, and ſuch, as he pleaſeth; therefore the laſt and beſt Security for the Liberties of the People, is a Houſe of Commons Genuine and Independent.

Q. *What meaneſt thou by a Genuine Houſe of Commons?*

A. One that is the lawful Iſſue of the People, and no Baſtard.

Q. *How is a Baſtard Houſe of Commons produc'd?*

A. When the People by Terror, Corruption, or other indirect Means, chuſes ſuch as they otherwiſe would not chuſe; when ſuch as are fairly choſen, are not returned; when ſuch as are returned, are turn'd out by partial Votes in controverted Elections, and others not fairly choſen ſet in their Places.

Q. *How may a Houſe of Commons become dependent?*

A. When the Freedom of Voting is deſtroy'd by Threatnings, Promiſes, Puniſhments, and Rewards, by the open Force of the Government, or the Inſults of the Populace; but above all by private Influence; for they who are armed with the Power of the Crown, have many Ways of gratifying ſuch as are ſubſervient to their Deſigns, and many Ways of oppreſſing ſuch as oppoſe them, both within the Bounds of the Law.

Q. *Can a King have a more faithful Council than a Houſe of Commons, which ſpeaketh the Senſe of the People?*

A. None: For they will not only give him impartial Counſel, but will powerfully and chearfully aſſiſt him to execute what they adviſe.

Q. *What are the Marks of a Perſon worthy to ſerve his Country in Parliament?*

A. The Marks of a good Ruler given in Scripture will ſerve for a Parliament-man; *Such as rule over you ſhall be Men of Truth, hating Covetouſneſs, they ſhall not take a Gift, they ſhall not be afraid of the Face of a Man, Deut.* xvi. Therefore I conclude, That the Marks of a good Parliament-man are Riches with Frugality, Integrity, Courage, being well affected to the Conſtitution, Knowledge of the State of the Country, being prudently frugal of the Money, careful of the Trade, and zealous over the Liberties of the People, having ſtuck to the Intereſts of their Country in perilous Times, and being aſſiduous in Attendance.

Q. *Who is moſt likely to take a Bribe?*

A. He who offereth one.

Q. *Who is likely to be frugal of the People's Money?*

A. He who puts none of it in his own Pocket.

Q. *You ſeem by this to be averſe from chuſing ſuch as accept Places and Gratuities from the Crown; what is your Reaſon for this Partiality?*

A. I am far from thinking that a Man may not ſerve his King, and Country faithfully at the ſame Time: Nay their Intereſts are inſeparable. Mr. Such-an-one, my Lord's Steward is a very honeſt Man, and yet if I had any Affairs to ſettle with my Lord, I would chuſe my Neighbour for a Referree rather than my Lord's Steward.

Q. *Why is Frugality of the People's Money ſo neceſſary at this Time?*

A. Becauſe they have run out much, and are ſtill much in Debt: My Father and I have paid our Share of One Hundred Millions, and I have heard there are near Fifty more to pay: I grudge not this prodigious Expence, as far as it has been the neceſſary Price of Liberty; but as it would grieve me much to ſee this Bleſſing raviſh'd from me which has coſt me ſo dear; ſo on the other Hand I think it expedient to ſave, now the Affair is over, and the Government ſettled.

Q. *Who are thoſe who are careful of the Trade of the Nation?*

A. Such as are willing to keep it free from all vexatious Interruptions by Inſpections, entering into Houſes, Seizures, Suits, and the Oppreſſion of Tax-gatherers, as much as poſſible; ſuch as are willing to take off the burdenſome Duties which encreaſe the Expence of the Workman, and conſequently the Price of our Manufacture.

Q. *But as you have as Freehold, would you not be willing to be excus'd from paying Two Shillings in the Pound by laying Exciſes upon other Parts of our Conſumptions?*

A. No Doubt but every landed Man would be

Digitized by Google

be glad to be free from paying two Shillings in the Pound; but at the ſame Time I would not raiſe by another Tax two Shillings in the Pound, nor one Shilling in the Pound for a Perpetuity. For Parliaments who have no more to give, may be diſappointed in the Redreſs of their Grievances. Beſides, I would not be deluded by an Impoſſibility; for if my Tenant has any new Tax laid upon him, I am afraid he will not pay me ſo much Rent; ſo that the new Tax muſt ſtill affect Land. Then it is utterly impoſſible to raiſe by Exciſes what ſhall be equivalent to two Shillings in the Pound without the Ruin of Trade; for the Exciſes which are ſettled already, generally ſpeaking, raiſe double the Duty upon the People, of what they bring in to the Government.

Q. *How canſt thou prove that?*

A. By Experience of ſeveral Exciſes, as of Leather, Candles, Soap, *&c.* Whatever is brought into the Publick by thoſe Exciſes, is raiſed double upon the People; therefore if a Million of Money, or what is equivalent to two Shillings in the Pound, were levy'd by Exciſe, it would be two Millions upon the exciſed Commodities, which muſt deſtroy every Subject of Trade in *Britain*.

Q. *Why doſt thou inſiſt, That a Knowledge of the State of the Country is a neceſſary Qualification for a Parliament-Man?*

A. Becauſe this is a Qualification, of late, very much unheeded: I have heard that there are many Corporations that never ſaw their Members.

Q. *Is then a Writ of Parliament only a* Congé d' Elire *for a Biſhop, where the King nominates?*

A. God forbid; the Crown is never to meddle in an Election.

Q. *Why is aſſiduous Attendance ſo neceſſary?*

A. Becauſe a Parliament-Man is entruſted with the Lives, Liberties and Properties of the People, which have often been endangered by the Non-Attendance of many Members; becauſe if Repreſentatives do not attend, I may have a Law impoſed upon me, to which I had no Opportunity of giving my Aſſent.

Q. *Thou haſt prudently and juſtly reſolv'd to promote, to the utmoſt of thy Power, the publick Tranquillity; what are the Advantages thou propoſeſt from that?*

A. All the Advantages reſulting from political Society depend upon the publick Tranquillity: Beſides, by publick Tranquillity, Armies, which are a Mark of Diſtruſt of the Affections of the People, may be diſbanded.

Q. *Why doſt thou not love Armies in Time of Peace?*

A. Becauſe Armies have overturn'd the Liberties of moſt Countries; and all who are well affected to Liberty, ever hated them, becauſe they are ſubject to an implicit Obedience to their Officers, and to a Law of their own; becauſe they are ſo many luſty Men taken from Work, and maintain'd at an extravagant Expence upon the Labour of the reſt; becauſe they are many Ways burdenſome to the People in their Quarters, even under the beſt Diſcipline, eſpecially in dear Countries; becauſe there are ſo many more Preferments in the Hands of deſigning Miniſters; and, laſtly, becauſe the King will never be deny'd an Army as great as he pleaſeth, when it is neceſſary.

Q. *Thou rightly judgeſt of thy Happineſs in being a Member of a political Society, govern'd by Laws, to which the People give their Conſent: Thou haſt been likewiſe well inſtructed in the fundamental Laws of the Government, and art well aware of the wicked and abominable Practices that undermine, and are likely to overturn the Conſtitution: Be thou likewiſe verily perſuaded that the equitable and fundamental Laws of a Nation are, in a ſound Senſe, ſtamp'd with a divine Authority; and that the good Order, Peace, and Happineſs of the Society is firmly connected with a ſtrict Obſervance of them. That the Proſperity of Nations depends upon their Virtue, not only as an Effect upon its natural Cauſe, but by the immutable Appointment of divine Juſtice, by which political Societies muſt receive their Rewards and Puniſhments in this World, ſince they have no Being in the next; conſequently the Threatnings and Promiſes which occur in the Old Teſtament are, in a proper ſenſe, as applicable to other Nations as the* Iſraelites; *therefore thou and all the People of this Land may ſuppoſe that God Almighty ſpeaketh to them as he ſpake by* Moſes *unto the* Iſraelites, Deut. xxviii. 1. And it ſhall come to paſs, if thou ſhalt hearken diligently unto the Voice of the Lord thy God, to obſerve and do all his Commandments, *(that is the Laws of their Conſtitution)* which I command thee this Day; that the Lord thy God will ſet thee on high above all Nations of the Earth, *&c. Verſe* 15. But it ſhall come to paſs, if thou wilt not hearken unto the Voice of the Lord thy God, to obſerve to do all his Commandments and his Statutes which I command thee this Day; that all theſe Curſes ſhall come upon thee and overtake thee. Curſed ſhalt thou be in the City, and curſed ſhalt thou be in the Field. Curſed ſhall be thy Baſket and thy Store. Curſed ſhall be the Fruit of thy Body, and the Fruit of thy Land, the Increaſe of thy Kine, and the Flocks of thy Sheep. Curſed ſhalt thou be when thou comeſt in, and curſed ſhalt thou be when thou goeſt out, *&c. &c.*

The

Digitized by Google

Die Mercurii, 13° Februarii, 1733.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* preſented to the Houſe a Bill intituled, *An Act for the better ſecuring the Conſtitution, by preventing the Officers of ſuch Land Forces, as ſhall at any Time be allow'd by Authority of Parliament, from being depriv'd of their Commiſſions, otherwiſe than by Judgment of a Court Martial, to be held for that Purpoſe, or by Addreſs of either Houſe of Parliament:* And the ſame was read.

Mov'd, to order, that the ſaid Bill be read a ſecond Time on *Tueſday* next.

Which being objected to, and it being alſo mov'd to reject the ſaid Bill,

After Debate,

The Queſtion was put upon the firſt Motion,

It was reſolved in the Negative.

Contents	49 } 62	Not Cont.	78 } 100
Proxies	13 }	Proxies	22 }

Diſſentient'

1. Becauſe the Exigence of Affairs in Times paſt, or Complaiſance of former Parliaments, have, for ſeveral Years, occaſioned the keeping up a conſiderable Body of Land Forces in this Kingdom; and, as various Events may happen, to oblige future Parliaments to purſue the ſame Meaſures, which nothing but the utmoſt Neceſſity can juſtify, they being repugnant to the Nature of our Conſtitution, and dangerous to the Liberties of a free People; and, as the whole Diſpoſition of the ſaid Forces is abſolutely in the Crown: We cannot but think it highly reaſonable, that when ſo great an Increaſe of Power and Influence, which was formerly occaſional and rare, comes to be annually veſted, and conſtantly exerciſed by the Crown, that ſome ſuch Limitations, as propos'd by this Bill, are not only proper, but neceſſary. And we are confirm'd in that Opinion, by the Doctrine ſo often and ſo ſtrongly laid down in this Houſe, that the greateſt Danger to this Nation from a ſtanding military Force, muſt ariſe from the Abuſe of the Power which now ſubſiſts, of Caſhiering Officers without any Crime prov'd or alledg'd, and of garbling the Army at Pleaſure. And we heartily wiſh, that nothing had ſince happen'd, to put us in Mind of that Doctrine.

2. Becauſe the employing or removing of all General Officers would have been left in the Crown, if this Bill had paſs'd into a Law; for the enacting Clauſes were only to this Purpoſe, That no Colonel, or other Officer of inferior Degree, having his Commiſſion from the Crown, ſhall be caſhier'd or remov'd (other than to a higher Poſt) or diſcharg'd from his Commiſſion, or be depriv'd of the Pay belonging to the ſame, in any other Manner than by a Court Martial, to be appointed by a Commiſſion under His Majeſty's Sign Manual to any Officer, not under the Degree of a Field Officer; at the ſame Time there is no Proviſion in the Bill, that nothing ſhall extend to prevent His Majeſty, or His Succeſſors, from diſbanding, breaking, or reducing all, or any of the Regiments, Troops, or Companies now in Being, or which ſhall, or may be rais'd hereafter. And it is further provided, That His Majeſty and His Succeſſors may remove any Officer, upon an Addreſs of either Houſe of Parliament. We conceive therefore, that, as theſe Poſts would ſtill have remain'd, upon all Vacancies, in the ſole Diſpoſal of His Majeſty, and that the Perſons now poſſeſſing them are liable to be remov'd for any Breach, or Neglect of Duty, by a Court Martial, or by Addreſs of either Houſe of Parliament, the Prerogative of the Crown would be no other Ways abridg'd or alter'd, than it has been on many other Occaſions, particularly in that Inſtance, of making the Judges to hold their Places, *Quamdiu ſe bene geſſerint*, which were formerly during Pleaſure only: Which Alteration has been always approv'd, and we hope will, in no Time to come, ever be attempted to be repeal'd.

3. Becauſe the Practice of all the Nations in *Europe*, even where the Government is moſt arbitrary, juſtifies the Intention of this Bill; for no Inſtance can be produced in any other Kingdom or State (as we believe) where Officers are caſhier'd or depriv'd of their Commiſſions, otherwiſe than by the Judgment of a Court Martial; how much ſtronger Reaſons then have we of this Nation to eſtabliſh ſuch a Rule, ſince our Officers are many of them in a Capacity of having a Share in the Legiſlature, where it is abſolutely neceſſary for the Preſervation of the Conſtitution, that every Member ſhould be free and independent; and more particularly at this Time, when we find the Number of Officers having Seats in Parliament far greater than ever it was, even in Time of War, when above three Times the Number of the preſent Troops were kept on Foot?

4. Altho' it was objected in the Debate, that, in Time of Danger, upon Suſpicion of traiterous Practices, it might be neceſſary to remove an Officer from his Poſt, tho' the Informations might not be ready to be produc'd, or proper to be laid before a Court Martial; and yet by ſuch Officers continuing in their Poſt, great Miſchiefs might accrue to his Majeſty and the Publick: We apprehend, that Objection receiv'd a full Anſwer, that, in ſuch a Caſe, an Officer might be immediately put under Arreſt, or ſent to ſome other Poſt, where he could not be ſo dangerous: And we conceive, ſuch a Method of Proceeding will always be thought moſt proper, when the Crime is only ſuſpected, but not capable of legal Proof; for it muſt be allow'd as unjuſt to condemn a Man upon Suſpicion only,

Digitized by Google

only, as it would be unreaſonable, to let a *Man continue in Power*, who is *juſtly* under *Suſpicion*; that Part of the Prerogative, which will always be eſteem'd the brighteſt Jewel of the Crown, the Power of conferring Grace and Favour, would have remain'd entire, had this Bill paſs'd into a Law; only the diſagreeable Part, of inflicting Puniſhments, was deſign'd to be limited, or rather ſecur'd by this Bill, from being turn'd to an ill Uſe, by the private Whiſpers of ſome *malicious* or *vindictive Miniſter*, who may, at any Time hereafter, unhappily get Poſſeſſion of the Royal Ear.

5. Becauſe the Time for the new Elections drawing near, we look upon this as the moſt favourable Opportunity of paſſing ſo neceſſary a Bill, ſince hereafter the very great Increaſe, which may probably happen, of the Number of Officers in Parliament, may render the future paſſing of ſuch Bill totally impracticable: For while the Officers of the Army remain in their preſent precarious Situation, they may be intimidated by the Threats of an *unforgiving Miniſter*, from voting even for a Bill of this Nature, and chuſe to purchaſe preſent Security at the Price of their own Intereſt, and their future Independence in Parliament, in which the Liberty of their Country is ſo much concern'd.

6. Becauſe we conceive the ſmall Degree of Independence propos'd to be given to the Officers of the Army by this Bill, to be neceſſary to prevent their being expoſed to Temptations, in which (tho' we are ready to do Juſtice to the Sentiments of Honour and Virtue in theſe Gentlemen) we ſhould rather lament than wonder, to find a diſcourag'd and indigent Virtue yield to a criminal, but proſperous Complyance; eſpecially ſhould we have the Miſfortune, to ſee an *imperious, all-graſping, Power-engroſſing Miniſter*, who may make their political Submiſſion to his oppreſſive and deſtructive Schemes, the only Teſt of their Merit, and the only Tenure of their Commiſſions.

Winchelſea &	*Willoughby de Br.*	*Bruce*
Nottingham	*Clinton*	*Strafford*
Scarſdale	*Boyle*	*Barbarſt*
Warrington	*Berkſhire*	*Bedford*
Suffolk	*Mayham*	*Belton*
Marlborough	*Denbigh*	*Cobham*
Marchmont	*Litchfield*	*Tadcaſter*
Weymouth	*Craven*	*Bridgwater*
Tweedale	*Montroſe*	*Cardigan*
Cheſterfield	*Ker*	*Gryffin*
Carteret	*Gower*	*Foley*

Oxford & Mort.

Then the Queſtion was put, whether the aforemention'd Bill ſhall be rejected,

It was reſolv'd in the Affirmative.

Mov'd, that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleas'd to acquaint this Houſe, who advis'd his Majeſty to remove the Duke of *Bolton*, and the Lord Viſcount *Cobham*, from their reſpective Regiments, and what Crimes were laid to their Charge.

The ſame was likewiſe objected to.

After further Debate, the Queſtion was put thereupon,

And it was reſolved in the Negative.

Content 48. Not Content 77.

Diſſentient

1. Becauſe we conceive 'tis the inherent Right of this Houſe to addreſs the Crown, to be inform'd, who are the Advifers of any Meaſures that may be prejudicial to his Majeſty's Government, or dangerous to the Liberties of the Nation.

2. Becauſe the Removal of two Officers, of ſuch Rank and Dignity, and of ſuch known Fidelity to his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, without any Cauſe aſſign'd, or any known or alledg'd Neglect of their Duty, gave the greateſt Alarm to many of his Majeſty's moſt faithful Subjects; we therefore thought it for his Majeſty's Service, to give him this Occaſion to publiſh to the World, the juſt Grounds of his Diſpleaſure, or to detect the Calumny of their Accuſers; and conſequently to withdraw his Confidence from ſuch pernicious Counſellors.

3. Becauſe, that as the Practice of diſplacing Officers has grown more frequent in Proportion to the Increaſe of their Numbers in both Houſes of Parliament, the World may entertain (however unjuſtly) an Opinion, that the free Uſe of their Votes has been the real Cauſe of their Diſgrace, and the more ſo, ſince moſt of the Perſons, who have been remov'd, have happen'd to be Members of one or other Houſe of Parliament.

4. Becauſe Applications of this Nature to the Crown may hereafter protect many of his Majeſty's faithful Subjects from the ſecret malicious Repreſentations of ſome Miniſter in future Time, who (tho' unreſtrain'd by any Senſe of Truth, regardleſs of his Prince's real Intereſt, and animated only by his own Paſſions) may however be check'd by the juſt Apprehenſions that the Applications of Parliament may lay open his Calumnies, and bring upon himſelf the Diſgrace he had prepared for others.

Winchelſea	*Northampton*	*Boyle*
and	*Weymouth*	*Mayham*
Nottingham	*Oxford* and	*Carteret*
Strafford	*Mortim.*	*Cardigan*
Warrington	*Willoughby de Br.*	*Ker*
Anſdeley	*Clinton*	*Bruce*
Denbigh	*Barbarſt*	*Scarſdale*
Marlborough	*Briſtol*	*Suffolk*
Marchmont	*Abingdon*	*Berkſhire*
Tweedale	*Bedford*	*Craven*
Montroſe	*Gryffin*	*Litchfield*
Bridgwater	*Mortiy*	*Gower*
Tadcaſter	*Cleſterfield*	*Foley*

Digitized by Google

Diſſentient'

Becauſe we were not conſcious, that any Neglect or Breach of our Duty can be laid to our Charge, much leſs any Want of Zeal and Attachment for his Majeſty's Perſon and Government; we therefore muſt teſtify our earneſt Deſire, that this Motion had paſs'd in the Affirmative, that we might have had an Opportunity given us of knowing our ſuppoſed Crimes and Accuſers; and we hope, of juſtifying ourſelves to his Majeſty and the World.

Bolton, Cobham.

COPY of the BILL.

WHEREAS, in Time of Peace, no Standing Army can be raiſed but by the Authority of Parliament: And whereas the Safety and Liberties of this Nation do (in a great Meaſure) depend upon the Experience and Virtue of the Officers to whom the Command of the Army ſhall be entruſted, whenever any military Force ſhall be judged proper to be raiſed or kept on Foot. Now, to the End that Perſons of Fortune and Virtue may be encouraged to expoſe their Lives for the Safety and Liberties of their Country, and not be ſubject, by ſecret and malicious Repreſentations, to be caſhier'd or remov'd from their reſpective Poſts in the Army, without any Charge or Pretence of Neglect or Breach of Duty, or without any Examination or Trial whatſoever: May it pleaſe your Moſt Excellent Majeſty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, that from and after the Day of no Captain of any of his Majeſty's Troops of Guards, or any Commiſſion Officer under them, nor any Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, or Major of any Regiment, or Captain, Lieutenant, Cornet or Enſign of any Troop or Company, belonging to any Regiment, or of any independent Troop or Company, or any Officer under them, having his Commiſſion from the Crown, ſhall be caſhier'd or remov'd (other than to an higher Poſt) or diſcharged from his Commiſſion, or be depriv'd of the Pay belonging to the ſame, in any other Manner than is hereafter preſcribed; any Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that if any of the Officers before named ſhall be guilty of any Breach of Duty, or otherwiſe miſbehave themſelves in the ſaid Offices, that then it ſhall and may be lawful for his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, to grant a Commiſſion under his or their Sign Manual, to any Officer, not under the Degree of a Field Officer, to try ſuch Perſon by a Court Martial, in ſuch Manner and Form, and ſubject to ſuch Rules, Regulations and Methods of Trial, as have been uſually obſerved in Courts Martial, for trying Perſons for Neglect of Duty, or other Miſbehaviour in the Army, and to caſhier, remove, or diſcharge any Officer whatſoever, if ſuch Court Martial ſhall adjudge the ſame; any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided always, that nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to hinder or prevent his Majeſty, his Heirs or Succeſſors, from diſbanding, breaking, or reducing all, or any of the Regiments, Troops, or Companies now in being, or which ſhall or may be raiſed hereafter, whenever his Majeſty, his Heirs or Succeſſors ſhall think fit to diſband or reduce the ſame.

Provided alſo, that it ſhall and may be lawful for his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, to caſhier or remove, any Officer whatſoever, upon an Addreſs from either Houſe of Parliament for that Purpoſe.

Die Mercurii, 6° Martii 1733.

THE Order of the Day being read, for the Houſe to take into Conſideration Matters relating to the Election of the Peers of that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland.*

Moved to reſolve, that no Peer who hath claimed, or ſhall claim Right by Succeſſion to any Peerage of *Scotland*, other than a Deſcendant of a Body of a Peer, or Peereſs, who has been in the Poſſeſſion of the Peerage claimed, ſince the 25th of *April* 1690, ſhall be admitted to vote at any Election of a Peer or Peers to ſit in Parliament, for that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, until his Right and Title be claimed and determined in this Houſe.

After Debate,

Ordered, That on *Monday* next this Houſe ſhall be put into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to take into Conſideration Matters relating to the Election of the Peers of that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland.*

Then it was moved to reſolve, for the better ſecuring the Freedom of the Election of a Peer or Peers to ſit in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, on the Part of *Scotland*, that the Election ſhall be by Way of Ballot.

And a Queſtion being ſtated thereupon, After further Debate,

The Queſtion was put upon the ſaid Motion, and it was reſolved in the Negative.

Diſſentient'

1. Becauſe this Motion tending only to make a Variation in the Manner of electing the Peers for *Scotland*, we apprehend it was entirely agreeable to the Intention of the 22d Article of the Union. For, whatever can contribute to make the Election more free and independent, the more it anſwers the Deſign of that Article; and we muſt obſerve, that this Houſe has been ſo far from thinking the Manner of Election unalterable, that a

a Bill paſſed this Houſe, by which the Election itſelf was entirely abolished.

2. Becauſe, in an Election of this Nature, the Method of voting by Ballot appears to us infinitely preferable, on many Accounts. For, as it is well known, there are ſeveral Alliances among that Body of Nobility, many of the Peers may be put under great Difficulties, their Alliances drawing them one Way, and their Opinion and Inclination another Way. It is alſo poſſible, that by Penſions from the Crown, or by Civil or Military Preferments, ſome of them may lie under Obligations to a Court, and be reduced to the hard Neceſſity (under the Power of an *arbitrary Miniſter*) either of loſing their Employments, or of voting againſt their neareſt Relations, and their own Opinion alſo. We apprehend, that no Election can be called perfectly free, where any Number of the Electors are under any Influence whatſoever, by which they may be biaſs'd in the Freedom of their Choice.

3. Becauſe we apprehend, that this Houſe is in a moſt eſſential Manner concern'd in the Freedom of this Election; for if ſixteen new Members are to be brought in every new Parliament, under any undue Influence, it may tend to ſubvert the Independence of this Houſe, and, of Conſequence, the Conſtitution of the whole Kingdom. By Means of ſuch an Election, an *ambitious Miniſter* may make Uſe of the Power of the Crown, at one Time to deſtroy the Intereſt of the Crown, at another to oppreſs the Liberty of his Fellow-Subjects, and by different Turns protect himſelf from the juſt Reſentment of both.

4. As this Houſe is the higheſt Court of Judicature, and the laſt Reſort in all Matters relating to the Properties of the Subjects of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, we conceive, that every Perſon who is Maſter of any Property, is concern'd in the Conſequence of this Motion; for if ſixteen of theſe Members, in whoſe Hands this great Truſt is veſted, ſhould ever be thought to be in the *Nomination of a Miniſter*, the Subjects of theſe Kingdoms may have great Reaſon to dread the Conſequence of ſuch an unwarrantable Influence, by which their Liberties, Lives, and Properties might be rendered precarious.

Boyle	*Cardigan*	*Berkſhire*
Bedford	*Bolton*	*Oxford*
Carteret	*Haverſham*	and
Weymouth	*Marchmont*	*Mortimer*
Cobham	*Bathurſt*	*Willoughby de Br.*
Cheſterfield	*Marlborough*	*Clinton*
Montroſe	*Winchelſea*	*Aylesford*
Coventry	*Bruce*	*Montjoy*
Straſford	*Ker*	*Tweedale*
Northampton	*Warrington*	*Stair*
Denbigh	*Gower*	*Briſtol*
Foley	*Tadcaſter*	*Litchfield*

Die Lunæ, 18° Martii 1733.

THE Order of the Day being read for taking into Conſideration Matters relating to the Election of the Peers of that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*,

It was moved to reſolve, that it is the Opinion of this Houſe, that any Perſon or Perſons taking upon him or them to engage any Peers of *Scotland* by Threats, Promiſe of Place or Penſion, or any Reward of Gratuity from the Crown whatſoever, is an Encroachment on the Freedom of Elections, and highly injurious to the Honour of the Peerage.

And a Queſtion being ſtated thereupon.

After Debate,

It was moved to put the previous Queſtion.

After further Debate,

The previous Queſtion was put, Whether the ſaid ſtated Queſtion ſhall be now put?

It was reſolved in the Negative.

Contents	43	Not Cont.	73
Proxies	17	Proxies	26
	60		99

Diſſentient

1. Becauſe we apprehend, that this Reſolution, being only declaratory of undeniable Truths, ought not to be avoided by a previous Queſtion, ſince we fear the leaving it undetermined may tend to encourage Practices dangerous to our Conſtitution in general, and to the Honour and Dignity of this Houſe in particular.

2. Becauſe we think this Houſe cannot ſhew too ſtrong an Abhorrence of Practices, which, whether they have been committed or not in former Elections, are yet of ſuch a Nature, as may poſſibly be attempted by a Miniſter, who may find it neceſſary to try all Methods to ſecure a Majority in this Houſe, either to promote his *future ambitious Views*, or *screen* his *paſt criminal Conduct*.

Suffolk	*Bolton*	*Abingdon*
Marchmont	*Cheſterfield*	*Straffford*
Shaftſbury	*Willoughby de Br.*	*Rathurſt*
Gower	*Tadcaſter*	*Coventry*
Winchelſea	*Cardigan*	*Berkſhire*
Bedford	*Foley*	*Thanet*
Ker	*Litchfield*	*Stair*
Briſtol	*Tweedale*	*Aylesford*
Cobham	*Oxford* and	*Bruce*
Craven	*Mortimer*	*Northampton*
Griffin	*Marlborough*	*Montroſe*

Die Martis, 26° Martii 1734.

THE Houſe was moved, that the ſelect Committee appointed the 7th Inſtant, to conſider of the Repreſentation of the Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, relating to the Laws made, Manufactures ſet up, and Trade carried on, in any of his Majeſty's Colonies and Plantations in *America*, which may have affected the Trade, Navigation and

Digitized by Google

Manufactures of this Kingdom, be empowered to enquire of the proper Methods for the Encouragement and Security of all Trade and Manufactures in the said Plantations, which no Way interfere with the Trade of *Great Britain*, and which may be of Use to the Trade of *Great Britain*, and for the better Security of the Plantations themselves. And a Question being stated thereupon,

It was proposed after the Word [*Encouragement*] to leave out [*and Security.*]

Which being objected to, and Debate thereupon, the Question was put, whether the Words [*and Security*] shall stand Part of the Question?

It was resolved in the Negative.

Content 28. Not Content 52.

Then it was proposed, that these Words, at the latter End of the Motion, *viz.* (*and for the better Security of the Plantations themselves*) be left out,

And the same being objected to,

The Question was put, whether those Words shall stand Part of the Question?

It was resolved in the Negative.

Dissentient

Because we apprehend, that if the Safety of the Plantations themselves is not thought a Matter worthy the Consideration of the Parliament, it is of little Consequence to consider of their Laws, Manufacture, or Trade.

Bedford	*Tadcaster*	*Aylesford*
Bathurst	*Litchfield*	*Gower*
Berkshire	*Thanet*	*Stair*
Tweedale	*Carteret*	*Northampton*
Abingdon	*Winchelsea* and	*Montrose*
Coventry	*Nottingham*	*Bristol*
Strafford	*Bolton*	*Marchmont.*

Then the Question was put, whether the said Committee shall be empowered to enquire of proper Methods for the Encouragement of all Trade and Manufactures of the Plantations in *America*, which no Way interfere with the Trade of *Great Britain*, or which may be of Use to *Great Britain*?

It was resolved in the Negative.

Dissentient

1. Because we apprehend, that the new Powers proposed to be given to the Committee, were not only expedient, but absolutely necessary, since (by the Account given by several Lords who attended the Committee, and contradicted by none) it appeared to the House, that from the Informations of Merchants of undoubted Credit, *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*, and the Leeward Islands, were in so defenceless and miserable a Condition, that they might be taken in twenty four Hours; and we conceive, that such imminent Danger of such valuable Possessions required an immediate and minute Examination, in order to discover the Causes and Nature of the Danger, and to apply proper and adequate Remedies.

2. Because we conceive, that the chief Reason urged in the Debate against this Enquiry, is the strongest Argument imaginable for it, *viz.* That it might discover the Weakness of these Islands in the present critical Juncture of Affairs, and invite our Enemies to invade them: Whereas we think, that this critical Juncture calls upon us, to put our Possessions in a State of Defence and Security in all Events; and since we cannot suppose, that their present defenceless Condition is unknown to those Powers who are the most likely to take the Advantage of it, we apprehend it to be both prudent and necessary, that those Powers should at the same Time know, that the Care and Attention of this House was employed in providing for their Security. We conceive likewise, that such an Argument may tend to debar a House of Parliament from looking into any of our Affairs either foreign or domestick, if, in any Transaction at any Time there shall appear to have been a *weak*, *treacherous*, or *negligent Management*, the Directors will never fail to lay hold of that Argument, to stop any Parliamentary Enquiry; and the Fear of discovering a national Weakness may be urged only to prevent the Detection of *Ministerial Negligence* or *Guilt*.

3. Because we have found by Experience, that we can never be too attentive to the Preservation of the Possessions and Dependencies of this Kingdom, since Treaties alone will not bind those Powers, who from the Proximity of their Situations, from favourable Opportunities, or other Inducements, may be tempted to attack or invade them; but the Interposition of a *British* Parliament will be more expected, and more effectual, than the *Occasional Expedients* of *fluctuating* and *variable Negotiations*, which, in former Times, have been often more adapted to the present Necessities of the *Minister*, than to the real Honour, and lasting Security of the Nation.

4. Because we apprehend, the debarring this House from any Enquiry into the Conduct of Ministers for the Time past, or from giving their Advice in Matters of great Concern to the Publick, for the Time to come, tend to destroy the very Being of this House, and of Consequence, the whole Frame of our Constitution: And how melancholy a View must it be to all his Majesty's Subjects, to see the private Property of so many Particulars, and so advantageous a Trade to the Whole, refused to be brought under the Inspection of this House, and yet (as far as it appears to us) totally neglected by the Administration? And we are the more surprized to find this Backwardness, with Regard to the Interest of our Colonies, since we are persuaded, that the Balance of Trade at present, is against us in most Parts of the World, and only com-

Digitized by Google

compenſated in ſome Degree by what we gain by our *Weſt India* Trade: Neither can we allow, that they ought to be left to look after themſelves, ſince they have a Right to claim even more than the Protection of their Mother Country, by the great Wealth they annually tranſmit to it, and the great Duties they pay to the Increaſe of the publick Funds, and the Civil Liſt; and we are fully convinced, that if this beneficial Trade ſhould once be loſt, it will be irrecoverably loſt, to the infinite Damage of this Kingdom. For tho' the Iſlands ſhould be reſtored to us afterwards, the Utenſils and Stock of Negroes being carried away, it would take up a long Tract of Time, and would be a very great Expence to the Publick, to re-inſtate them in their preſent Condition: We rather think it impracticable to reſtore them, tho' we can by no Means ſuppoſe it difficult by timely Precaution, to prevent their Deſtruction.

Cheſterfield	*Stair*	*Berkſhire*
Tadcaſter	*Bedford*	*Bathurſt*
Coventry	*Northampton*	*Litchfield*
Tweedale	*Strafford*	*Tweedale*
Carteret	*Bolton*	*Gower*
Winchelſea and *Nottingham*	*Montroſe*	*Marchmont*
	Abingdon	

Die Veneris, 29° Martii, 1734.

THE Order of the Day being read, for taking into Conſideration his Majeſty's moſt gracious Meſſage deliver'd to this Houſe Yeſterday,

It was moved to reſolve, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to expreſs the dutiful and grateful Senſe which this Houſe conceives of his Royal Care and Attention for the Honour and Security of his Kingdoms: To declare their unalterable Fidelity to his Majeſty, and their earneſt Deſire, that his Endeavours for an Accommodation may be effectual, and that his Majeſty may, in all Events, be in a Condition to make good ſuch Engagements as Honour, Juſtice and Prudence may call upon him to fulfil or contract, and that his Dominions may not be expoſed to any deſperate Attempts, eſpecially at a Time when it may be impoſſible for the great Council of the Nation to be immediately convened: To give his Majeſty the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances, that this Houſe will chearfully ſupport him, in making ſuch further Augmentation of his Forces, either by Sea or Land, as ſhall be neceſſary for the Honour and Defence of his Kingdoms; and in concerting ſuch Meaſures as the Exigency of Affairs may require; and to return his Majeſty the Thanks of this Houſe for his gracious Declaration, that an Account of any Augmentations made, and Services performed, ſhall be laid before the next Parliament; this Houſe repoſing an entire Confidence in his Majeſty's royal Wiſdom and paternal Concern for the true Intereſts of his People.

Which being objected to, and Debate thereupon,

The Queſtion was put, Whether ſuch Addreſs ſhall be preſented to his Majeſty?

It was reſolved in the Affirmative.

Contents 76	101	Not Cont. 39	58
Proxies 25		Proxies 19	

Diſſentient'

Becauſe we are of Opinion, that no free People ſhould, on any Occaſion whatever, veſt in any Perſon an unlimited Power for an indefinite Time; and whenever they do, they at the ſame Time reſign their Liberty.

Abingdon	*Bathurſt*	*Ker*
Cobham	*Cheſterfield*	*Coventry*
Briſtol	*Carteret*	*Montjoy*
Marchmont	*Berkſhire*	*Foley*
Burlington	*Oxford & Mort.*	*Thanet*
Litchfield	*Montroſe*	*Bedford*
Willoughby de Br.	*Weymouth*	*Tweedale*
Gower	*Shafteſbury*	*Cardigan*
Clinton	*Grahame*	*Craven*
Northampton	*Boyle*	*Winchelſea & Nottingham*
Strafford	*Stair*	
Aylesford		

Diſſentient'

1. Becauſe we conceive an Addreſs of this Kind, impowering the Crown to raiſe Men and Money, without ſpecifying the Numbers or the Sum, is unwarranted by any Precedent, and is of the moſt dangerous Conſequence; for it ſeems to us totally to ſubvert the very Foundation of our Conſtitution, the Wiſdom of our Anceſtors having provided many regular Steps, and ſolemn Forms, for granting Supplies to the Crown; whereas this new Method of a ſudden Addreſs upon a Meſſage, at once fruſtrates and eludes all thoſe wiſe and antient Precautions.

2. Becauſe the Hiſtory of ſeveral Countries, formerly free, furniſhes us with many fatal Examples of the Abuſe of ſuch unlimited Powers, whenever the Eſtates of thoſe Countries have transferred the legiſlative Authority, of raiſing Money, from themſelves, by an ill-plac'd Confidence, into the Hands of a few. The *Cortes* of *Spain*, by truſting the Power of raiſing Money, without their being aſſembl'ed, tho' but for one Year, and the Eſtates of *France*, by allowing the Aids for the Defence of the Kingdom, to be raiſed for three or four Years together, without their being ſummoned to meet, have never been able to retrieve their antient Liberties and Conſtitution; but by their weak Compliance with ſuch a fatal Meaſure, were the unhappy Inſtruments of rendering themſelves uſeleſs, and of enſlaving their reſpective Countries.

3. Becauſe, tho' we have all poſſible Confidence in his Majeſty's Wiſdom and Juſtice, and all imaginable Zeal for the Honour and Support of his Perſon and Government, we cannot approve of a Meſſage, which, we are perſuaded, was both formed and adviſed by the

ſame

Digitized by Google

ſame Miniſters in whom thoſe extenſive and diſcretionary Powers are lodged by this Addreſs; and we ſee no Reaſon, by any Experience of their *paſt OEconomy*, to truſt them with the *arbitrary Diſpoſal* of an unlimited Sum, and as little Reaſon, from the *Succeſs* of their *former Alliances*, to give any Approbation to *paſt Treaties*, which have never been communicated to this Houſe, or a previous Sanction of any *future Treaties* they ſhall contract; eſpecially ſince, by their Multiplicity of Negotiations, they have involved the Nation in Engagements with divers foreign Powers, inconſiſtent (as we conceive) with one another; and, in ſo great a Variety, we can by no Means be ſure, that the *beſt* will be ſingled out to be fulfilled.

4. Becauſe the preſent unfortunate Situation of the Affairs of *Europe* cannot be repreſented as unforeſeen, or unexpected; ſince, from the gradual Progreſs of our Negotiations for ſome Years laſt paſt, the gradual Increaſe of the Diſorders and Confuſions in *Europe* has conſtantly been foretold. We therefore conceive, that had there not been ſome *ſecret Reaſon* for proceeding in this Manner (which *Reaſon* we will rather paſs over in Silence, than attempt to point out) the neceſſary Demands of Men and Money would have been laid before the Parliament at the Beginning of the Seſſion, according to the antient and regular Uſage, and which would as certainly have been granted by a Parliament, which has diſtinguiſhed itſelf by a remarkable Zeal, Duty and *Liberality* to the Throne.

5. We cannot think it prudent, in order to extricate ourſelves out of our preſent Difficulties, to lodge thoſe unlimited, and (as we apprehend) dangerous Powers, in the Hands of thoſe very Perſons, under whoſe Management and Conduct theſe Difficulties have been brought upon us; if (as we conceive) the National Debts are hardly leſſen'd by more than twenty Years Peace; if our ſucceſſive Fleets have proved a Terror to no Nation, but only a Burthen to our own: If our great Armies have diſturbed the Minds of none but his Majeſty's own Subjects; this extenſive Power of raiſing Money, Fleets and Armies, ſeems to us improperly intruſted in the Hands of *thoſe Miniſters*, who have made no better Uſe of the Confidence already repoſed in them.

6. We would, with the utmoſt Zeal, concur in whatever might increaſe to his Majeſty the Affections of his People at Home, or the Reſpect of his Neighbours Abroad: But this Zeal without Knowledge, we think, can tend to neither of thoſe deſirable Ends, but on the contrary, rather bring Contempt (as we apprehend) upon the too eaſy and implicit Faith of Parliaments, than add Weight and Dignity to thoſe Powers we lodge, without any viſible Reaſon, in the Hands of the Miniſters.

Gower	*Stair*	*Oxford & Mort.*
Litchfield	*Clinton*	*Marchmont*
Bathurſt	*Shaftſbury*	*Strafford*
Boyle	*Bedford*	*Carteret*
Cheſterfield	*Berkſhire*	*Ker*
Foley	*Northampton*	*Coventry*
Briſtol	*Thanet*	*Montjoy*
Grahame	*Craven*	*Cardigan*
Winchelſea & Nottingham	*Cobham* *Aylesford*	*Weymouth* *Willoughby de Br.*
Tweedale	*Montroſe*	

A View of the Weekly ESSAYS *and* DISPUTES *in this Month.*

Weekly Miſcellany, March 30. N° 68.

The prevailing Itch of Politicks cenſur'd.

I Have read of a Perſon (ſays a Correſpondent of Mr. *Hooker*'s) who by long Study found out all *Arts* and *Sciences* in *Homer*, and of another who undertook to draw out an exact Plan of *Church Government* from *Virgil*. If I were to form my Judgment of our *weekly political* Papers, from their Credit with their ſeveral Readers, I ſhould imagine they were not only excellent in their Way, but that they contain'd *every Thing* excellent, or uſeful: If any Thing of a different Nature offers itſelf, tho' written with great Force and Clearneſs of Argument, with great Propriety and Beauty of Expreſſion, yet it is rejected as flat and inſipid, or at leaſt not of Conſequence enough to deſerve Attention. If a *political* Paper be ever ſo inconcluſive in the argumentative Part, lifeleſs and inelegant in Stile and Language, yet ſo much Force and Beauty is there in the *Subject*, it requires no Ornaments to ſet it off. *Serious* Subjects have been always taſteleſs to the Young, the Sprightly, and the Gay; but now the Young, the Sprightly, and the Gay can reliſh the *moſt* ſerious Compoſition, if the Subject be *Politicks*. The *Belles Lettres* are no more; the *Muſes* are diſcarded; even *Romances* are become waſte Paper: The *Beaux*, the *Poets*, and the *Fair* attend the Lectures of your Brothers, *Caleb D'Anvers*, and Mr. *Oſborne*. I can tell the Reader a very ſtrange Truth, that will ſerve as a ſufficient Inſtance of the Taſte of the Town: Dr. *Swift* publiſh'd a Piece of Wit about ſix Months ago, and the Impreſſion is now to be ſeen in the Bookſeller's Warehouſe.

Such as Mens Taſte is for *Writings*, ſuch will be their Notion of *perſonal Merit*. A Diſreliſh for every Thing that is not *political*, will beget a Diſregard for every other Conſideration in *Characters*. If a clumſy, heavy Writer may paſs for a *clever Fellow*, or an excel-

Digitized by Google

excellent one be undervalu'd, only becauſe he writes *for*, or *againſt our* Party; Men will become *honeſt* or *diſhoneſt*, as they *agree* or *diſagree* with us in our *Meaſures*. A little *Squib*, of not above a Sheet, let off at a proper Juncture, will eſtabliſh an Author's *Reputation*; he becomes at once a *great Genius*, without Parts. An *Election* is the only *Criterion* of *Virtue*. An *Infidel*, or a *Debauchee*, may *vote* himſelf a *worthy Gentleman*, the Friend and Favourite of the moſt *Orthodox*, and the moſt *Religious*; while another, with all the moſt valuable Accompliſhments, in an Inſtant is trans.orm'd into a worthleſs, abandon'd Wretch: But let each of theſe Perſons, the very next Week or Day, give a *contrary* Vote, and they immediately recover their true Characters; as in ſome *chymical* Preparations, a ſingle Drop will ſtain and make foul a large Quantity of the cleareſt Liquor, and another Drop, of a different Compoſition, ſhall reduce it to its genuine Colour and Clearneſs.

I would not willingly be miſunderſtood. It is far from my Intentions, to depretiate the Characters, or Labours, or Conduct of any Gentlemen, who by their Writings or Intereſt, endeavour to promote the Good of their Country. Your Brothers *D'Anvers* and *Oſborne* may go on to defend their ſeveral Schemes and Meaſures; their Friends to maintain their ſeveral Intereſts in the Country. They have a Right to do it; and if their Motives and Views be honeſt, no Body can blame them for exerciſing it. But thus far I take upon me to determine, that *no* Party can be true Friends to their *Country*, who are not Friends to *Religion*; or promote the *laſting* Intereſt of one, while they neglect the Intereſt of the other. An *irreligious* and *wicked* People, can never be a *flouriſhing* and *happy* People. It never was ſo in *Fact*, nor ever can be ſo in *Nature*. Reaſon ſhews the one, and Hiſtory the other. Without ſome *ſettled* Principles, there can be no *uniform Rule* of Action, nor any *uniform Motive*, without an *uniform Senſe* of *Duty*. Particular Circumſtances may make it a Man's *private* Intereſt to conſult the *common Good*; but as theſe Circumſtances will be continually *varying*, his *Intereſt* and his *Conduct* will change with them. This is undoubtedly true with Reſpect to *publick* Meaſures and Behaviour; but in *private* Life it is more *apparently* ſo. The various Paſſions and Inclinations of Mankind will create *ſeparate* and *oppoſite* Intereſts and Views. One Man's *Pleaſure* will be productive of another's *Uneaſineſs*; and, unleſs Men believe the great Truths of *Religion*, every Man's *Pleaſure* or *Satisfaction* will be his *apparent Happineſs*; and his *apparent* Happineſs will be his *Rule*, and *Motive* of *Action*. But if you take in the Conſideration of a *God*, a *Providence*, and a *future State*, all theſe *cloſhing Inclinations*, all theſe *jarring Intereſts* are reconcil'd. Upon the *Whole*, it will be the real *Intereſt* and *Happineſs* of every Individual, to obſerve ſuch Rules of Behaviour, as will provide for the general Peace, Order, and Harmony. Every one, as far as he is under the Influence of *religious* Principles and Motives, will act *properly* in his Station; from whence the Health of the Society muſt ariſe, as neceſſarily as the Health of the Body reſults from a due Texture, Situation, and Operation of its ſeveral Parts.

Gruſtreet Journal, April 4. N° 223.

Grievances of the Law, with a Propoſal for redreſſing them.

I Think (ſays one who ſigns himſelf *Tom Telltruth*) it is a Maxim, uncontеſted by any but Parties concerned in Intereſt, that the Law, under its modern Management, is the greateſt Grievance under which the People of *England* labour. Some have given it the Name of a *General Exciſe*; and argue thence, that all other Exciſes are mere ſupernumerary Burdens.

I was, t'other Day, in ſome Company of the better Sort, among which was a Parliament-Man or two; ſome of whom lamented the ſlow Advances towards the Redreſs of the Subject under that almoſt peſtilential Viſitation; when one of the Company, directing himſelf to *Cleander*, one of thoſe Members of the Houſe, declared his Surprize, that ſo great and wiſe a Body had not been able to find a Remedy equal to the Evil. *Cleander* began, with ſome Warmth, to offer Excuſes for it. The Multiplicity of publick Affairs afforded one; the Unacquaintedneſs of moſt, thro' whoſe Hands the Redreſs muſt paſs, yielded another; and a third was raiſed from the too great Intereſt Lawyers have in the Houſe.

Timon, who made one of the Company, as ſoon as *Cleander* had finiſhed, took up the Argument in this Manner.— —I grant, *Cleander*, the Excuſes you mention, have been frequently made; and, by Men a little too indolent, have been as frequently allowed authentick; but I will demonſtrate, that every one of them is unworthy the Mouth or Mind of a Senator.

As to the firſt, which is founded on the Multiplicity of publick Affairs, how weak is it! Can any Thing demand a more ſpeedy and intenſe Regard, than an Evil which is epidemical? If a trading Veſſel come from a Place infected, the whole Nation is alarmed, and very juſtly: Proclamations, and Orders are immediately iſſued for the better Security of the People. Why then are we ſo ſupine under a Viſitation, which more than four Times in the Year ſweeps away its Thouſands? What County is there, of all the Twenty-four, that does not every Aſſizes produce us Inſtances of Parents offering up their Children to this modern *Moloch*; or of Children reciprocally ſacrificing their Parents to the avari-

Digitized by Google

tious Petulance of some neighbouring Attorney? Or which of all of them will not afford you ostentatious Structures, raised by those Sons of *Mammon*, upon the Ruins of their Fellow Subjects? Does not this intreat, nay, should it not demand, as speedy a Consideration, and as arduous a Debate, as the mending of a Road, or the Naturalization of half a hundred Foreigners?

The second Excuse is of less Weight than the former. For if by Unacquaintedness is intended an Unskilfulness in the Matters to be debated on; I would ask, are there not every Session brought before them Affairs equally intricate? How few of that great and august Assembly are versed in mercantile Matters? Notwithstanding which, scarce a Session passes, without having somewhat or other of that Nature laid before them. Our Laws, Thanks to our Ancestors, are not composed of such unintelligible or immalleable Stuff, as to set at Defiance the Head or Hand of a good Workman. And if it be the Interest or Trade of those who deal in them, to render them obscure by their forensial Glosses; every Person which makes a Part of that awful Assembly is, or ought to be, endued with so much Perspicacity and good Sense, as to distinguish between Light and Darkness, when both, or either, are set before him.

But I imagine the third Excuse, as it is the most general, may be thought the most material, as it is raised from the great Interest, the Practisers pretend to have in that august Assembly; and from the Opposition and Artifice by that Means made use of on every Attempt towards a Regulation. That our Laws are grown so voluminous, as to want some Reduction, has been allowed by the great *Verulam*, *Hales*, *Holt*, and other the greatest Ornaments of that Profession. But tho' that would be an advanced Step towards the Work in Question; I dare not flatter myself with one Hope towards Success, till set on Foot by Majesty, who, like another *Justinian*, having it sincerely at Heart, shall have Soul and Spirit to accomplish that, which would be the justest Act of Glory since the Conquest. However, that Difficulty ought not to preclude or retard subservient Inquiries and Regulations. Pismires and Caterpillars raise our immediate Indignation, in Order to prevent their further Devastations: And to frustrate the intended Ruin of honest Families, is a Work so worthy an *English* Heart, that it ought to incite all such to set their Hands to the Plough with Zeal and Vigour. Breezes live upon the Sores of our Cattle; but not on Sores of their own creating: Yet these, worse than Breezes, make the Sores they fatten upon; and when they have gorged themselves, starve their unfortunate Feeders.

English-Men are allow'd to be dexterous at Improvements; and I will not therefore despair of our cleansing this Stable of Pollution, having *Hercules* for a President. Some late Examinations seem to confess a Degeneracy in extortionary Fees: But, alas, these are not the Roots, tho' they may make some Part of the Evil. Nevertheless, the Enquiry itself must be allowed Praise-worthy, however mistaken we find the Inquirers. For sure it cannot be denied to be a poor Specimen of modern Politicks, in order to arrive at Veracity, to make Jury-Men of Parties. But, in short, Extortion of Office-Fees, is but the least Part of the Mal-Practice complain'd of. To arrive therefore at the very Core of the Malady, I would humbly propose, that a Committee be ballotted for, excluding, for very obvious Reasons, all Professors of the Law: Which Committee, as in other Cases, should be invested with Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records, and to examine in the most solemn Manner. I would next advise, that some particular Cause out of every Court, from the *Marshalsea* to the *King's-Bench*, should be selected for the Subject of Enquiry; the Attornies on each side to attend to answer Questions, and give an Account of their Proceedings, and the Reasons they went upon: That if, upon Enquiry, Irregularities are found, they should be noted for an Amendment; and the Authors concerned in them, after a Report is made to the House, given up to publick Infamy. By this Means, the most unskilful and unacquainted might arrive at a full Information of the Delays and other Mal-practices daily committed: And thus the Evil having been searched to the Bottom, a future Act might provide for the Security and Safety of the Subject. Such an unprejudiced and free Inquiry would soon satisfy Mankind, that Bailiffs and Catch-Poles are only Lawyers in Grain, whose Legitimacy is termly avow'd by Holland Coif, and sable Gown. Here would soon appear to View, how lovingly each plays into the Hands of the other; while both the contending Parties are made the Martyrs of their Avarice and Knavery. In short, such an Enquiry would open a Prospect into the flagrant Scene of all the Villainy; and thereby lay a Foundation for a thorough Reformation, which might save Thousands yearly. True it is, it may be objected, that a numerous Band of Gentry, which now make a grand Figure, would, by this Means be in Danger of starving: But let such Objectors take into Consideration our new Settlements in *Georgia*, and our annual Transportations on publick Accounts; and if the Gentlemen found Guilty, are not satisfied, let them be shipped to find out a North-East Passage to *Japan*.

Weekly Miscellany, April 6. N° 69.

Meditation on the Vanity and Brevity of Human Life, wrote in Imitation of the Psalms; extracted

Digitized by Google

extracted from a Book lately published, entitled, A select Manual of divine Meditations and Prayers, *&c. The Author the Rev. Mr.* Joshua Smith, *late Minister of St.* Mary Aldermanbury, *and Lecturer of St.* Mary Le Bow.

UNHAPPY we, children of the dust! why were we born to see the sun?

Why did our mothers bring us forth to misery; and unkindly rejoice to hear us cry?

Whither, alas! has their error led us! into how sad a condition doth our birth engage us?

We enter the world with weeping eyes; and go out with sighing hearts:

All the few days we live are full of vanity; and our choicest pleasures sprinkled with bitterness:

The time that's past, is vanish'd like a dream; and that which is to come, is not yet at all:

The present we are in, stays but a moment, and then flies away, and returns no more:

Already we are dead to the years we have liv'd; and shall never live them over again.

But the longer that we live, the shorter is our life; and in the end, we become a little lump of clay.

O vain, and miserable world! how sadly true is all this story!

And yet, alas! this is not all; but new complaints remain, and more, and worse:

We begin our race, in contemptible weakness; and our whole course is a progress of dangers:

If we escape the mischances of a child; we pass on to the rash adventures of youth:

If we outlive those sudden storms; we fall into far more destructive evils:

Our superfluous cares deliberately consume us; and the crosses of the world wear out our lives.

Should we, by strange success, o'ercome all these; and still bear up our prosperous head:

We are sure, at last, old age will find us; and bow our strength down to the grave:

The grave, from which no privilege exempts; whose power no creature is able to controul.

The rich must leave their wealth behind them; and the great ones of the world be crumbled into dust:

The beauteous face must be turn'd into rottenness; and the pamper'd body become the food of worms:

The busy man must find a time to die; tho' his full employment spares none, to provide for it:

Even the wise and virtuous, must submit to fate; and the heirs of life, be made the prisoners of death.

This when I see, I weep, and am afraid; since we must all drink of the same cold cup:

All must go down to the same dark grave; and none can tell how soon he may be called.

To day we are in health, among our friends and affairs; and to-morrow arrested by the hand of death:

Nature may faintly struggle for a time, but must yield at last, and be buried in the earth:

At last we must take leave of our nearest relations; and bid a long farewel to all the world:

Perhaps, the people may talk of us a while; sometimes as we deserve, and often as they please:

Perhaps, our bodies once laid out of sight; we are remember'd no more, than if we had never been.

Only our good works follow us to the grave; and go faithfully with us, beyond our funerals:

Give me, eternal rest, O merciful Lord, and may thy glorious light shine upon me for ever!

Weekly Register, April 6. N° 213.

Supplement to the Review of the publick Buildings, &c. (See p. 142.)

GUILD-HALL is situate very happily, in Sight of the most frequented Thoroughfare in the whole City, and at the End of a very tolerable Vista, which shews the Building in the most favourable Manner: But, at present, the Front of it has not much Title to this Advantage: 'Tis old and Gothick, and has no great Matter in it either of Design or Execution. The Hall within is a very fine Room, allowing for the Taste 'tis built in; but then the Entrance should have been at the lower End, and not in the Middle; for, by this Means, all the Beauty of the Perspective is lost. Another material Defect in it, is this: The Ascent of Steps, on the other Side, is not exactly opposite to the Gate, as it ought to be, both for the Sake of Regularity and Beauty: And if those two execrable Giants, on each Side of it, were taken down, 'twould argue much more Taste in those who destroyed 'em, than those who set 'em up.

Surgeon's-Hall and *Theatre*, were both built by *Inigo Jones*, and, tho' most obscurely situated, better deserve Notice and Regard, than many glaring Piles, which have the Advantage of being more publick. The Hall is plain, but elegant; the Arch at the Entrance beautiful, and the Alcove, at the End, in the most perfect Taste. The Theatre is beyond Dispute a Master-Piece, and tho' as simple as 'tis possible, both in Design and Finishing, fruitful in Beauties, and affording the Spectator the highest Satisfaction. These Edifices were repair'd and beautify'd by the Direction, and at the Expence of my Lord *Burlington*. A Compliment not greater than is due to *Inigo Jones*; but the greatest any Modern can receive, or any Modern bestow.

Digitized by Google

The Measures of St. *Peter*'s Church are taken out of the authentick Dimensions of the best Architects of *Rome*, and compared upon the Place, with the *Italian* and *English* Measures.

THE DIMENSIONS of St. *Peter*'s Church at *Rome*, and St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, at *London*; as taken in the Year 1725.

The Dimensions of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral are taken from several Prints engraved by *Tho. Platt*, *H. Hulsberg*, *J. Simon*, *B. Sens*, and *John Harris*.

The PLAN, or Length and Breadth.	ROMAN PALMS.		FEET.		Difference in FEET.	
	St. Peter	St. Paul.	St. Peter	St. Paul	Plan	Height
The whole Length of the Church and Porch	1000	685 ½	729	500	229	97 ½
The whole Length of the Cross	700	343	510	250	260	67 ½
The Breadth of the Front with the Turrets	500	247	364	180	184	40
The Breadth of the Front without the Turrets	300	151	318	110	208	41
The Breadth of the Church and three Naves	350	178	255	130	125	5
The Breadth of the Church and widest Chapels	500	147	364.	180	184	6
The Length of the Porch within	300	68	218	50	168	5
The Breadth of the Porch within	55	27	40	20	20	9 ½
The Length of the Platea at the upper Steps	400	137	291	100	191	0
The Breadth of the Nave at the Door	120	55	67	40	47	
The Breadth of the Nave at the third Pillar, and Tribuna	100	55	73	40	33	
The Breadth of the Side Isles	40	23	29	17	12	
The Distance between the Pillars of the Nave	60	34 ½	44	25	19	
The Breadth of the same double Pillars at St. *Peter*'s	40		29			4
The Breadth of the same single Pillars at St. *Paul*'s		13 ½		10		
The two right Sides of the great Pilasters of the Cupola	90	48 : 34	65 : 7 ½	25 : 35		
The Distance between the same Pilasters	100	54 ½	72	40	32	
The outward Diameter of the Cupola	260	199	189	145	44	13
The inward Diameter of the same	190	137	138	100	38	3
The Breadth of the Square by the Cupola	60		43			8
The Length of the same	450		328			10 ½
From the Door within to the Cupola	430	260	313	190	123	39
From the Cupola to the End of the Tribuna	230	233	167	170		40
The Breadth of each of the Turrets	140	48	77	35	42	6
The outward Diameter of the Lantern	50	24 ½	36	18	18	4
The whole Space, upon which one Pillar stands	8100	1200	5906	875		7
The whole Space, upon which all the Pillars stand	32400	9600	23625	7000		3

Digitized by Google

The HEIGHT.	FEET.		ROMAN PALMS.		Difference in PALMS.
	St. Peter	St. Paul	St. Peter	St. Paul	
From the Ground without to the Top of the Croſs	437 ½	340	600	466	134
The Turrets as they were at St. *Peter's* and are at St. *Paul's*	289 ½	222	597	304	293
To the Top of the higheſt Statues on the Front	175	135	240	185	55
The firſt Pillars of the Corinthian Order	74	33	102	45	57
The Breadth of the ſame	9	4	12	5	7
Their Baſis and Pedeſtals	19	13	26	17	9
Their Capital	10	5	14	16 ½	2 ½
The Architrave, Frize, and Cornice	19	10	26	13 ½	12 ½
The Compoſite Pillars at St. *Paul's* and Toſcan at St. *Peter's*	25 ½	25	35	34 ½	1 ½
The Ornaments of the ſame Pillars above, and below	14 ½	16	20	21 ½	1 ½
The Triangle of the Mezzo Relievo, with its Cornice	22 ½	18	30	24	6
Wide	92 ½	74			
The Baſis of the Cupola to the Pedeſtals of the Pillars	36 ½	38	50	52	2
The Pillars of the Cupola	32	28	44	38	6
Their Baſis and Pedeſtals	4	5	6	6 ½	1 ½
Their Capitals, Architrave, Frize, and Cornice	12	12	16	16	
From the Cornice to the outward Slope of the Cupola	25 ½	40	35	54	19
The Lantern from the Cupola to the Ball	63	50	86	68	18
The Ball in Diameter	9	6	12	8	4
The Croſs with its Ornaments below	14	6	19	8	11
The Statues upon the Front with their Pedeſtals	25 ½	15	35	20	15
The outward Slope of the Cupola	89	50	122	68	54
The Cupola and Lantern from the Cornice of the Front to the Top of the Croſs	280	240	384	329	55
The Height of the Niches in the Front	20	14	27	19	8
Wide	9	5	12	6 ½	5 ½
The firſt Windows in the Front	20	13	27	17 ½	9 ½
Wide	10	7	14	9	5

We have now gone thro' theſe Papers *on the* Publick Buildings, *&c. without omitting any one of them; and as it may be agreeable to the Reader to have them all at one View, and to read them in order from the Beginning, (tho' we have all along refer'd to the laſt foregoing) for his greater Eaſe, it may not be amiſs to point out at once the ſeveral Places where they are to be found* viz. *in our* Magazine *for* 1733, *Page* 509, 554, 561, 568, 573, 575, 613, 622, 630. *In our* Magazine *for the preſent Year, Page* 9, *(which ſhould come before the laſt in the former* Vol.) 11, 19, 28, 29, 67, 75, 132, 138, 142.

For a Conclusion, it will not be improper to insert the following Essay *on* Taste, *written by the Author of the* Review, *&c.*

WHAT we understand by Taste, is the peculiar Relish that we feel for any agreeable Object; and is more or less perfect, according to the Degree of Judgment we employ in distinguishing its Beauties. It ought always to be founded on Truth, or Veri-similitude at least; but we often find it to be only the Child of Opinion, or the mere Result of Accident. True Taste is not to be acquir'd without infinite Toil and Study; and we are generally too indolent to accept of an Advantage on such Terms. This is the real Occasion, why a false one is so apt to prevail, and, on a Division of Mankind, would number three to one in its own Favour. All Men are fond of being esteem'd witty, wise or learned; but are willing to procure their Reputation as easily as possible. They have Sense enough to observe how cheaply this is acquir'd by Humour and Fashion, to the Prejudice of true Understanding, and genuine Politeness; and how zealous we are in promoting the Follies we intend to practise. Like Men of much Ambition, and narrow Fortune, we counterfeit the Gaiety we can never purchase; and frugally flatter ourselves, that our Tinsel will be mistaken for the real Gold it was intended to imitate. I am sorry 'tis in my Power, to appeal to numberless Facts for the Truth of this Assertion. Nothing is so common, as the Affectation of Taste; and hardly any Thing is so seldom found. Indeed the Misfortune is infectious, and Variety of Incidents agree to make it almost universal. Bad Principles of Education, when young; an ill Choice of Acquaintance at entering into the World; the Ignorance of those that undertake to inform us, and continual Prejudices of our own. But the Frequency, or Confirmation of an Evil, should never discourage us from endeavouring to surmount it; and if it is grown quite desperate, there is the more Necessity for opposing it with the greater Vigour. There is so much depends on a true Taste, with Regard to Elegance, and even to Morality, that I can't resist the Temptation of throwing in my Mite to the Publick, and recommending, to the utmost of my Power, what I judge to be of so much Advantage. The Design of Schools; the Use of Universities, the Benefit of Conversation, should all centre in this great Point; and no one can properly be stiled a Gentleman, who has not made Use of every Opportunity to enrich his own Capacity, and settle the Elements of Taste, which he may improve at Leisure. There are Numbers of Persons, who may justly claim Reputation for a single Excellence, that in all others are defective, and inconsiderable, for the Want of this general Accomplishment. A good Taste is the Heightner of every Science, and the Polish of every Virtue: 'Tis the Friend of Society, and the Guide to Knowledge: 'Tis the Improvement of Pleasure, and the Test of Merit. By this, we enlarge the Circle of Enjoyment, and refine upon Happiness. It enables us to distinguish Beauty, wherever we find it, and detect Error in all its Disguises. It obliges us to behave with Decency and Elegance, and quickens our Attention to the good Qualities of others: In a Word, 'tis the Assemblage of all Propriety, and the Centre of all that's amiable.

Truth and Beauty include all Excellence; and together with their Opposites, are the only Objects for the Exercise of our Censure, or Admiration. The rightly-distinguishing of them, is the Proof of a good Taste, and what naturally leads to the Perfection of Judgment and Apprehension. Truth, should be consider'd as the Design in Painting; and Beauty, the Colouring and Decoration. Falsehood and Deformity, are the Contrasts of the Groupe; and to be able to detect the one, we should be capable of admiring the other. The Mind, which is always employ'd in contemplating the first, or condemning the last, will be partial in its Knowledge, and unjust in its Decision. Prejudice, on either Side, is foreign to a good Taste; and yet, thro' the Frailty of human Nature, both may meet in the same Person together.

To acquire that Excellence perfectly, therefore, we must be impartial in our Enquiry, and cool in our Judgment; quick to apprehend, and ready to determine what is an Error, and what a Beauty, carefully examining, when we condemn, if the Defect is not in our Mind; and when we praise, whether we truly understand the Object of our Approbation. Many a Mistake has been made by not observing this Rule. Beauties have been censur'd, for Want of Understanding; and Errors extoll'd, because in the Masque of Truth.

To reduce these Hints into Practice, I would again observe, that the Influence of a good Taste is to be extended much farther than is generally imagin'd. 'Tis not confin'd only to Writings of every Kind, but intimately regards Painting and Sculpture, comprehends the whole Circle of Civility and Good Manners, and regulates Life and Conduct, as well as Theory and Speculation. In every one of these Relations, 'tis always to be observed, both in Judging and Acting. For Want of it, in all, we daily see a thousand Absurdities, that Politeness would be asham'd of, and Reason condemn. Pertness passes for Wit; Dulness for Decorum; Lewdness for Humour; Dissimulation for Honour; and Vanity for every Accomplishment.

'Tis hard to determine whether there is an eternal Difference in the Essence of Souls,

or

or whether they exert themſelves, more or leſs vigorouſly, in Proportion to the Delicacy of the Organs of the Body they inform; or whether the Force of Education, Habit, or Society, gives a ſuperior Turn to the Genius that poſſeſſes theſe Advantages.

'Tis certain there is a wide Difference in Men, and, whatever is the Cauſe, ſome are diſtinguiſh'd by ſo many Perfections as almoſt elevate them above the Rank of their Fellow-Creatures, and ſet them at an awful Diſtance for the Vulgar of Mankind to wonder at. But how great ſoever is the Capacity, infinite Toil and Labour are neceſſary to form it into Beauty, and Regularity; ſo many Difficulties are to be ſurmounted, ſo many Mortifications are to be endur'd, and ſuch a Labyrinth of Knowledge is to be ſtruggled thro', that, were not Ambition to prompt us, and Vanity to flatter, ſcarce one in a thouſand would have the Courage to undertake ſo arduous a Taſk, and not one in five hundred of them, have the Reſolution or Addreſs to accompliſh the End they had in View. The very Proſpect would frighten us from attempting it; or Paſſion, or Indolence hinder our Attaining it: But very few arrive even at the Point they propos'd. None can ſay they have finiſh'd their Journey; Knowledge is infinite, and, when Mortality has ſpun out its lateſt Thread in the Purſuit, we look forward with Aſtoniſhment at the unbounded Scene before us, and backward with Contempt at the little Portion our whole Lives could compaſs. Nature ſeems to have done as much for us as we can do for ourſelves, and the utmoſt of our Endeavours can be little more than to regulate, and poliſh the Hints that ariſe from her. What is Learning but a Collection of that Knowledge which Nature had inſpir'd? And what Politeneſs, but a Refinement on thoſe Pleaſures which ſhe has dictated? Let us look upon the Grave and Serious among the Vulgar, and we ſhall ſee Oeconomy and Morality in Miniature, and both as perfect as is needful to their Circumſtance. Let us obſerve the Frolick and Gay, and their Pleaſures are the ſame as ours, and have the Decorings of Elegance as well. Let us purſue this Thought a little farther, and we ſhall find our Poetry, Painting Statuary, and Muſick indulg'd among them; and, as in their Original, labouring for Perfection. What gathers together the numerous Crowds that liſten to a wretched Song in every Street; but the Rapture which Poetry never fails to inſpire, and that Softneſs of Heart which engages the Attention, and charms every Faculty? Why are their Walls hung with ſcurvy Pictures; but becauſe their Hearts delight in every Imitation of Nature, and whatever they are fond of they are willing to poſſeſs? For Statuary they have Images of Wax, and Earth, and Clay, in Abundance, made fine with Painting and Gilding, to atone for the Want of true Beauty, and real Excellency. How many of them are ſo enchanted with Muſick, as to make it the Buſineſs of their Lives, and ſometimes practiſe it with Succeſs? All in general bear witneſs to its Power, and, like *Amphion*'s Stocks and Stones, are tranſported with Harmony. Such is the mechanical Influence that the rudeſt Sketch of Beauty and Pleaſure has upon the moſt low and uncultivated Minds, and ſo general is the Confeſſion of all Mankind in their Favour! I think I may be indulg'd too in recommending this Thought to Men of Education and Quality. I think ſuch Studies, and ſuch Employments would afford them more Satisfaction than the preſent Mode of Diverſions, and would be far more worthy of their Characters. Nature, 'tis plain, points them out to their Conſideration, and their own Stations in Life ſhould make them their inſeparable Companions. But inſtead of that, I ſpeak it with great Concern, there are very few who have not ſtrove to mortify their Reliſh for them, and done a Violence to Nature, in Compliment to Faſhion. Gaming and Horſe Races are now the Amuſements in Vogue; and there are few who have Courage enough to declare againſt them, even tho' they are contrary to their Inclinations. True Politeneſs ſeems in Diſgrace with Mankind, and 'tis abſurd to be its Advocate. Where is the Perſon who glories in being her Admirer, in ſtemming the Torrent of Barbariſm in an abandon'd Age, and doing juſtice to Learning and Virtue? Where is the Guardian Genius to Merit, its Nurſe, its Patron, its Friend, its Father? Hence it is, that Folly and Affectation become univerſal; and Elegance and Knowledge are ſo little regarded. The Man with half a Head, appears as wiſe now, as *Janus* of old, with two. The imaginary Difference of Stature, between the Moderns and the Antediluvians, is hardly more remarkable, than the real Diminution of the Wit of this Age, in compariſon with the laſt. We are quite degenerating to *Lilliputians*; a Race of Dapperwits; and there is not above a Hair's Breadth Difference, between us and our Leaders. If any of my Readers ſhould be vain enough to diſbelieve me, I refer him to my Pupils for Demonſtration. In ſhort, the Man who ventures barely to recommend a good Taſte, is gaz'd at as a Monſter; the Growth of another Clime; and without Queſtion we ſhould be glad of a new *Don Quixote*, to deſtroy him as an Enemy to our Repoſe.

A B C D E F G

Craftſman, April 6. N° 405.

Some Remarks *on Mrs.* Oſborne's *late Diſſertation, concerning our* antient *and* modern Conſtitution.

NOTHING hath occaſioned more Complaints, than the *Abuſe of Words*, and the

Digitized by Google

the wrong Ideas annex'd to them; nor did any Word ever suffer more grosly, in this Respect, than the Term *Constitution*. We have often seen it debased to the Service of *Courts*, and pleaded in Defence of *modern Laws*, which the best Judges of our *antient Constitution*, have thought repugnant to it. Thus the modest Mr. *Walsingham* calls a *Defence of the Septennial Law*, which was enacted but a few Years ago, as an Expedient in Time of Danger, an *Argument against the Alteration of our Constitution*; and an Endeavour to restore the antient Custom of *annual*, or *triennial Parliaments*, hath been represented, by the *same Author*, as a Design against our *Constitution*. (See p. 121.) At this Rate, *Excises*, *Riot-Acts*, *standing Armies* and *Votes of Credit* may, in Time, be call'd the *Fundamentals of our Government*, and whoever attempts to relieve the Nation from them, will be treated as an Enemy to our *Constitution*. Nay, I will undertake to prove, by the same Method of Reasoning, that the *Star-Chamber*, the *High-Commission Court*, and the *Court of Wards*, or any other *legal* Encroachments on the Liberties of the People, became *essential Parts of our Government*, and that the Abolition of them was a Breach of our *Constitution*.

By *Constitution*, in a political Sense, We always mean something fix'd and permanent; founded on Principles, immutable in themselves; and from which no Laws, made to serve any particular Occasions, ought to derogate. But according to the Reasoning of Mr. *Walsingham*, and some of his *Brother-Scribblers*, our *Constitution* is nothing but a loose, fluctuating Jumble of Atoms, which varies every Year, according to the Views of a *Minister*, or the Humour of a *Party*.

The profound Mrs. *Osborne* seems to be aware of this Absurdity, and therefore takes another Method of serving the same Cause; for instead of endeavouring to prove any of our *late Measures* to be consistent with our *antient Constitution*, she makes no Scruple to assert *that the* modern Constitution *is infinitely better than the* antient Constitution, *&c.* and after some pompous Encomiums on her own superior Knowledge, she proceeds in the following didactick Style.

The antient Monarchy of England *was settled upon an Overbalance of Lands vested in the* King, *the* Nobility, *and the* Church, *&c.* (See the whole Paragraph, p. 128.)

I have quoted these Passages at large, (says Mr. *D'Anvers*) that our *learned Sister* may not complain of any Misrepresentation; and yet scarce a Line happens to be true, either in Point of Law, or History.

In the first Place, it is absolutely false that *the antient Monarchy of* England *was settled upon an Overbalance of Lands, vested in the* King, *the* Nobility *and the* Church. The Footsteps of our *original* British *Constitution* are so obscure, that we can't speak with any Certainty about it; tho' *Dion Cassius* observes *that our Ancestors, in the Time of* Severus, *held a great Part of the Government in their own Hands*. But it is well known, that our *Saxon Constitution* was founded, like all orher *Gothick Governments*, upon an equal Distribution of *Power* and *Property*; for the *northern Armies*, which over-run these Parts, did not consist of *mercenary Troops*, like our *modern Armies*; but were voluntary Societies, who left their native Country, in Quest of a better Habitation, and agreed to divide the conquered Lands amongst themselves. When they were settled according to their Liking, they form'd a Government upon the same Model; that is, their *Leader*, or *General*, was appointed the *chief Magistrate*, tho' with much less Power than our *modern Kings*; the *other great Men*, or *Officers of the Army*, held the next Rank in the Commonwealth, like our *Lords*; and the *Body of the People*, who followed them, had a third Share in the Government. These *three Orders* composed what is now called the *Legislature*; and tho' the *executive Power* was lodg'd in *one Man*, for the necessary Dispatch of Business, he was restrain'd in the Exercise of it by *certain Laws* and *Institutions*, made by common Consent. This is what we mean by our *antient Constitution*; and tho' it hath been often interrupted, or depress'd by Conquest, Usurpation, and arbitrary Power, the *Stamina* of it have been still preserved, and transmitted down to us thro' all Ages, and Changes of Government.

Mrs. *Osborne* is guilty of another fundamental Error, when she makes Use of the Words *Barons*, *Lords* and *Nobles*, as synonymous Terms; for the *ancient Barons* were very far from being the same with our *present Nobility*, or *Peers of the Realm*. Many of them were *Commoners* only, like the present *Lords of Manners*, who are styled *Barons* in our Law-Books, as their Courts are term'd *Courts Baron*; and the Representatives of our *Cinque Ports* still retain the same Name.

The Removal of this Mistake will set Mrs. *Osborne* right as to another Point, upon which she insists with great Confidence; *viz. that the* People *knew no Property, under our* antient Constitution, *but what they held from the* Barons, *or the* Church; *and that none of them held any Land immediately from the* Crown; for it appears that great Numbers of the *antient Barons* were only *Commoners* themselves, or what we call Gentlemen of large Estates. This Assertion is, indeed, a meer *old Woman's* Dream; and Dotage is the best Apology for her. It might be easily proved that Multitudes of the *common People* held Lands *in Capite*; nay, that the *Commons of England*, in their collective Capacity, always had a larger Share of Land than the *King*, the *Lords*, or the *Church*; and perhaps, I might venture to add

Digitized by Google

add than all of them put together; for it appears by an Abſtract from *Domſday Book*, that the King, at that Time, had not above a *tenth Part of the Land of England*, including *Foreſts*, *&c.* and we may conclude that his Profit of this *tenth Part* was not above a third, or fourth, of what the *People* made of their Eſtates.

But ſuppoſing Mrs. *Oſborne*'s Aſſertion to be true, how does it follow *that the antient Monarchy of* England *was ſettled upon an Overbalance of Lands*; becauſe the *Nobility* and the *Church* were inveſted with large Eſtates? The Reverſe is certainly true; for the Land poſſeſſed by the *Barons* and the *Church*, was generally a Barrier againſt the Power of the *Crown*; and the *People*, when they united either with the *King*, or the *Lords*, were always ſuperior to *that Power*, againſt which they united.

What our *Authoreſs* ſays about the *antient Tenures* is likewiſe either falſe, or nothing to the Purpoſe. *Tenures* of all Kinds imply, indeed, ſome Degree of *Dependency*; and yet many of theſe are ſtill continued, under our preſent glorious Sunſhine of *Liberty*. As to the *antient Tenures*, I think *Eſcuage* was the only one, which required *military Service*, and this only in Time of *War*, for the publick Defence of the Realm, not for a Guard of the *King*'s Perſon, or to make a vain Shew about *Court*. Beſides, only ſome of the Lands were ſubject to *this Tenure*; and the *Owner of the Land*, tho' never ſo mean, was not bound to attend the *King*, in his *own Perſon*; for ſo long ago as the 7th of *Edward* the 3d, it was adjudged that the *Landholder* might perform *this Service*, by ſending any *other Man* to the War, as we do in the *Militia* at preſent. Nay, Hiſtory informs us that, even in the Time of *William* the Conqueror, there was generally no *perſonal Attendance*, but only a Payment made in Lieu of it; which muſt certainly have been very moderate, becauſe the *Tenants* would have otherwiſe choſen to perform the *perſonal Duty*.

At laſt, the *old Lady* goes ſo far as to alledge very roundly, 'that our Anceſtors never had *annual Parliaments*; and that the *Parliaments* of thoſe Days, were neither *choſen by the People*, nor *compoſed of the People*.' To ſupport this, ſhe quotes the following Article of *Magna Charta*; not very exactly indeed; and therefore I will take it verbatim from the *State Tracts*, to which ſhe refers us.

'We will moreover and grant, that *all other Cities*, and *Boroughs*, and *Towns*, and *Ports*, have in all Reſpects their Liberties and free Cuſtoms. And as for coming to the *Common-Council of the Kingdom*, and for aſſeſſing *Aids* (excepting in the *three Caſes aforeſaid) and as for aſſeſſing of *Eſcuage*, we will cauſe to be ſummoned the *Archbiſhops*, *Abbots*, *Earls*, and *greater Barons*, each in particular by *our Letters*; and moreover we will cauſe to be ſummoned in general, by our Sheriffs and Bayliffs, *all that hold of us in chief* at a certain Day; to wit, *forty Days* after at leaſt, and at a *certain Place*; and in our ſaid Letters we will expreſs the *Cauſe* of the Summons.'

Mrs. *Oſborne* obſerves that *this Quotation puts what ſhe hath affirm'd out of all Doubt*; but I muſt take the Liberty to aſſert the contrary; *viz.* that the *Right of the People to ſend Deputies to Parliament* is fully declared and confirmed by *this Article*; for here is an expreſs Diſtinction made between the *Lords Spiritual and Temporal*, whom the King ſummoned in *particular*, by his *own Letters*; and the *common Landholders*, whom he cauſed to be ſummoned *in general*, by his *Sheriffs and Bayliffs*; that is, as our Law-Books explain it, to appear by *Delegation*.

It is obſervable from the Manner of wording *this Clauſe*, that the Royal Grant, or Covenant, of ſending *ſuch Summons*, was a Covenant of *Right*, not of *Grace*; and that *all Cities*, *Boroughs*, *Towns*, and *Ports* were to ſend their *Repreſentatives*, as well as the *leſſer Barons*, or *Knights*. The Reaſon is, that a *Tenure in Capite* being what gave Right to a Seat in Parliament, and the *Body politick of a Borough holding by that Tenure*, they muſt have a Right to ſit, as well as the *leſſer Barons*, and like them muſt exerciſe that Right by *Deputation*.

Thus it appears from this Article of *Magna Charta*, that the *Commons of England* were formerly ſummoned to Parliament in the ſame Manner as they are now, and that the *Writs of Summons* were returnable *forty Days after the Teſte*, as they are at preſent. The only Difference is that the *Repreſentatives of the People*, at that Time, were not choſen for ſo *long a Term* as they are in theſe Days, and that they always came up with *Inſtructions from their Principals*; for what other Interpretation can be put on that Part of the Article, where the King covenants to *expreſs the* Cauſe *of the Summons*.

But the true Meaning of this Article is beſt explain'd by the ſubſequent Practice; and tho' King *John*'s Reign, which was a continued Scene of Violence and Confuſion, does not furniſh us with any Inſtances of a *regular Election*, the very next Reign does; for † *Rapin* obſerves that a Parliament being ſummoned, in the Year 1265, *each County was ordered to ſend* two Knights, *and each City and*

* *Viz. The King's Ranſom, making his eldeſt Son a Knight, and marrying his eldeſt Daughter once.* † *See the Reign of* Henry III. Anno 1265.

Digitized by Google

and Borough two Burgeſſes, *as their Repreſentatives*; upon which the *Tranſlator* makes the following Remark, in a marginal Reference.

'These Writs of Summons to the *Sheriffs of the Counties*, to return the *Knights of the Shires* and *Burgeſſes*, are the *firſt Writs of this Kind*, that are now extant on the *Rolls*; which made Dr. *Brady* infer that they were the firſt that were ever iſſued; and that this Parliament of *Henry* the 3d was the firſt, to which *Knights of the Shires* and *Burgeſſes* were ſummoned. But how truly, ſee the Works of Mr. *Petit*, Mr. *Tyrrel*, and Mr. *Hody*.'

Now ſuppoſing that we could not trace *our Right of ſending up Deputies to Parliament* any higher than *this Æra*, which is almoſt 500 Years ago; I think it may be fairly enough called our *antient Conſtitution*; at leaſt, more ſo than *Exciſes*, *Riot Acts*, and *ſeptennial Parliaments*.

Mrs. *Oſborne*'s Cavil, *that we had no* Houſe of Commons, *diſtinct from the* Lords, *either in the* Saxon *Times*, *or for a long Time after the Conqueſt*, deſerves no Anſwer; for if it can be proved that the *People of* England *had a Share in the Legiſlature*, either *perſonally*, or by *Delegation*, it is of no great Conſequence whether they ſate in the *ſame Houſe with the Lords*, or in a *diſtinct Houſe by themſelves*, as they do at preſent.

But ſtill, ſays *old Mother Mumpſimus*, this does not prove our Right to *frequent Elections*; and ſhe calls upon us to *ſhew her the* Law *for* annual, new Parliaments *choſen by the People. Let us know*, ſays ſhe, *when it was* made, *and when* repeal'd. To which I reply, that we might as well call upon her to ſhew us the *Law*, for what is term'd *Prerogative*, and to let us know when it was *made*. She would, perhaps, anſwer that the *Prerogative* is founded on *common Law*, or *antient Cuſtom*; and ſo I ſay of our Right to *frequent Elections*, which was derived to us from our *old Saxon Conſtitution*; and if Mrs. *Oſborne* will conſult ſome of her Friends in the *Temple*, they will inform her that great Part of the *Saxon* Law is incorporated into our *common Law*. ——— What a ſtrange *old Wretch* is this, to write in ſo magiſterial a Manner about our *Conſtitution*, without knowing the firſt Rudiments of it!

She farther aſſerts that the Statute of *Edward* the IIId (which expreſly requires that *Parliaments ſhall be held once a Year, and oftener, if need be*) was only an Act for *frequent Seſſions*, and not for *frequent new Parliaments*. But I will defy her to prove this, or that any one Parliament ſate *two Years*, without a *new Election*, from the 4th of *Edward* the IIId, to the 22d of *Henry* the VIIIth, when the modern Practice of *Prorogations* was firſt introduced.

I ſhall conclude (ſays *D'Anvers*) with a ſhort State of the Caſe between our *antient* and *modern Conſtitution*, in Imitation of my *Antagoniſt*, and leave the World to determine who hath done it beſt.

Under our *antient Conſtitution*, the People were out of *Debt*, and but moderately *taxed*. Under our *modern Conſtitution* we are loaded with *Fifty Millions*, as well as very *high Duties* on moſt of the Neceſſaries of Life. Under our *antient Conſtitution*, the People were tryed only by a *Jury*. Under our *modern Conſtitution*, in all Caſes of *Exciſe*, and in many other Reſpects, they are convicted by *arbitrary Commiſſioners and Judges*, without any *Jury* whatſoever. Under our *antient Conſtitution*, every Man's Houſe was his *Caſtle*, and neither a *Lord*, nor the *King* himſelf could enter it, without the *Maſter*'s Leave. Under the *modern Conſtitution*, every *petty Exciſeman* hath Power to enter, rummage and ſearch Houſes at his own Will and Pleaſure, by Night as well as by Day. By our *antient Conſtitution*, the King had no *Guards*, nor *ſtanding Armies*, but the Hearts of his Subjects. Under our *modern Conſtitution*, we have ſeen a *numerous Army at home*, and have paid for *another abroad*, in Time of profound Peace. By our *antient Conſtitution*, the People had an *Election of Repreſentatives every Year*. By the *modern Conſtitution* only once in *ſeven Years*. Under our *antient Conſtitution*, the *Repreſentatives of the People* received Wages from thoſe who choſe them, and from them only; which engaged them to regard the Intereſt of their *Electors*, and to act according to their *Inſtructions*. What hath been the Practice, under the *modern, miniſterial Conſtitution*, the Records of Parliament demonſtrate. By the *antient Conſtitution*, the *King* and the *People*, when joined, were more powerful than the *Lords*; and the *King* and the *Lords*, when united, were more powerful than the *Commons*; and the *Lords* and the *Commons* united were more powerful than the *King*; ſo that the Balance of Power was kept in a due *Equilibrium* by theſe various Checks. But under the *modern Conſtitution*, I leave it to be conſider'd, whether a *wicked Miniſter*, who hath a ſtanding Army of *Officers* and *Penſioners* at his Devotion, may not eaſily invade the Rights of the *King*, as well as the Freedom of *both Houſes of Parliament*, and, in the room of our *antient Conſtitution*, ſet up a *miniſterial Power*, and uſurp the Government of the whole *Kingdom*.

Fog's Journal, April 6. N° 283.

Fog's *Method of Charging all thoſe Steps, which have been treated as Blunders, on the Treaty of* Utrecht.

TO ſee Gentlemen (ſays *Fog*) who have made more Treaties in 16 Years, than all their

Digitized by Google

their Predeceſſors in 16 Times 16, (or if I had ſaid in 60 Times 16 I ſhou'd not be much out) I ſay, to ſee ſuch thorough Negotiators treated as the veriеſt Noodles in Politicks; and which is worſe, to ſee a giddy Nation, or, I may ſay, three Nations, join in the Cry, is a Matter which moves my Indignation. But, when I conſider with how much Truth, Eloquence, and Wit, they have been defended by thoſe ſublime Wits, whom they hire and pay *(but with whoſe Money, I will not ſay)* for ſinging their Praiſes, I am comforted again.

My preſent Deſign is to ſpeak to ſome Parts of the Conduct of the Great Men ſo calumniated, which have not yet been particularly defended by theſe ingenious Gentlemen. I own my Capacity to fall vaſtly ſhort of theirs for this Taſk, but I hope ſome Indulgence will be allowed to a Man, whoſe Talents are not yet enlightened by a Penſion; however, I promiſe I will do the beſt I can.

But firſt, I think fit to give Thanks, in the Name of the Publick, to that ſhining Ornament of the Age, the illuſtrious *Walſingham*, for having hit upon a Diſcovery that anſwers all the Objections that have been yet made, or that ever will be made, to the Conduct of the Great Men beforementioned. This ingenious Gentleman being furniſhed with Materials for a Pamphlet, (I mean a Treaſure of uſeful Hints) by that moſt profound Politician *Whaccum*, *Zani* to Sir *Sidrophel the Roſicrucian*, (See Vol. II. p. 353.) and they having laid their wiſe Heads together, and conſider'd what a Clamour has run thro' the Nation about *Blundering*, reſolved to ſilence it at once, by a Method altogether new, and that is, by owning that there have been a plentiful Crop of Blunders; the Wit of the Thing is yet to come, for you ſhall ſee how he turns it upon the Adverſaries of his Patron; if there have been a plentiful Crop of Blunders for 16 Years paſt, to what are they to be charg'd? Why to the Treaty of *Utrecht*. Tho' this Diſcovery has been received with a great Deal of contemptible Laughter, and been treated as a moſt ridiculous and impudent Chicane, I will undertake to prove what Mr. *Walſingham* has only aſſerted.

It never has been denied by any Political Writer that I cou'd hear of, that a long Miſunderſtanding with *Spain* muſt always prove of pernicious Conſequence to *England*; and we know it to be ſo, even by a very late Experience. The *Spaniards* ſome Years ago took it into their Heads to be offended at our attacking and deſtroying their Fleet in the *Mediterranean*; but why did we take that Step? was it not owing to a Contention that happened in Relation to the Iſland of *Sicily*? His Imperial Majeſty had a Mind *to ſell the Rabbit*, that is, he had a Mind to exchange the Iſland of *Sardinia* for the Iſland of *Sicily*; and who can blame him? For I think it was a very good Bargain on his Side. The Duke of *Savoy*, then King of *Sicily*, not having an Inclination to buy *the Rabbit*, ſignified as much to the Court of *Spain*; and there being ſome Articles in the Treaty of *Utrecht*, that no Alteration was to be made in the Diſpoſitions ſtipulated by the ſaid Treaty, without the Conſent of all the contracting Parties, as the *Spaniards* pretend, *Spain* fits out a Fleet to prevent any Exchange to be made with or without the Conſent of the King of *Sardinia*; but their Fleet was deſtroy'd, and the Exchange took Effect.

As it is well known, that the *Spaniards* highly reſented this Treatment, and that this Reſentment continued long; if therefore any Promiſes were made by Letters, or otherwiſe, to give them up *Gibraltar*, in order to put them into better Humour, was it not right? certainly it was. But you will ſay the ill Humour muſt break out again in worſe Symptoms, when it ſhould be found that theſe Promiſes were not to be effectuated; but on whom can all this be juſtly charg'd? Was it not thoſe wicked Miniſters, who made the Treaty of *Utrecht*, who procured the Iſland of *Sicily* for the Duke of *Savoy*? whereby, it has proved a Bone of Contention; whereas, had it been left to the King of *Spain*, none of theſe Diſputes wou'd have happened about it. Was it not the ſame wicked Miniſters who obliged the *Spaniards* to give up all their Right to the impregnable Fortreſs of *Gibraltar*; whereas, had it been reſtored to them by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, no Promiſe need to have been made, no ill Humour, no Contention wou'd have happened about it.

Another Thing which alarm'd the Nation, and gave all the Proprietors of the *South Sea* Stock in particular no ſmall Uneaſineſs, was the *Spaniards* ſeizing their annual Ship in the *Weſt Indies*; for this a Cry was raiſed againſt our Miniſters at home, and they were abuſed by a diſaffected Multitude, for not giving the Company Notice of the Miſunderſtanding with *Spain*, that the Ship might be ſtopt from going out; whereas, had there been common Juſtice amongſt them, they would have charg'd it, where it ought to be charg'd, upon the Treaty of *Utrecht*; for it was the wicked Miniſters who made that Treaty, who obliged the *Spaniards* to agree that an annual Ship loaded with the Manufactures of *England* ſhou'd be ſent to the *Weſt Indies*, and to receive nothing but Dollars, and ſome other Things of as little Value in Return; and this was done with ſuch Circumſtances of Selfiſhneſs, that they did not procure the ſame Privilege for any other Nation, no not ſo much as for the *Dutch*; whereby we alone were left ſubject to theſe Misfortunes. I therefore maintain, if they had not made that wicked Article, the Ship could never have been ſeized.

Digitized by Google

A third Affair that furniſhed Matter for Clamour was, the *French* opening the Harbour of *Dunkirk*; and indeed the Noiſe which the Diſaffected made about it here, might have embroil'd us with *France*, had it not been for the matchleſs Prudence of our wiſe and able Miniſters; but will any Man deny that this Diſturbance was likewiſe intirely owing to the Treaty of *Utrecht*; for did not the Miniſters who made that Treaty inſiſt upon it by Way of Preliminary, that the Harbour of *Dunkirk* ſhould be filled up, and all thoſe Fortifications, which coſt ſo many Millions of Livres, be intirely demoliſhed; and had this never been done, could there have been ſo much as Room for any Trouble or Diſpute about it?

Thus you ſee all this made out even to a Demonſtration. Then ſince it is proved, that all the Treaties and Conventions, as well as the Foreign and Domeſtick Meaſures which have been entered upon for ſeveral Years paſt, are lineally deſcended from the Treaty of *Utrecht*, (I will not ſay that they are all its lawful Iſſue, becauſe I am not ſure but there may be ſome Baſtards amongſt them) but as they all own that Treaty for its Anceſtor, let the World judge whether it has not Reaſon to be proud of its Poſterity.

Nothing therefore, in my humble Opinion, is more to be admir'd at, than the Lenity of thoſe great Men who have thus long been miſrepreſented and abuſed; for as ſome Perſons are ſtill living, who were not only Adviſers, but had a Share in negotiating that wicked Treaty of *Utrecht*, I ſee no Reaſon why an Impeachment ſhould not be promoted againſt them, that they may be brought to anſwer for all the Diſtreſſes and Loſſes, which have fallen upon the Nation from the Concluſion of that ſhagitious Treaty to this Day. I think the Points here touch'd on would make 3 or 4 very good Articles againſt them, *viz.* the Depredations of our Merchants which followed the Attack upon the *Spaniſh* Fleet, the Siege of *Gibraltar*, and the opening the Harbour of *Dunkirk*. But why ſhould we ſtop here? why ſhould not the immenſe Expences in Subſidies to the Landgrave of *Heſſe*, the Duke of *Wolfenbottle*, the Court of *Sweden*, &c. as well as that of the ſeveral Naval Expeditions to the *Weſt Indies*, the *Mediterranean*, the *Baltick* (not forgetting that to *Spithead*) be alſo laid to their Charge? But beſides all this, I think a certain Number of Perſons, not exceeding a Hundred and Fifty, ſhould be appointed to read over and examine all the Treaties and Conventions that have been made ſince that of *Utrecht*; and if any Inconſiſtencies or Contradictions ſhould be found in them, ſuch as may at preſent, or at any Time hereafter, involve us in Difficulties, or draw us into Wrangles or open Ruptures with our Neighbours, they ought to be made Articles againſt theſe Gentlemen, for the Reaſons which the ſage and eloquent Mr. *Walſingham* has given, becauſe all ſubſequent Treaties have proceeded upon the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

To conclude, I think it as clear as any Propoſition in *Euclid*, that if thoſe Meaſures and that Treaty which gain'd the Points abovementionn'd for *Great Britain*, were iniquitous and diſhonourable; and ſuch was the Treaty of *Utrecht*, as Mr. *Walſingham* aſſerts, which I hope the Publick will allow to be Authority good enough; it muſt follow, that ſuch Meaſures and Treaties as ſhall give them up, muſt be juſt and honourable; nay, I will go farther, and venture to maintain, that thoſe Meaſures that ſhall only bring them into Danger and Diſpute, are not without their Merit. Then, what becomes of all this mighty Noiſe about Blundering?

Weekly Miſcellany, April 13. N° 70.

A SPECIMEN of *Lying without Shame*, in a late Pamphlet, entitled, *A Letter to the Rev. Dr.* Codex, *on the Subject of his modeſt Inſtruction to the Crown, inſerted in the* Daily Journal *of* Feb. 27, 1733, *from the Second Volume of* Burnet's *Hiſtory*.

CHARGE.

1. *HE cauſed the Paragraph referred to in Biſhop* Burnet's *Hiſtory, to be inſerted in the* Daily Journal, *and was at the Charge of it.*

2. *He is charged with the Poſitions and Reaſonings in a* Letter to the Clergy, *on Occaſion of the Impeachment of the late Biſhop* Atterbury.

3. *He takes upon him to preſcribe to the King how he ſhall diſpoſe of the Eccleſiaſtical Preferments in the Gift of the Crown.*

DISCHARGE.

1. HE knows not to this Day, by whom, or by whoſe Direction, it was inſerted, nor had he any Concern in the Expence.

2. He was not the Writer of that Letter, nor does he know to this Day who was, otherwiſe than by common Fame.

3. He acquaints the King's *Miniſters* (who *expect* it from him) with what he knows, or what is generally thought, concerning the Perſons who are recommended to thoſe Preferments, and their Fitneſs or Unfitneſs for ſuch Station.

4. *He*

Digitized by Google

CHARGE.	DISCHARGE.
4. *He opposes a Person now recommended to a certain Promotion, on Account of Things spoken in Conversation many Years ago.*	4. His Dislike of the Promotion of that Person, was expressed where it was proper, in Pursuance of the Article last mentioned, before he had the least Knowledge of that Discourse about *Abraham*, and the Denial of his having had a *Command* from God to sacrifice his Son.
5. *It happened* (says the Writer of the Letter) *that a Priest in the District, where he* [*Dr.* Cotes] *had Authority, a Man of the most profligate Principles, and of the most infamous Character, was known to him by the meritorious Distinction of a most violent Bigot. As he was known to all the World by every immoral Practice, and by his avowed Disaffection to the Royal Family. This wicked Man, and what better could be expected from him? was as unnatural in his Vices, as he was odious in his Behaviour. He had long been made scandalous by his most shocking Amours, and at length was exposed by one of a flagrant Kind carried on with the Clerk of his own Parish; he had by his Practices on this Person, brought him under the Operations of Surgeons. The Fact was too notorious for the Crime to pass unpunish'd.*	5. He knew not that he was a *Bigot* to any Party, either in Policy or Religion.
6. *The benefit Unity thought it a Matter, fit for the Cognizance and Correction of the Civil Magistrate; but to this Purpose was in Agitation, his reverend Superior interposed, for the Honour of his Order, desiring that this vile Delinquent might be first prosecuted in the* Spiritual Court, *where having once been formally divested of his Ecclesiastical Character, he might then be decently delivered up to the Secular Power, and punished in his Lay Capacity, for Crimes which he actually had attempted in his Clerical Habit. The Prosecution under this Management, was begun, was spun out with tedious Delays, and after the most trifling Defence, was at length concluded to the Condemnation of the accused Party.*	6. He did not divert the Prosecutor from carrying the Cause into the *Temporal* Court; nor did the Prosecutor himself ever propose to carry it into any other Court but the Spiritual.
7. *An Appeal was then lodged, was protracted in an extraordinary Manner, and the Appellant found* guilty *again of those unnatural Practices which had been laid to his Charge. See now the Use of these Delays! The Prosecution had been so long depending, that it would have had no Countenance in the Civil Courts, had an Indictment been preferred so long after the Fact.*	7. The Cause did not come to Sentence in the *Bishop of London's* Court, but was carried by Appeal to that of the Archbishop by the Clergyman himself, upon the rejecting of some additional Allegations, which he offered in the Bishop's Court.
8. *The Father of the Flock having therefore, with this Design, prevailed, by his Influence, that the Process should continue so long depending, did, at last, with great Humility, and brotherly Love, by his good Offices, moderate the Judgment, and screen the unnatural Offender from Justice.*	8. The Bishop never interposed with the Judge of either Court, to delay or suspend, or mitigate the Sentence; and as it is well known to be a Rule with him, not to *interpose*, in any Case, in Matters judicially depending before his Court; so, in this particular Case, the Judges of both Courts affirm, that there was no unnecessary Delay; and for the Truth of what they affirm, they appeal to the Acts of their respective Courts.
9. *The Spiritual Judge condemned him as* guilty of all those unnatural Practices, *yet discharged him by a Commutation of* 100*l. Costs; reproving him, in the gravest Stile, for this criminal Conversation with his* Clerk, *and enjoining him not to commit such filthy Sins in Time to come. Thus was Justice disarmed of her Power to punish the worst Offences! Thus did an intriguing Ecclesiastick, screen Enormities in his own Order, which he had followed with all the Vengeance of Law in the Case of other Men! And do you not think, that were such a Man to be entrusted with supreme Power in the Church, he would employ it as wickedly and as partially, in stigmatizing some, as he hath employed it in screening others? And that as he can protect the worst Sort of Men in their Crimes, for being subservient to his exorbitant Projects, he would blacken the fair Reputation of others, for being too honest to join in supporting his Iniquities?*	9. The Proofs produced to make good the Charge of *the unnatural Crime*, were found insufficient in the Archbishop's Court; and the Money he was there adjudged to pay, was not by Way of *Commutation*, but only for *Costs of Suit*, on Account of some Irregularities of *other* Kinds, which were proved, and the Punishment of which, by the established Method of Proceeding, could be carried no further than an *Admonition*.—These Things, the Writer of the Letter might have known, by looking into the Acts of the two Courts, to which all People have free Access, and by consulting the Persons who were concerned in the Prosecution.
10. *He refused to take the Oath to the Government.*	10. A little after the Revolution, while the Question concerning the *Lawfulness* of

Digitized by Google

DISCHARGE.

taking the Oaths was agitated, he declined to take his Degree of Batchelor of Arts in the University for some Months, till he had satisfied himself, by comparing the Writings on both Sides, that *William* and *Mary* were King and Queen *de jure*, as well as *de facto*.

This plain Account of *Facts* will speak for itself, and needs neither Comment, nor Aggravation. The only Favour that is desired of the Reader, is, that he will have the Patience distinctly to compare the several Heads of the *Charge* and *Discharge*; and when that is done, he is left to pass what Judgment he pleases upon the Writer of the Letter.

There is one Fact more which I do not fully understand, but I *guess* it to relate to the Promotion of the present Bishop of *Norwich*, and the *GREAT BUTT* in *Capitals*, to be a *little Pun* upon his Lordship's Name. Whether my *Conjecture* be right or not, I shall relate the Story as it has been confidently reported, and as firmly believed. The Substance of it is thus; That when Dr. *Butts* was proposed for the See of *Norwich*, the *Bishop* of *London* tried to hinder his Advancement, and made very free with his Character; but finding all the *Opposition* he could make, ineffectual, he wrote *complimental Letters*, expressing Satisfaction in the Promotion, and a great Opinion of the Person promoted. This Report is without any Manner of Foundation, as I do aver upon the Authority of the Bishop of *Norwich*, who assured me at his own Table, before several Persons, that the *Bishop* of *London* never did *oppose* his Promotion, never spoke slightingly of his Character, never wrote one Letter to him in his whole Life.

Since so great a Stress is laid in the *Letter*, upon the Share which the *Lord High Chancellor* has in the Disposal of *Ecclesiastical* Favours of the *Crown*, it may not be amiss to inform the Writer of some Particulars which he does not seem to know. The Chancellor does indeed *nominate* to all Promotions in the Gift of the Crown, valued at 20*l*. or under, in the King's Books: But it as true,

1. That in antient Times, when that Grant was made, the *Chancellors* were generally *Ecclesiastical* Persons, and, as such, proper Judges of the Qualifications of Candidates; but if the *Chancellor* presents a Clerk who is *immoral* or *insufficient* in *Point* of *Learning*, the Bishop of the Diocese has, by *Law*, the same Right to refuse him that he has to refuse the Clerk of any private Person.

2. That the Record of Parliament, which recognizes the Right (4to *Edward* III.) especially mentions the End for which the Grant was given by the Crown, *viz.* to enable the Chancellor to provide for the Clerks of Chancery, and other Courts, who in those Days were Persons in *Holy Orders*; and accordingly the Direction, even in the Record, is, that the Chancellor give such Benefices to the King's Clerks of the Chancery, Exchequer, and both Benches, and not to others.

This *indecent* and *imprudent* Letter is directed to Dr. *Codex*, by whom every one knows is meant the *Bishop* of *London*; but many may be ignorant of the *Ingenuity* of the Author in giving his Lordship the Title of Dr. *Codex*. The Bishop, when only Dr. *Gibson*, published a Book, which the Author does not at all like, and unluckily called it a *Codex*. Now what does this shrewd Writer do, but wittily give his Lordship the Name of his own Book, and then treats the *Author* with more Contempt than ever a *Bookseller* treated a *hackney Garretteer*.

After so much Scurrility towards a Person of his Lordship's high and eminent Character, inferior Clergymen have no Reason to expect any respectful Treatment. The two worthy Persons who, as it is expected, will appear (if Occasion requires) as Evidence in the Case which has stirred up the Resentments of the *Letter-Writer*, are bespattered very plentifully with his *Filth*. As tender as he is of the Reputation of the Person *accused*, he endeavours to fix an *ill Fame* upon the *Accusers*, of whom he knew nothing. They will *perjure* themselves to hinder the Advancement of a Gentleman, against whom they have not the least *personal Prejudice*: They are *interested Tale-bearers*, without any Prospect of Advantage; I suppose the *Letter-Writer* will not charge them with having any Prospect of Advantage from the *Friends* of the Gentleman accused; and I am very well assured they *voluntarily* appeared, without any View of making a Merit of their Evidence, and that they are incapable, for the Sake of any Preferment, how great soever, of giving a false Testimony, or doing a wilful Act of Injustice.

Who the *Letter-Writer* is, the *Title* does not inform us; but if there be any Dependence upon *Criticism*, any reasonable Conclusion to be drawn from *Sameness* of *Sentiments*, *Style*, and *Language*, the Author of two Pamphlets upon *Bishop Hare*'s 30th of *January* Sermon, and a Sermon said to be preached at *Lincoln's-Inn* by a *Layman*, was likewise the Author of *this Letter*, which is dated from the same Place. But if I have injured Mr. *G——d——n* in my Conjecture, and he will declare, either in an Advertisement, or in a Letter to *you*, that he did not write it, nor had *any Hand in it*, I dare say you'll do him Justice in your next Paper.

Yours,

The Author of the Examiner Examin'd.

London

London Journal, April 13. N° 772.

IN Anſwer to the laſt *Craftſman* (See p. 131.) *Oſborne* ſays, The *Practice* of *that Clauſe* of *Magna Charta*, in the Senſe I have laid it down, is confirm'd by a clear Record 20 Years after, *viz.* in the 19th of *Hen.* III. in *Engliſh* thus:

The King to the Sheriff of Suſſex, *Greeting. Know ye, that the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, and all others of our Kingdom*, who hold of us in Capite, *have granted us an effectual Aid*, &c.

What a *profound* Antiquary, and *ſagacious* Reaſoner, is our Author, to bring the 49th of *Henry* III. (above 50 Years after *Magna Charta* was made) to prove the Senſe of it, by the *ſubſequent Practice*, to be confirming *the Peoples Right to ſend Deputies*; when it does not appear, that *the People* did ſend *Deputies*, even in this very Parliament: For there is vaſtly more Reaſon to believe, that the *Sheriffs* of *Montfort*'s Faction *nominated* the *Knights*, *Citizens*, and *Burgeſſes*, and that *the People* did not chuſe one of them. But however, this is certain, that the *ſubſequent Practice* of ſummoning to Parliaments, from the Time of King *John*'s *Magna Charta* to the 49th of *Henry* III. and the Summons after that Year, even almoſt down to the Middle of *Edward* I. confirm *that Senſe* of the *Clauſe* in which I have explain'd it.

But let us hear what *Rapin* ſays about *this Parliament* of *Hen.* III. and *the Subject* we are upon.

This Step being taken, ſays he, (that is, of Montfort's Faction *nominating* Conſervators of the Kingdom, &c.) *the King was made to ſign* new Orders *to the Conſervators*, to nominate *(as the original* French *of* Rapin *has it) four Knights of each County to ſit in the enſuing Parliament, as Repreſentatives of their Shires. From hence many affirm*, the Original *of the Right of the* Commons *to ſit in Parliament takes its Date. They maintain, this is the* firſt Time *that the ſeveral Counties undeniably appear to ſend Repreſentatives to the Parliament*; *that all the Reaſons alledged to prove the* Commons *enjoy'd this Privilege before the Year* 1264, *are ſubject to ſo many Difficulties, that they can't be ſaid to amount to a clear Proof. It ſeems indeed, that a good Reaſon can't be produc'd, why the Hiſtorians ſhould* unanimouſly *take Notice, that, on* this Occaſion, *there were in the Parliament* Repreſentatives *of each County, if* the ſame Thing *had been* cuſtomary *from the Beginning of the Monarchy, or at leaſt, from the* Norman *Conqueſt.*

Craftſman, April 13. N° 406.

Mr. D'Anvers, *addreſſing himſelf to the* Electors *of* Great-Britain, *begins with an Abſtract of the late Act of Parliament*, for the more effectual preventing Bribery *and* Corruption, *with a few ſhort, explanatory Comments upon it.*

IT is ſet forth, in the Preamble, *that the Laws already in Being have been found by Experience not to be ſufficient to prevent* corrupt, and illegal Practices in the Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament; *for the Remedy therefore of ſo great an Evil, and to the End that all Elections of Members to Parliament may hereafter be* freely and indifferently made, without Charge or Expence, *it is enacted, that after the 24th of* June 1729, *upon every Election of Members to ſerve for the Commons in Parliament, every Freeholder, Citizen, Freeman, Burgeſs, or Perſon, having a Right to vote, or be polled at ſuch Election, ſhall, before he is admitted to poll, take the* following Oath, *(or being a* Quaker, *the* ſolemn Affirmation) *if demanded by* either of the Candidates, *or any* two of the Electors. [N. B. *This* Oath *is in the* Freeholder's Political Catechiſm, *which we have given before*, Page 165; *and therefore we omit it here.*]

Which Oath, *or* Affirmation, *the* Officer *preſiding, or taking the Poll, is to adminiſter* gratis, *if demanded, on Pain of* 50 l. *to be recovered with full Coſts, by Action of Debt*, &c. at Weſtminſter; *and if the Offence be committed in* Scotland, *then to be recovered by ſummary Action, or Complaint, before the* Court *of Seſſion*, or by Proſecution before the *Court of* Juſticiary *there*; *and none ſhall be admitted to poll, till he hath taken the ſaid* Oath, *if demanded, before the* returning Officer, *or others deputed by him.*

The Sheriff, *or* other returning Officer, *admitting any to be polled, without taking the* Oath, *or* Affirmation, *if demanded, ſhall incur the like Penalty.*

It is farther required by the *Act*, *that every* Sheriff *and* returning Officer, *ſhall immediately after reading the* Writ, *take the following* Oath, viz.

I *A. B.* do ſolemnly ſwear that I have not, directly nor indirectly, received any Sum or Sums of *Money, Office, Place*, or *Employment, Gratuity*, or *Reward*, or any *Bond, Bill*, or *Note*, or any *Promiſe*, or *Gratuity* whatſoever, either by myſelf, or any other Perſon to my Uſe, or Benefit, or Advantage, for making any Return, at the preſent Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament; and that I will return ſuch Perſon, or Perſons, as ſhall to the beſt of my Judgment, appear to me to have the *Majority of legal Votes.*

Such Votes *ſhall be deemed* legal, *which have been ſo declared by the* laſt Determination of the Houſe of Commons.

If

Digitized by Google

If any returning Officer, Elector, *or Person taking the* Oath, *or* Affirmation, *shall be guilty of* wilful Perjury, *or* false-Affirming, *and be thereof convicted by due Course of Law, he shall incur the* Pains *and* Penalties *inflicted, in Cases of* Wilful Perjury.

None convicted of Perjury *shall, after Conviction,* be capable of Voting in any Election of Members to serve in Parliament.

This Point is farther explained by the *following Clauses*, which enact,

That if any Person, who hath, or claimeth a Right to vote in any such Election, shall ask or take any Money, *or other Reward, by Way of* Gift, Loan, *or other* Device, *or contract so to do, to give his Vote, or to refuse or forbear to give his Vote; or if any Person by himself, or any one employed by him, shall by* Gift, *or* Reward, Promise, Agreement, *or* Security, corrupt, *or procure any one to give his Vote, or to forbear to give his Vote, in any such Election, he shall forfeit for* every such Offence *the Sum of* 500*l. to be recovered as before directed with full Costs; and every Person, after Judgment obtain'd against him, shall for ever be disabled to vote in any Election, or to hold any Office, or Franchise, as a Member of any* City, Borough, Town-corporate, *or* Cinque-Port.

If any Person, offending against this Act, *shall, within twelve Months next after such Election, discover any* other Person offending, *& that he be convicted, such Person, not having been before that Time convicted himself, shall be indemnify'd from all* Penalties *and* Disabilities, *which he shall then have incurred.*

These Clauses (says *D'Anvers*) are not only a stronger Restraint on the *Electors*, but lay a very heavy Penalty on the *Agents of Corruption*; who are liable to a Forfeiture of 500*l.* besides the *Incapacities* before-mentioned for *every individual Man*, whom they *corrupt*, or *procure* to vote, or to forbear voting, in any Election; and as a farther Terror to *these Men*, every *corrupted Elector* hath the Power of indemnifying himself from all the Penalties of *this Act*, within twelve Months, by discovering the *Corrupter*, and bringing him to condign Punishment. It is therefore hoped that every *Briton*, who desires to see a *free Parliament*, will keep a watchful Eye upon all *reputed Borough-Jobbers*, and *Brokers of Elections*, who prowl about the Country on these *vile Errands*, and earn the infamous Wages of *Corruption*, by endeavouring to destroy the Liberty of our *antient Constitution*.

The remaining Provisions in *this Law* are to the following Effect, *viz.*

That all Sheriffs *and* other Officers *shall, at the Time of* Election, *immediately after reading the* Writ, *or* Precept, *read, or cause to be read, openly before the* Electors, *this present Act, and every Clause therein; that it shall also be read once in every Year at the Quarter-Sessions next after* Easter, *and at the Election of the* chief Magistrate *in any Borough, Town-corporate, or Cinque Port, as well as at the Election of* Magistrates *and* Town-Counsellors *for every Borough in* Scotland.

That all Sheriffs, *or* other Officers, *shall forfeit the Sum of* 50*l. for every* wilful Offence against this Act. And lastly, *that no Person shall be made liable to any Incapacity, or Forfeiture, unless Prosecution be commenc'd within* two Years *after such Incapacity or Penalty shall be incurred, or, in Case of a Prosecution, unless the same shall be carried on without any* wilful Delay.

Such are the Provisions of this excellent and truly glorious Act, which is so far from being *oppressive*, or *terrible*, as the *ministerial Writers* have represented it, that the Preservation of our *Liberties* depends on the Execution of it. Indeed, *Hirelings*, and particularly the *Couranteers*, have often threatened us (says *D'Anvers*) with a Critick upon it, and endeavoured to cajole the lower Part of the Nation, by pleading for *Corruption* as one of their Privileges. But I shall never be afraid, or ashamed, to justify the *Intention of this Law*, and heartily wish that it may be put strictly in Force, without any Regard to *Parties*, or *Persons whatsoever*.

It is certainly the Interest of all *Country Gentlemen* to fulfil this Design of the Legislature, as the only effectual Method to defeat the Practices of *Stockjobbers*, *Placemen*, *Pensioners*, and *other Upstarts*, who bribe them out of their neighbouring Boroughs, where they have a natural Right to be chosen, and would be chosen in a *free Election*.

It is likewise demonstrable that even the *meanest Electors* would soon find their Account in destroying *this Practice*; for if we look round the Kingdom, we shall find that *Venality* is the constant Forerunner of *Poverty*, and that the *most corrupt Boroughs* are always the *most beggarly*. I believe nobody will pretend to deny that the Abolition of a few Taxes on the common Necessaries of Life, such as *Salt*, *Soap*, *Candles* and *Leather*, would be of more real and lasting Benefit to the People, than what they can ever propose to get by *Bribery*, besides the Prostitution of their *Consciences*, the Loss of their *Reputations*, and the *Penalties* they incur, by such a scandalous Traffick.

I shall therefore conclude with my earnest Wishes and sincere Advice that even the *poorest Boroughs* will purge themselves from the Infamy of being, as Bishop *Burnet* calls them, * *the rotten Part of our Constitution*, and co-operate with the *Counties*, *Cities*, and *great Corporations*, in procuring us the Blessing of a *free and uncorrupt Parliament*.

§ *The Mischiefs of Bribery.*

CICERO, in the second Book of his *Offices*, highly

* Burnet's *Hist. of his own Times*, Vol. II. p. 295.

Digitized by Google

highly commends a wise Rebuke, which *Philip of Macedon* gave his Son *Alexander*, for foolishly attempting to gain the Affections of the *Macedonians* by *Bribery*. He wrote his Son a Letter upon it, in these Words. *Quæ te, malum! ratio in istam spem induxit, ut eos tibi fideles putares fore, quos pecunia corrupisses? An tu id agis, ut* Macedones *non te* Regem *suum, sed* ministrum & præbitorem *sperent fore? What Notion is this, that you have got in your Head? Can you imagine the Fidelity and Affection of the Subject are to be acquired by* Bribery *and* Corruption? *Or is this your Motive, that the* Macedonians *may not consider you as one, who is to be their* Sovereign, *but a Minister to their* Extravagance *and* Corruption? *Tully* makes this Remark upon it, which is equally fine; *Bene* ministrum & præbitorem; *quia fœdidum* Regi. *Melius etiam, quod* Largitionem Corruptelam *esse dixit. Fit enim deterior, qui accipit, atque ad idem semper expectandum paratior.* Which imports thus much, *'Tis sordid and mean, below the Dignity of a* great King, *to court the Affection of his People with* base Bribes. Largesses, *or the giving of Money, is* Corruption *itself; for the* Receiver *becomes a worse Man, and is always apt to increase his Demands.*

This Maxim of *Philip* (says *D'Anvers*) is certainly one of the wisest in the whole System of Politicks; that a *King giving Bribes to his own Subjects* renders himself mean and sordid; that he never gains the true Affection of one Person by it; that he subjects himself to the arbitrary Will and fantastical Government of *such Prostitutes*; and that his very Crown is at their Disposal to the * *highest Bidder.*

An *unpension'd Subject* will give the wisest Counsel to his *Prince*, and will always continue the most faithful to him. It is the true Interest of the *Prince* to have such about him, as will not flatter him, for the Sake of his *Money*. The greatest Danger, that can happen to a *Prince*, will arise from such of his *own Servants*, as from their own *corrupt Principles* would sell him and his Counsels to the common Enemy. *Treason* is too often the fatal Attendant upon *Corruption*. A Government may be conducted with the greatest Security, without employing these *pecuniary Arts* at home; for a *wise Administration* will always stand upon its own Legs, and support itself without the Assistance of *Gold*. It can raise a whole People, almost from a State of *Barbarity*, to the Height of Greatness and heroick Virtue.

Fog's Journal, April 13. N° 284.

A Discourse upon Politicks. *By* Timothy Scrub *of Rag-Fair*, Esq;

ANCIENTLY this Word *Politicks* was thought to be derived from πολιτικὴ, *Books of Government*; but the Moderns more judiciously derive it from πολυπλοκία, which signifies *what has many Foldings*, intricate: But we *English* do not agree with our Neighbours in deriving *Politicks* from this *Name*, for it is evident that the fashionable *Policy* is very far from being intricate: there is hardly a School-boy but can see what are the Maxims of certain Administrations, they go on in a plain beaten Road, turn neither to the Right nor the Left. Where are those who will have this Word to be derived from πολὺς *multus*, many, and πτύκη *Ars*, *Art* or *Trick*, go a great Way about to no Purpose. I am of Opinion, that the Word is a Compound of *Greek* and *English*, by the Figure *Apocope*, which is the Cutting off the last Syllable. Thus Politicks may reasonably be derived from πολὺς *many*, and *tickle*, by *Apocope*, *tick*----*Politick*. Now the *Greek* υ is always *y* in Roman Characters, consequently it is *Polytick*; and as the *i* is used for *y* 'tis *Politick*. I don't question but I shall have the Thanks of the Learned for this very useful Discovery.

To tickle may be taken in either an active or passive Sense; to tickle or itch is in the *Latin* the same, *prurio* a Verb Neuter; consequently, if I say the *Freeholders* have *itching Palms*, it is the same Thing as if I had said their *Palms tickle them*; and the Tickling of them, in *Latin titillare*, is the same Thing as Scratching them, since *titillare* is from the *Greek* τίλλω, doubling the first Syllable; and τίλλω is *leviter attrecto*, to touch gently.

Of what prodigious Use is Learning! For here, the Genius of a Nation and the Art of Government are discovered by the Etymon of Words. To corroborate this, we know that *North Britain* is more subject to the *Tuck* or *Itch*, than any other Part of this Island, and we see the *North British* Patients have many of them publickly as well as gratefully acknowledged the Ease and Pleasure they have received from our Practitioners, who, in this Sense may, not improperly, be called the Scrubbing *Posts* of the Nation, especially as they are allowed, by all, to be a very *wooden* Set; but as the *Itch* is like the *Gout*, hardly ever eradicated, this Scrubbing, Scratching, or gentle Attrectation, gives Ease but for a while, especially to *North Britons*; tho' with the greater Part of the *South Britons*, a thorough Scrubbing will put off the Fit for seven Years. It is thought that Dr. *Brown*, who has the best Specifick, will find a Remedy to make one Operation sufficient to free a Man for his Life, and so thoroughly cleanse his Blood, that he shall not transmit this *impolitical* Itching to his Posterity.

Politicks, from what has been observed, is according to the different Nations, the discovering the Genius or Malady of a People, and the humouring or curbing the one, and the bring-

* *See* Wolfius *and* Grævius, *upon this Passage of* Cicero.

ing

Digitized by Google

ing proper Remedies for the other. The Politicks of a certain Nation have hitherto been *ſcratching*, *tickling*, and drenching the diſeas'd with *Aurum Potabile*, a Chymical Preparation, tho' not invented, yet greatly improved by the abovementioned Doctor, and to be had at his Laboratory, at the Sign of the *Chequer* in *Weſtminſter*, or at his Houſe in St. *J*—— *Square*, there being a Light over the Door always in the Evening; but as this Specifick requires a great deal of Time for Preparation, the Doctor opens his Laboratory but once in ſeven Years, except on ſome Emergency; he has been lately courted to open every three Years, but he proteſted it was impoſſible to bring his Preparation to Perfection in that Time; but as the *North Britons*, far the moſt of any, ſtood more in need of his Aſſiſtance, he would keep a Quantity by him for their Uſe, as he ſhould find the Diſtemper return upon them.

As this *Aurum Potabile* and the keeping a Number of *Clawers* in every County, tho' effectual, is a very chargeable and troubleſome Method of aſſiſting the Diſtemper'd; 'tis ſaid, the *Doctor* is of Opinion that Phlebotomy, Catharticks, and a Fleſh-bruſh, will produce more wonderful Effects, and has therefore augmented the Number of his Servants one Fifth, and intends to diſperſe them thro' *Britain*, to try if this Method will not work a thorough, and a much cheaper Cure: Wherefore the Publick will have Notice given in the Papers, that he diſpenſes his *Wonder-working* Doſe but once more, and whoever is, after that Time, troubled with an itching Palm, ſhall be rubb'd down *Gratis* by one of his Men, who, that the People may not be abuſed by Counterfeits, will be dreſs'd in Red, with remarkable high Caps, ſomewhat like our Grenadiers, and he will take none into his Service but who may be diſtinguiſh'd by a Gunpowder Look.

As his Tenderneſs and Love for his Country are extream, and People grumble at the large Sums he has made them pay towards the Preparation of his Medicines, he will not impoſe any for the future, but will, as the Exigency of Affairs requires Supplies, give out *Briefs* for the charitable Contribution of all true *Engliſhmen* to relieve their diſtreſs'd Country; and as Experience has proved that moſt Brief-gatherers have converted Part of the publick Charity to private Uſe, he will prevent all ſuch Miſapplications for the future, by collecting with his *Clawers*, who are too honeſt to ſink upon us; who will do it without additional Pay, and whoſe perſuaſive Rhetorick will move the moſt flinty Hearts.

Grubſtreet Journal, April 18. N° 225.

The Importance of our Fiſhery, in Reſpect of employing the Poor. *(See p. 139.)*

MEANWELL now proceeds to conſider the Value and Conſequence of the Fiſhing, from the Employment it may give to our Poor. The great Burthen of the Poor-Rates *(*ſays he*)* is ſenſibly felt all over the Kingdom; and the intolerable Grievances from the Numbers begging in the Streets and High-Ways, is univerſally complain'd of. Beſides, a very great Part of thoſe Immoralities, which furniſh ſuch conſtant Buſineſs for the Seſſions in and about *London*, and the Aſſizes all over the Kingdom, are occaſion'd by the Idleneſs which prevails amongſt People: And therefore a Remedy for theſe Evils ought to be ſought for with all poſſible Care and Diligence. I muſt acknowledge, that the real Want of Buſineſs is not the only Cauſe of theſe Inconveniencies; but the Want of Work, and Inability for it, are the common Pretences uſed by thoſe People to excuſe their Manner of Life. The Fiſhing would deprive them of both theſe Excuſes, becauſe of the various and eaſy Employments in preparing the Materials for it. There are but few of them, either young, old, lame, or blind, but could be very uſeful, and might gain a comfortable Subſiſtence, by teaſeing Okam, making or mending Nets and Lines, ſpinning Twine, in preparing the Hemp or making Cordage, cutting Corks, or making Baſkets; and many more Particulars, which require little Art or Labour, would employ many Thouſands of People. *John de Witt*, Penſionary of *Holland*, ſays, that 450,000 of the People of that Country were conſtantly employed in the Article of Fiſhing only; beſides the great Numbers who gained by their neceſſary Conſumption: Which is a convincing Evidence, that it would employ Multitudes of our Poor.

As Affairs have of late Years been managed in *Europe*, and are likely to be; Power depends more upon Riches, than upon the Numbers of People. A Nation therefore, to be regarded amongſt its Neighbours, and to be able to purſue its true Intereſts, muſt make its Subjects to be gainfully employed, and allow as few as poſſible to be idle Conſumers. If the Gain of the Induſtrious over-balance the Conſumption of the Idle, that Kingdom muſt increaſe in Riches and Strength; but if otherwiſe, will be weak and conſumptive. Whatever therefore be our Caſe, if the extending the Fiſhing would employ but 100,000 People, of thoſe who at preſent are at leaſt uſeleſs, if not hurtful, Members in the Society, *(*which is but about a fifth Part of the Number ſaid to be employed in *Holland* by this Means, and is but a ſmall Proportion of our Poor*)* and if we compute the Labour of each at an Average to yield ſix Pence *per Diem*, the Nation would thereby gain annually above 900,000*l.* a Sum well worth our Attention and Endeavours: And the Extent of our Coaſts, with the Plenty of Fiſh upon them, and their Conſumption

Digitized by Google

sumption in foreign Countries, makes it evident, that such a national Gain is no unreasonable Expectation.

Craftsman, April 20. N° 407.

Some Account of the Conduct of the late Parliament.

IN the Year 1728, a Sum of 115,000*l.* being demanded to make good a *Deficiency*, as it was first called, of the *Civil List*, and it appearing to the House, upon Examination, that there was really no *Deficiency*, our *worthy Representatives* (says *D'Anvers*) took an early Opportunity of distinguishing themselves in our Service, by granting *that ever-memorable Sum* under the Name of an *Arrear*.

This Parliament had likewise the Honour of continuing 12000 *Hessian Troops* in our Pay, for several Years, at an annual Expence, which amounted to a *Land Tax* of 6*d. in the Pound*.

The Revival of the *Salt Duty*, after it had been solemnly abolished, for the Ease of the *poor Artificers and Manufacturers*, upon a gracious Recommendation from the Throne, and mortgaging it for many Years to come, is another Point, which will certainly endear the Memory of *this Parliament* to the Freeholders of *Great Britain*, and recommend the *Promoters of it* to their Favour again at the *ensuing Election*.

Their laudable Endeavours to extend the *Laws of Excise* over the whole Kingdom, and to curb the Spirits of *insolent Tradesmen*, by subjecting their Houses, Goods and Dealings to the Controul of a *State Inquisition*, are fresh in every Body's Memory.

We must likewise do *these Gentlemen* the Justice to acknowledge their invariable Regard for the Honour and Interest of the Nation, as well as the Safety of our Constitution, by their ready Compliance with all Motions for keeping up a *standing Army*, in Times of *profound Peace*, with a constant Approbation of all our *late Treaties*, *Expeditions*, *Expedients* and *Transactions* whatsoever.

I shall say nothing of those *vast Sums* which they have granted from Time to Time, for supporting *these Measures*, nor of the present State of our *publick Debts* and the *sinking Fund*; but there is *one Point*, which must not be intirely pass'd over; I mean that *unlimited and unexampled Confidence*, which they have lately reposed in the *Crown*, together with the subsequent Clause of *Unappropriation*; by which his *Majesty* is left at full Liberty, during the Interval of Parliament, to augment his *Forces by Sea, or Land*, to enter into any *Engagements with Foreign Princes*, and to apply what *Sums of Money* he shall think fit, out of the *annual Supplies*, which amount almost to *Four Million*, without any Limitation of *Number*, or *Sum* whatsoever. *This Act* crowns all their former Services, and seems to be designed as their *last Legacy* to the Nation; for as it gives his Majesty a glorious Opportunity of demonstrating his tender Concern for our Liberties, by making no bad Use of such an *unprecedented Power*; so it will deliver down the Names of *those*, who gave it, with uncommon Marks of Distinction, to the latest Generations.

After such super-eminent Services, it may seem needless to mention their noble Zeal in detecting *publick Frauds*, and inflicting exemplary Punishment on the *Authors* of them. We have had diverse remarkable Instances of this; particularly with Relation to the Sale of the late Earl of *Derwentwater's Estate*, the *Management of the South-Sea Company*, the *Charitable Corporation*, and *York Buildings*; to which we may add their rigorous Enquiries into the *Frauds of the Customs*, and the Manner of contracting a *Navy Debt of almost Two Millions*.

I do not include *all the Members of the late House of Commons* in this funeral Oration to their Memory; for it is well known that many of them have distinguished themselves in that Assembly, by a most pertinacious Spirit of *Opposition*, and took a great Deal of ill-natur'd Pains to revive a *Country Interest* amongst us.

This puts me in Mind of another Topick, in Praise of the *late Parliament*, which I had almost forgot; for as they have the sole Credit of accomplishing all *these great Points*, so they have gained no less Honour by defeating several pernicious Bills and Proposals of the *Malignants* before-mention'd; such as the Bills *for better* qualifying *Members of Parliament*; *for securing the Freedom of* military Gentlemen *from the Resentment of a vindictive Minister*; *for limiting the Number of* Officers, *civil and military, who shall hereafter be allowed to sit in the House of Commons*; and, lastly, *for restoring Triennial Parliaments*.

These *uncorrupt Patriots*, indeed, have had the good Fortune, by indefatigable Industry, and the Force of popular Clamour, to carry some Points of bad Consequence; particularly the *Jury-Act*, the *Stockjobbing Act*, and that *for the more effectual preventing* Bribery *and* Corruption *in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament*.——But as the bad Intention of the *first* was, in some Measure, defeated by a Clause for *Special Juries*; so some of the craftiest Heads in *England* are now hard at Work in devising Methods to elude the *others*.

When we reflect on this long Course of publick Spirit, Wisdom, and Integrity, who can look without Tears on *such an illustrious Body of Men* in the last Agonies of their political Death, and sinking again into the con-

mon' Mass of the People, from whence they were raised to do these great Things for us?

But to be serious,—As the *Representative Body of the People* is now expired, and the Power is devolved to them again, in their *collective Capacity*; I hope they will make a proper Use of it at the approaching Elections, by chusing a *new Representative*, without *criminal Influence*, or any other Distinction than of *those*, who have already made the Interest of their *Country* the Rule of their Conduct, and of *those*, who have notoriously sacrificed it to *private bad Ends*.

But if the fatal Taint of *Corruption*, or the Pressures of *Necessity*, should have taken so strong a Possession of their Minds, as to prevail over all the natural Impulses of *Virtue*, *Conscience*, and the *Restraint of Laws*, I must refer them for Advice, under these desperate Circumstances, to the Authors of *Cato's Letters*, who formerly thus address'd them.

As to those amongst you, who are resolved to take Money, *in Spight of all Reason, human and divine, I know no Amends they can make for this their great Wickedness and Corruption, but to disappoint* those, *who give it, by* voting against them, *for* those, *who do not, and deserve their Vote without it. In doing this, they will only be false to* one Man, *who would bribe them out of their Honesty; but will be just and honest to a* whole Nation. *But of the most of you, I know and hope the best Things. Your Hands are clean, and Hearts honest.*

Heaven grant it may prove so in the present Conjuncture! for on this the Preservation of our *Liberties* absolutely depends, under God and his Majesty.

Fog's Journal, April 20. N° 285.

From a Pamphlet published above 20 Years ago (in the Reign of Q. *Anne*) entitled, *The Patriot's Proposal to the People of* England *concerning the Ballot*, &c. Fog *makes the following Extracts.*

THAT we can never have a Parliament freely chosen by any Method now in Use, the divers ineffectual Acts for regulating Elections sufficiently prove; when nothing has been done in that Matter, but what has been one way or other easily evaded, as to the Force or seeming Intent thereof: We say *seeming Intent*, because it may justly be doubted, whether the House of Commons has not done in this, as Engineers are said to do in fortifying Towns, *viz.* always left some weak Place, that what they seem to secure may that Way be taken; when a Method of effectually regulating Elections is obvious and easy.

But the People can never hope to find any Redress of this Grievance from a House of Commons, not truly representing them.

It is therefore proposed as a most *necessary Advice* for the common Good, That some *other Method* be speedily taken, whereby every Man that *Votes* may give his Vote entirely *free* for the Person or Persons he thinks in his Conscience fittest, or most for the common Interest to be chosen; and whereby no Man can procure himself elected, but by meriting the good Opinion of the People, whose Right it is to chuse him.

Now this *Freedom* can never be where any Man can possibly be either *awe'd* or *brib'd* out of his *Vote*.

But there is one Way, and we think but one, whereby every Man, tho' never so *dependent*, *bribed* or *awed*, may nevertheless give his Vote free, without regard to the Pleasure or Displeasure of any Man, and whereby no Man can by any unfair Means possibly get himself elected.

This effectual, this necessary and easy Method of Election is the *Ballot*, the *equitable Ballot*; a Thing most practicable and expeditious when once understood; a thing that none can oppose, but he will at the same time declare himself either ignorant thereof, or an Enemy to a Piece of *Justice* and *Equity* of the greatest Benefit to the Nation, and consequently that he is no Friend to the *good People of* England.

Tell us, in the first Place, Whether any thing can be so dangerous to the *Liberties* and *Properties* of the People of *England*, as a bad House of Commons; or how any thing else, according to human Reason, can be capable of ruining them?

Will not all the Attempts of others against them be in vain, if those who make their *Laws*, and hold their *Purse-strings* for them, be but faithful? But if these Men are not trusty, or have some other *Designs* than the *Good* of the People that sent them (as all that unfairly get themselves elected must be thought to have) will they not be most dangerous, as capable of making such Laws that are not for the common Good, or effectual to that End, and of abusing the *Strength*, that is, the *Money* of the People, against the true Intents of their Willingness to part with it?

Let this also be demanded, Whether in as much as there have always been many Complaints of undue Elections, and sometimes perhaps of an hundred, it has not been arbitrarily determined by the House of Commons itself, or Men coming together as Members thereof, who should sit, and who not, in favour of a *prevailing Faction*? And whether thereby sometimes perhaps a hundred of the five hundred have not been really chosen by a Part of the House itself, as the Faction has prevailed, and consequently not by the People, whose Right it is to chuse them? Which Determination ought in Reason to have been made in some Court of Judicature by Law, not by a major Vote of the House of Commons; and the Person whose due Election is questioned, should not be capable of sitting in Parliament, till determined by Law to be legally elected.

Again, let it be said, whether the House of Com-

Digitized by Google

Commons hath truly repreſented the People of *England*, in as much as thoſe Places moſt populous, and bearing the greateſt Burden of Taxes, have not Members proportionable in Number? And whether the Redreſs of this Grievance can be well hoped for from a Houſe of Commons unduly elected?

But perhaps Example will rather perſuade. What has been done, or is done, is more apt to take with many, than what is beſt, or ought to be done.

We might propoſe the Examples of other States, and particularly of *Venice*, who are by the Uſe of the *Ballot* as free as poſſible from *Factions*, *Animoſities*, *Tumults*, &c. but we are not indeed very apt to imitate other Nations except in Folly: But the *Ballot* is practiſed already in Part amongſt us, in leſſer Bodies, and where it is not ſo neceſſary as in chooſing the People's Repreſentatives.

It has been uſed by our *Houſe of Lords*, the preſent Patriots of the People. It is alſo uſed in the *Eaſt-India* Companies, Joint Stocks, *African* Company, Bank of *England*, Shares, Million Bank, Debentures, Sword Blades, and Apothecaries Companies; and ſhall the People of *England* refuſe *ſuch a Thing*, *ſo neceſſary*, *ſo beneficial*, *ſo juſt*, *ſo eaſy*, when there is nothing elſe can help them to get a *freely elected Parliament*, and a freely elected Parliament is ſo very neceſſary?

The Ballot we ſay is the only thing can help them; and as it is moſt *eaſy*, *expeditious* and *juſt*, it may be brought in uſe when and where they pleaſe. It needs no Act of Parliament to enforce it, or put it in Practice; nor is ever like to be enacted (tho' that would be moſt deſirable) by a Houſe not firſt thereby elected. But the People may take it up if they pleaſe, none can hinder them, there is no mad Houſe of Commons now ſitting to ſend them to Jail, or take them in Cuſtody of a Serjeant at Arms, if they were little enough to be ſo ſerved by two or three hundred of their Servants. Let but the City of *London* begin and give the Example, other Places will ſoon follow. The Court of Aldermen and Common Council have Power enough to bring it in Uſe there; and to them we firſt recommend it as their higheſt Intereſt, and then to the whole Nation as their equal Concern. We cannot ſuppoſe the People can value a little Drink more than their Birth-rights, or that they are ignorant that they have often paid dear enough for a drunken Bout or two with their Votes, that they ſhould be ſo fond of an old Cuſtom, as not to let it go for the greateſt Advantage.

The Ballot conſiſts of two Parts; *Firſt*, The propoſing of Perſons to be choſen. *Secondly*, The Choice or Election of them. The one is determined by the Lot. The other by the Vote or Suffrage. The Lot prevents all procuring of Votes, except by getting the Love of the People. The Suffrage, as given by the *Ballot*, prevents all inconveniencies that might otherwiſe attend a Perſon on the Account of his having voted to the Pleaſure or Diſpleaſure of any, leaving it a Secret with himſelf whom he votes *for* or *againſt*.

London Journal, April 20. N° 773.

OSBORNE, in offering ſome Thoughts to the *Electors* of *Great Britain*, ſays: There are two Parties againſt the Miniſtry, *Jacobites* and *Tories*, (who are always *joined as one*;) and the *four Malcontent Whigs*: If the *Jacobites* ſucceed, we are undone; if *Jacobites* and *Whigs*, we muſt *greatly ſuffer* by ſuch an *unnatural Union*; and, if the *Malecontent Whigs* could come into Power alone, we could not poſſibly get by it. *Liberty* and *publick Happineſs* will be *deſtroy'd* or *weaken'd* the two firſt Ways, and cannot be *advanced* the laſt Way: For, *the Whigs now out of Power*, were their *real* Virtues as great as their *Pretences*, could do no more for the People when in Power, than the *preſent Gentlemen in Power* have done. But, if we judge of theſe *Sham Patriots* by their Actions, they will appear to poſſeſs no Degree of *publick Virtue*; for they have been *the Cauſe* of all our *National* Evils; they have *debauched* and *corrupted* the Kingdom; they have, by *Miſrepreſentations* and *artful Falſhoods*, deceived and prejudiced a great many *true Whigs*; and they have raiſed and fomented *a Spirit of Jacobitiſm*. Their *Oppoſition* is founded in *Faction* not in *Patriotiſm*: And this, no Doubt, the *Whigs* will remember, when they come to chuſe Repreſentatives, and *unite* as one Man, againſt *theſe* who, under the ſpecious Pretences of *Liberty* and *Publick Good* have rouſed and animated all the Enemies of the Government: They will unite the more thoroughly at this Time, when a *Neighbouring Power* ſeems to be taking large Strides towards *Univerſal Monarchy*, and a War appears almoſt inevitable.

The *Safety* and *Proſperity* of the Kingdom depend very much, if not abſolutely, upon the *Union* of the *Whigs*, and their *hearty Concurrence* with his Majeſty; and beſides the *Happineſs* of the *Nation*, their own *particular Intereſt*, as a Body, demands their *whole Strength*. They are ſurrounded with Enemies of all Sorts, and ſhould take great Care of *falling*; for, if once theſe Enemies get them down, they'll hardly ever be able to riſe again. Let them remember the *Cloſe* of Q. *Anne*'s Reign, when, tho' they had governed Ten Years *ſucceſsfully* and *triumphantly*, yet they could ſcarce make a *Hundred*, in the *Houſe of Commons*, to defend a *General*, whoſe great Abilities, as a *Soldier* and a *Statſman*, equalled the moſt *illuſtrious Heroes* of Antiquity, and *eclipſed the Glory* of all the Moderns.

Digitized by Google

Universal Spectator, April 20. N° 289.

A humourous Description of the Manners and Fashions of London: *In a Letter from an* Oxonian, *to the Rev. Mr.* ——, *A. M. of* —— *College*, Oxon.

THIS *Metropolis* is exceeding large, the *People*, *Pleasures*, and *Customs* almoſt infinite, yet they have not deterr'd me from enquiring after what is remarkable and curious. The Manner of my living is ſuch as it was at College, therefore I riſe in the Morning as ſoon as the Sun appears: But this great Luminary is not ſeen by the major Part of the Inhabitants of this Place ſo long as we behold it at *Oxford*; and tho the Climate is the ſame, for above one Half of the Year it is as it were inviſible: Tho' this, Sir, may ſeem ſtrange, it may without a great Depth in Philoſophy be accounted for.

In the laſt Lecture I heard at your Chambers, you mention'd the almoſt Impoſſibility of a perpetual Motion; I am convinced, Sir, of the Practicableneſs of it by Demonſtration, for the Hackney Coaches never ceaſe their Noiſe and Hurry Day nor Night. *Seneca* I believe wrote of the Tranquillity of Life after having his Ears dinn'd with the Hackney Coaches of his Time; the Reaſon for this Conjecture is, that I was inform'd a Poet of our Age, to write a Deſcription of the Spring the better, lodg'd, during the Time he compos'd it, in *Thames-ſtreet*. The Coachmen have ſo hoarſe and frightful Voices, and their continual laſhing of their Whips increaſe their Noiſe in ſuch a horrid Manner, that they ſeem ſo many Furies in the Regions of *Pluto*; and the hideous Cries of People who walk the Streets to vend *Herbs*, *Milk*, *Fruit*, *Old Cloaths*, *Sand*, *Brick-Duſt*, *News*, *Ghoſts*, and *Bloody Murthers*, makes me think *Moreſe* in the Play a wiſer Man than I took him for.

As for the People in general, they are not unlike theſe of the City of *Oxford* in moſt Reſpects; for eating and drinking well is what pleaſes them; and if their Induſtry can ſupport their Belly and a few fine Cloaths, they think themſelves happy. They ſeem no great Admirers of Antiquity, but are more delighted with Novelty; for they ſeek chiefly new Books, new Miſtreſſes, new Miniſters, and new Friends.

The Women are very fine and handſome. They who have Cunning or Beauty, have a Command over the Men; Huſbands here are treated as their Servants, Gallants as their Slaves. I have obſerved by the Number of Nurſes, it is not the Faſhion for Mothers to ſuckle their own Children; nor is it the Faſhion to keep up a female Virtue, called Houſewifery; There are few *Penelope's* who weave, and Needlework, with an unanimous Conſent, has been voted pernicious to the Eyes.

Marriages, which I always thought were for Life, among the politer People are after a certain Time diſſolved: My Lord and my Lady after the firſt Month are never ſeen together, never eat together, and, I had almoſt ſaid, never lie together. The Huſband lives quietly at one End of the Houſe, the Wife makes merry at the other.

Dreſs ſeems a favourite Paſſion here in both Sexes; every one is for appearing gay, and, conſidering the Deference which in this City is paid to Cloths, this Foible is not unpardonable: A lac'd Coat, Waiſtcoat, or Trimmings, are ſo common, that they are indifferently wore by the Maſter and the Servant; nor is it eaſy to diſtinguiſh the Chambermaid from the Miſtreſs. Here are two particular Claſſes of People who are not much different in their Principles, tho' of contrary Sexes, which are worthy of Notice: The *Men* are called *Beaus*, the *Women* are *Coquets*; they are ſingular from the reſt of World in their *Dreſs*, their *Cuſtoms*, and their *Manners*; their whole Study, Ambition, and Buſineſs of Life, is to be admir'd by all; their Pleaſure to admire none but themſelves: They are *Idolaters*, and all the Devotion they pay, is to a Phantom in a Glaſs, which they omit not to admire and adore every Morning, for ſome Hours together.

There are ſeveral *Theatres* here, where almoſt every Evening People of all Ranks aſſemble: From whence you may judge of the *Proſperity* and *Riches*, or of the *Decline* and *Poverty* of this great Metropolis, as your Reaſon ſuggeſts. But if it is true what an Antient ſaid, *That exceſſive Expence is a certain Sign of a City being in Decay*, one would not think *London* in a very flouriſhing State. Whenever *Cato*, or any noble *Greek* or *Roman* appears on the Stage, the Audience is thin. But a little *French* Gentleman in a Party-colour'd Jacket, whom they call *Monſieur Harlequin*, is a great Favourite, and prodigiouſly follow'd.

The *Attorneys*, the *Quacks*, the *Gameſters*, and the *Footmen* are very numerous: The Inhabitants complain of them as a common Nuiſance, but I think them a very ornamental and inſtructive Set of People; the firſt teach us to avoid Wrangling and the Law, leſt by our Folly we loſe our Eſtates; the ſecond ſhew us the Way to Chaſtity and Sobriety, that we may not fall into their Hands, and be killed with their Medicines; the *Gameſters* are an Example to us of the Inſtability of Fortune; and the Footmen inculcate Humility, and teach us to ſerve ourſelves, that we may not have Enemies in our own Houſes. The *Lawyers* here are ſurprizing

Digitized by Google

prizing *Logicians*, and *Weſtminſter-Hall* has ſtranger Paradoxes maintain'd in it than the *Schools* at *Oxford*; for in this they prove Right Wrong, and Wrong Right: This Hall is ſaid to be the largeſt Room in *England*; and yet it is fill'd in Term-Time with thoſe who defend their own Eſtate, or endeavour to get another's. I ſhould be glad to ſee the Floor of this Hall, as *Cato* would have had the Courts of Law in his Time, ſtuck full with Tenter-Hooks, to tear the Feet of thoſe who firſt entered to begin a Law-Suit.

The *Phyſicians* of this Place kill and cure, as they do all the World over: They aſk too the ſame impertinent Queſtions. —— *What, Sir, is the Matter with you?* —— *What's your Diſtemper?* —— That which ſeems the greateſt Injuſtice, is, that one pays the ſame Fee to the Phyſician who kills him, as him that cures, and no Judge has Power to puniſh an ignorant Phyſician.

[*To be continued.*]

Grubſtreet Journal, April 25. Nº 226.

The Folly of Infidelity, and Pride the Source of it.

For low deſires depreſs the loftieſt ſtate;
But, who looks down on vice, looks down on fate.
FALKLAND.

A Correſpondent having mention'd and extoll'd a very valuable Piece of the great *Grotius*, and *Sandy*'s Tranſlation of it, intitled *Chriſt*'s *Paſſion*, a *Tragedy*; proceeds thus:

I cou'd not avoid reflecting, what an odd Turn of Thought poſſeſſed the Men of Literature and Figure of the laſt Century. If ſome bright Genius's, like thoſe of our Times, had been their Inſtructors; what a nobler Field of Doubt and Infidelity had they ſhewed them to range in, and rendered them fit Fore-Runners of our admired *Tolands* and *Tindals!* Neither did my Reflection terminate here; but naturally led me on to conſider, what new Lights theſe modern Diſcoverers of the North-Eaſt Paſſage to *China* might have met with, to countenance their new Fingle-Fangles. Piety they will not pretend to; and Inſpiration is what they explode, both in Theory and Practice. Have they more Learning? When they ſhew the World a tenth Part of it, they may be thought worth Notice; or at leaſt ſomewhat more Notice, than their bare dogmatical Vanity can at preſent be allowed, by Men of any tolerable Share of Senſe.

It is very ſtrange, that any Man ſhould be ambitious of being *Nothing*; content, after a Life of Trouble and Peregrination, to have no other Reſource, than what is common to Brutes, a mean, paltry, and ſordid Annihilation. Whether it be Reaſon, or what elſe, I will not here, with them, pretend dogmatically to determine; but I never, for an Eſſay, let down my-ſelf into that low Way of thinking, but Nature ſhuddered; and, with a rational Precipitation, called upon me to diſpel the Gloom, and to purſue a Meditation much more conſonant to the Faculties, with which I find myſelf endued: Faculties, of which the brutal World cannot boaſt; and which therefore muſt be given to Man for ſome greater End and Deſign, than to ſeek for, or even wiſh, a Non-Entity.

I am ſenſible our Divines, in general, attribute this Scepticiſm to Fears and Apprehenſions, and make it the Reſult of a bad Way of Living. They may, in ſome Meaſure, be in the right: But, in my humble Opinion, tho' that may be juſt in general, there is another Source may be aſſigned, which, contrary to the common Adage, will not admit of any Exception. The Sin, that occaſioned the Fall of the firſt Angels, will be found to form their hereditary Right; and, by aiming to evince the Grandeur of their Reaſon, they deſtroy it's very Eſſence. *I do aſſert*, was the firſt Principle of *Hobbes*'s grand Philoſophy: But how handſomely he was whip'd out of his Chair, any one, who will take the Pains to peruſe the *Dialogue between* Timothy *and* Philautus, will eaſily ſee, and take Pleaſure in ſeeing it. Pride, which ever was the Source of Hereſy, has, of late, ſet itſelf up for the Patroneſs of Infidelity. And from a fond Ambition of knowing, or ſeeming to know, more than the wiſeſt, our modern Infidels are found to believe and practiſe leſs than *Hottentots* or wild *Indians*.

Fog's Journal, April 27. Nº 286.

Of Perjury againſt one's Country; and the Conduct of certain Eccleſiaſticks cenſur'd.

THE *Guinea* Blacks, whom we treat as Barbarians for ſelling one another, urge ſome political Reaſons to juſtify their Traffick; and they are always able to retort upon us, that they are not yet become ſuch Ideots as to ſell themſelves; which is the Caſe of every *Britiſh* Elector, who takes Money for his Vote. Indeed he does not only ſell his Body, but (if there is a future Puniſhment for wilful Perjury) he ſells his Soul too. I have therefore frequently wonder'd, that the Right Rev. Prelates of our Church have not taken all Opportunities, ſince the Act for preventing Bribery has been in Force, to recommend a religious Obſervation of it: That they have not in their paſtoral Charges and Sermons fully explained the Nature of the Oath contained in that Act, and endeavoured to impreſs on the Minds of their Hearers the Enor-

Digitized by Google

Enormity and Danger of the Crime of violating that Oath. Perjury has been ever accounted a moſt deteſtable Sin, and is ſo deſtructive to Society, that not only the Laws of all Nations have provided againſt it, but the Religions of all Times have ſentenced the Perſons who have been guilty of it, to the ſevereſt Puniſhments in another World. I ſpeak here of ſimple Perjury. But when it is complicated, and a Man by bearing falſe Witneſs againſt his innocent Neighbours, ſhall rob them of their Lives and Eſtates, the Crime is of a blacker Dye. And yet there is ſtill an higher Degree of Perjury. For the Wretch who forſwears himſelf to betray his Country is the greateſt and moſt infamous Criminal of all. I am therefore perſuaded, that the Bribery Act has never yet been ſufficiently conſider'd; and I am on that Account the more ſurprized and concerned (as I ſaid before) that our great and learned Eccleſiaſtical Governors did not publiſh ſome proper Exhortations for the Uſe of the Electors, and therein ſhew the Deformity and Miſchief of Bribery, and the Sin and Danger of falſe-Swearing.

I have lately ſeen a Circular Letter written by one of theſe Reverend Fathers, which has been read in all Places by the Chancellor of his Dioceſe. In this recommendatory Epiſtle his L——p propoſes to the People for their Choice the two Candidates, who in that Country are called the Court Candidates, not only *as the fitteſt (to repreſent the County of* S——) *of all Men who are now living upon the Earth, but even fitter than all who have lived in the Ages before, or who ſhall live in any Age hereafter.* 'Tis probable his L——p would have excepted a certain Set of Gentlemen, who made ſome Noiſe in the World about 1700 Years ago, and who were allowed to be very dutiful Subjects and excellent Chriſtians, if their Names had occurred to him while he was writing this Epiſtle. I will venture to ſay that his L——p had given a better Character of his Friends, and done more Honour to himſelf, if he had told the People, that he recommended to their Choice two Gentlemen (and two ſuch he ſhould have recommended) who were above Corruption themſelves, and who therefore ſcorned to be elected by any criminal Influences; and that for his Part he did not addreſs that Letter to the Electors with any other Deſign, but to intreat them in the moſt earneſt Manner to conſider the Oath, which they were obliged to take, and to conjure them to refuſe any Bribe of Money or other Reward that might be offered for their Votes: Which if they did not do, he muſt pronounce them to be guilty of the greateſt Sin a Man can poſſibly commit. This had been a Leſſon not unworthy of a Chriſtian B——, and of which he needed not to be aſhamed, if it were to be read in the Day of Judgment.

I ſhall conclude with an Obſervation, which a famous Author of our Time has made upon the ſtrange Inconſiſtency which frequently appears in the Notions of ſome great and venerable Doctors about Evil and Sin. —— 'They are vehement (ſays he) a- 'gainſt Peccadilloes, againſt Follies and 'Frailties, which are of little Conſequence, 'and for which perhaps they have no Reliſh; 'yet at the ſame Time go deliberately, nay, 'zealouſly into apparent Meaſures of Pub- 'lick Oppreſſion, or of publick Tumults and 'War: They can aſſiſt and ſanctify the moſt 'enormous, the moſt dreadful, and the moſt 'complicated of all Sins, thoſe of Tyranny 'and Rebellion; can declaim terribly againſt 'profane Swearing, which only hurts him 'who utters it, and yet encourage and ani- 'mate *univerſal Perjury*, ſometimes in *Ma- 'giſtrates*, and ſometimes in the *People*, and 'be for eſtabliſhing *univerſal Slavery*.'

Craftſman, April 27. N° 408.

Extracts from Cato's *Letters, on the Subject of* Elections.

Gentlemen,

YOU are born to Liberty, and it is your Intereſt and Duty to preſerve it. The Conſtitution you live under is a mix'd Monarchy, where your Governors have every Right to protect and defend you, and none to injure and oppreſs you. You have a large Share in the Legiſlature; you have the ſole Power over your own Purſes; and you have an undubted Right to call to Account and puniſh the Inſtruments of your Oppreſſion; but it depends upon yourſelves alone to make theſe noble Privileges of Uſe to you.

An arbitrary Prince will quickly grow into a Tyrant; the uncontroul'd Dominion of the Nobles will as certainly produce *Oligarchy*, or the Tyranny of a Few; and the unreſtrain'd Licentiouſneſs of the Multitude will beget Confuſion and Anarchy. To provide againſt theſe Evils, mixed Forms of Government were invented, where Dominion and Liberty are ſo equally tempered, that neither of them can have Intereſt and Force enough to oppreſs the other.

The Intereſt of the Magiſtracy, which is the Lot and Portion of the Great, is to prevent Confuſion, which levels all Things; the Intereſt of the Body of the People, is to keep Power from Oppreſſion, and their Magiſtrates from changing into Plunderers and Murderers; and the Intereſt of the ſtanding Senate, which is, or ought to be compoſed of Men diſtinguiſhable for their Fortunes and Abilities, is to avoid Ruin and Diſſolution from either of theſe Extremes.

Names will not defend you, Gentlemen, when the Thing ſignified by them is gone.

The

Digitized by Google

The Emperors of *Rome* were as abſolute with the Shew of a Senate, and the Appearance of the People's chuſing their Praetors, Tribunes, &c. as the *Eaſtern* Monarchs are now without theſe ſeeming Checks, and this Shew of Liberty. The Kings of *France* have Parliaments, but Parliaments which dare not diſpute their Royal Pleaſure; and the poor People would not fare one Jot the better, if theſe Parliaments were bribed not to diſpute it.

This wretched Caſe, Gentlemen, will be yours, and your Poſterity's, if ever an ambitious Prince and deſigning Miniſter ſhall hereafter be able to corrupt or awe your Repreſentatives. You have a King at preſent, from whom you have none of theſe Things to fear. But, alas! Gentlemen, how few *Titus*'s and *Trajans* were there found amongſt the *Roman* Emperors! And how few can *England* ſhew ſince the Conqueſt! It requires therefore your moſt vigorous Reſolutions to preſerve your Conſtitution intire in all its Parts, without ſuffering any one Part to prevail ſo far over the other, as to reduce it, in Effect, tho' not in Name, to a ſimple Form of Government, which is always Tyranny.

In order to this honeſt, or publick Deſign, you ought to chuſe Repreſentatives, whoſe Intereſts are at preſent the ſame with your own, and likely to continue the ſame; who are not already pre-ingaged, nor, from their Circumſtances, Education, Profeſſion, or Manner of Life, likely to be engaged, in a contrary Intereſt.

Virtue and Vice will be but ill balanced, when Power and Riches are thrown into the wrong Scale. A great *Proteſtant* Peer of *France*, having changed his Religion in Compliance with his Maſter, *Henry* the Fourth of *France*, who had changed too, was ſoon after aſked by that Monarch publickly, which of the two Religions he thought the beſt? *The* Proteſtant, *Sir, and uhtedly is the beſt*, ſaid the Peer, *by your own royal Confeſſion; ſince in the Exchange for it your Majeſty has given me* Popery, *and a Marſhal's Staff to boot.* Where Boot is given, there is always a tacit Confeſſion that the Exchange is unequal without it. Chuſe not therefore ſuch who are likely to truck away your Liberties for an Equivalent to themſelves, and to ſell you to thoſe, againſt whom it is their Duty to defend you. When their Duty is in one Scale, and a thouſand Pounds a Year, or more, or even leſs, is thrown into the contrary Scale, you may eaſily gueſs, as the World goes, how the Balance is like to turn.

There are a Sort of Men, who prowl about the Country to buy Boroughs; Creatures, who accoſt you for your Vote with the Spirit and Deſign, and in the Manner of Jockeys; and treating you like Cattle, would purchaſe you for leſs or more, juſt as they think they can ſell you again. Can you bear this, Gentlemen, upon your Honeſty, your Reaſon, and your Liberties? Or if there are any amongſt you, who countenance ſuch vile and execrable Bargains, ought they not to be treated like publick Enemies, and be hunted from amongſt you? I have often wondered how a little contemptible Corporation, conſiſting, as ſome of them do, of Broom-makers, Hedge-breakers, and Sheep-ſtealers, could ſtand the Looks and Rebukes of a rich and honeſt Neighbourhood, after theſe dirty Rogues had openly ſold at the Market-Croſs, perhaps for Forty Shillings a-piece, not only their own Liberties, but, as far as in them lay, the Liberties of a rich Neighbourhood, and of all *England*. Such ſaleable Vermin ought to be treated as Perſons excommunicate, as the Peſts and Felons of Society, which they would ſell for Porridge; and if proper Abhorrence were every where ſhewn towards them, and no Commerce held with them, they would ſoon grow honeſt out of Neceſſity. Try the Expedient; neither buy nor ſell with thoſe reprobate Mercenaries. This is not a Diſpute about Dreams, or Speculations; but it is a Diſpute whether you ſhall have any Property, which theſe Wretches throw away, by chuſing for the Guardians of Property Men whom they know not, or who are only known to them by a very bad Token, that of having corrupted them. When *Hannibal* had gained his laſt and greateſt Battle againſt the *Romans*, and many of the Nobility were deliberating about leaving *Rome*, the young *Scipio* entered the Room with his Sword drawn, and obliged every Man preſent, to bind himſelf with an Oath not to deſert their Country. And will you, Gentlemen, ſuffer the little hireling Inhabitants of Boroughs, who receive from you and your Neighbours their daily Bread, to betray you, to give up your Fortunes, and to comprehend you, as they do, in the Sale they make of themſelves? Will you ſtand ſtupidly by, and ſee them truck you away for looſe Guineas?

Alas! Gentlemen, with Tears I tell you, the Cure of Corruption is left to you. A Cure from another Quarter is cruelly denied to us. A worthy Attempt was lately made to deſtroy it effectually; and we hoped that no Man, or Set of Men, pretending to common Honeſty, would have had the Face to diſcourage or fruſtrate that Attempt; but it was fruſtrated, and we know where, and by whom, and for what Ends. Your Help muſt be from God and yourſelves; be honeſt, and make your Neighbours honeſt; be virtuous, ſcorn Bribes, and abhor the Man that offers them: Conſider him as an accurſed Tempter, and a barbarous Ravither, who would buy you out of your Integrity, and ſpoil you of your Liberties.

The

The following Proteſt *having been, by Miſtake, omitted in its proper Place, viz. Page* 174, *we thought proper to inſert it here, rather than defer it to another Month.*

Die Jovis 11° Aprilis 1734.

HODIE 2da vice lecta eſt Billa, entitled, An Act for Enabling his Majeſty to apply the Sum of one Million two Hundred thouſand Pounds out of the *Sinking Fund*, for the Service of the Year 1734, and for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Seſſion of Parliament.

Propoſed to commit the Bill: Which being objected to, and long Debate thereupon,

The Queſtion was put, Whether this Bill ſhall be committed?

It was Reſolved in the Affirmative.

Contents	64	94	Not Cont.	32	51
Proxies	30		Proxies	19	

Diſſentient

1. Becauſe the taking away, in this Manner, the whole Produce of the Sinking Fund, has a Tendency, as we apprehend, to the Deſtruction of Parliamentary Credit and National Faith, and is more dangerous in its Conſequences, as it is founded upon a Doctrine newly laid down, That the Proprietors of all the Debts ſubſcribed to the *South-Sea* Company, have no Right to their principal Money, but only to an Annuity of 4 *per Cent*; and if this Opinion ſhould be thought to be countenanced by Parliament in paſſing this Bill, we are apprehenſive, that the Effects of it may be too ſoon and ſeverely felt, eſpecially ſince the ſaid Proprietors have found by Experience, that they have been paid off, when their Annuities, or Stocks, were above *Par*; and the Sinking Fund is now diverted, when, as we apprehend, the ſaid Stocks and Annuities are likely to fall conſiderably under *Par*.

2. Becauſe we look upon this Proceeding to be contrary to the Contract underſtood to have been made between the Publick and thoſe Creditors, who conſented to the Reduction of their Intereſt, in Confidence, that their principal and remaining Intereſt would thereby be better ſecured, in purſuance of which an Act of Parliament was made in the 3d Year of his late Majeſty's Reign, whereby it is enacted, That the Monies to ariſe from Time to Time, by certain Surpluſſes, Exceſſes, and overplus Monies therein ſpecified (which are commonly called, the *Sinking Fund*) ſhall be appropriated for diſcharging the Principal and Intereſt of ſuch National Debts and Incumbrances as were incurred before the 25th Day of *December* 1716, and were declared to be National Debts, and were provided for by Act of Parliament, in ſuch Manner and Form as ſhould be directed or appointed by any future Act or Acts of Parliament; and the ſaid Act of Parliament is confirmed by another Act made in the 6th Year of his late Majeſty, which (after reciting, that the ſaid overplus Money will be greatly increaſed, as it was from the 24th of *June* 1727) applies the ſaid overplus Monies, as they ſtood appropriated by the former Act, and likewiſe eſtabliſhes a Contract between the Publick and every individual Creditor of the Publick that ſubſcribed to the *South-Sea* Company, that the ſaid ſubſcribing Creditors ſhall have a perpetual Annuity of 4 *per Cent.* from the Year 1727, until they ſhould be paid off, and then applies the Sinking Fund ſo increaſed, to pay ſuch Debts as were contracted before the 25th of *December* 1716, and declared to be National Debts, and provided for by Act of Parliament, which if it is purſued, will be the moſt effectual Means (as it is the ſtrongeſt Stipulation that can be made) for paying off the National Debt. And theſe Appropriations in the ſaid Acts were manifeſtly made to prevent the Application of the Sinking Fund to the current Service of the Year, or to the Payment of Debts incurred ſince the Year 1716, which, like the preſent Navy Debt, may have lain dormant as long as they could poſſibly be concealed, and been occaſioned by Miniſters, who have run the Nation into larger Expences every Year, than they thought for their Intereſt to demand from Parliament. We apprehend the greater Danger from this Proceeding, by conſidering the Steps which have been taken before it came to this Point. At firſt, ſome Surpluſſes were diſtinguiſhed out of the Sinking Fund, and Supplies for the current Service of the Year raiſed upon them. Then a Sum of five hundred thouſand Pounds, being Surpluſſes of the ſaid Fund, over the Million which had been annually paid off, was applied laſt Year in the ſame Manner. Now the Whole is taken at once; and we may juſtly ſuſpect, that the next Attempt will be to mortgage the Sinking Fund; the Conſequence of which will inevitably be (as we conceive) a total Deſtruction of Parliamentary Credit, and introduce a Neceſſity of Taxing the Funds. The next Step is more eaſy to be foreſeen, than proper to be expreſſed.

3. Becauſe the appropriating Clauſe in this Act is, in Effect, an Unappropriation of all the Money that has been raiſed this Year, and puts it in the Power of a Miniſter to divert any of the Supplies to whatever Purpoſes he ſhall think fit; and this, in Conſequence only of an unprecedented Meſſage from the Crown, ſpecifying neither the Dangers apprehended, nor the Services propoſed; whereas appropriating Clauſes were introduced to prevent the ſecret ill Uſe of publick Money, and every Tendency of breaking through them, is a juſt Foundation for Parliamentary Jealouſy and Enquiry; and therefore we apprehend, that we cannot anſwer it to the Nation, if

Digitized by Google

if we ſhould acquieſce, when ſuch Innovations are attempted.

4. Becauſe this new Method of unappropriating Money, raiſed for particular Uſes, *truſtrates* and eludes the Wiſdom and Caution of Parliaments in the original Grant of thoſe Monies, which is always in Conſequence of Eſtimates laid before the other Houſe, and for Services ſpecified; and this too, at the Beginning of the Seſſion in a full Houſe: Whereas, this unappropriating Clauſe comes in, not only at the End of the Seſſion, but at the End of the Parliament, in a thin Houſe, after many Gentlemen were obliged to go to their reſpective Countries, and the Houſe may be apprehended to have conſiſted chiefly of *ſuch*, who had either no Buſineſs in the Country, or had *particular Reaſons* for not going there till this Clauſe ſhould be firſt paſſed, and take Effect.

5. Becauſe this Clauſe gives Miniſters ſuch a Latitude to embezzle or miſapply the publick Money, that we apprehend it to be of the moſt dangerous Conſequence: For the Accounts (if any) given afterwards of the Diſpoſal of ſuch Sums, tho' impoſſible to be credited, may be impoſſible to be diſproved. Domeſtick Fortunes may be raiſed out of foreign Subſidies, and the Money aſked for our Defence, and granted for our Safety, may be employed for our Deſtruction. The Vote of Credit in the Year 1726, and what was built upon it, coſt the Nation one Million, ſeven Hundred ninety ſeven Thouſand, ſeven Hundred and thirty Pounds, excluſive of the great Increaſe of Forces by Sea and Land, that were granted by Parliament; four Hundred and thirty five Thouſand Pounds were never accounted for to Parliament; and the reſt was account'd for under the Articles of Money paid to the Landgrave of *Heſſe*, amounting to one Million, ſeventy nine Thouſand, ſeven Hundred Pounds; To the Crown of *Sweden*, one Hundred and fifty Thouſand Pounds; To the Duke of *Wolfenbuttle*, one Hundred Thouſand Pounds; To Exchange to the *Heſſians*, ten Thouſand three Hundred thirty five Pounds; To Exchange to *Denmark*, twenty two Thouſand, ſix Hundred, ninety four Pounds: And all this Expence was incurred to guard againſt Dangers which the Adminiſtration then gave out they apprehended from the exorbitant Power of the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

6. Becauſe the Money raiſed this Year amounts to three Millions, nine Hundred and eighty Thouſand Pounds: One Million is rais'd by that expenſive Way of Mortgaging the Salt for eight Years; the Sinking Fund amounting to twelve Hundred Thouſand Pounds is taken, and every Thing done that can carry an Appearance of eaſing the Land this Election Year: But this Bill not only gives the Miniſters a Power over the whole Supply raiſed this Year, but, by this unprecedented Device, lays a certain Foundation of a greater Load upon the Land, which the Nation may be reduced to pay off, with Intereſt, next Year: And we cannot omit this Circumſtance, That the Money voted this Year exceeds the Supply to the Amount of above one Hundred Thouſand Pounds.

7. Becauſe we conceive this Precedent to be the more dangerous at the End of a Parliament, and may be followed fatally for our Liberties at the Concluſion of future Parliaments: For we have little Reaſon to be ſure, and as little to hope, that future Parliaments will be, like this, *unbyaſſed*, *uncorrupt*, *uninfluenced*, by the great Number of Employments they enjoy; zealous Aſſertors of the Laws, Liberties, and Conſtitution of their Country. And ſhould there ever hereafter unfortunately be choſen a Houſe of Commons, conſiſting of a Set of Men, corrupted by a Miniſter, bartering the Liberties of their Country for Places and Penſions, in the moſt flagitious Manner; deteſted and deſpiſed by thoſe they repreſent, they would probably, towards the End of their Term, compleat the Meaſure of their Iniquity, by lodging ſuch a Power in the Hands of their *Correſponding Miniſter*, as would enable him to chuſe them again in the ſucceeding Parliament, contrary to the Intentions, as well as Intereſts, of their true Electors, by which Means Corruption and Tyranny would be entailed upon this Nation, in the moſt dangerous Manner, by the Sanction of Parliament.

8. Becauſe blending inconſiſtent Matters of this Nature, as we conceive, in a Money Bill, lays this Houſe under the utmoſt Difficulties, ſince the Delays occaſioned by any Alterations made in this Houſe to ſome Parts of a Money Bill, may be unavoidable Obſtructions to other Parts of it, that require Expedition and Diſpatch.

9. Becauſe the extending of this unprecedented Power to the 24th of *December* next, is a Length of Time beyond what was ever known (as we apprehend) in any Caſe, and is, in our Opinion, not only dangerous, but unneceſſary: For the chief Pretence for the Vote, was to have Power during the Interval of Parliament, which may be choſen and meet much ſooner, if it ſhall be thought convenient, after ſo extenſive a Power is lodged in the Hands of the Miniſters for ſo long a Term.

Denbigh	*Craven*	*Marlborough*
Litchfield	*Bathurſt*	*Carteret*
Coventry	*Weymouth*	*Oxf.* and *Mort.*
Northampton	*Montroſe*	*Tweedale*
Winch. and *Not.*	*Stair*	*Gower*
Clinton	*Strafford*	*Mayham*
Montjoy	*Teanet*	*Ker*

The SPEECHES *of the* TWO GENTLEMEN *who Moved and Seconded the Queſtion for Repealing the* SEPTENNIAL ACT, &c. March 13, 1733-4.

The Speech *of* W——m B—n—y, *of* W—ſ—ckſhire, *Eſq; who made the Motion.*

Mr. SPEAKER,

THE Call of the Houſe being adjourn'd to a very remote Day, upon a general Opinion, (which I hope is well founded,) that no Vote of Credit will be propoſed, I believe we can ſcarce expect to ſee a fuller Houſe than this Day produces. There cannot therefore be a better Opportunity of making a Motion, which, I apprehend to be of ſuch National Concernment, that I have long wiſh'd it undertaken by ſome Perſon, better able to ſupp rt it than myſelf: But I have this Satisfaction, that what I am going to offer, will ſo far ſpeak itſelf, as may ſupply any Defects in my Manner of laying it before you, and I cannot doubt the Concurrence of this Houſe, when it comes to be maturely conſider'd.

I believe we are of none us unappriz'd of the Diſlike the People in general have always had to long Parliaments: A Diſlike juſtly founded, on Reaſon and Experience; *long Parliaments in former Reigns having prov'd the unhappy Cauſe of great Calamities to this Nation*, and having been at all Times declar'd, *An Innovation upon our Conſtitution.* I am convinc'd there is no one that hears me, who does not believe, the People thought themſelves highly aggriev'd by the *Septennial Bill*: That they even look'd upon it as a dangerous Infringement of their Liberties, notwithſtanding the Cauſe alleg'd in the Preamble to the Act, which ſeem'd, at that Time, to carry ſome Weight with it.

That Cauſe being happily remov'd, they deſire to revert, as near as may be, to their antient Conſtitution: And ſurely there can never be a more favourable Opportunity to effectuate it than at this Juncture, when his Majeſty, *to the great Joy of the Kingdom*, has been graciouſly pleas'd to declare his Satisfaction, that the People are ſoon to have an Opportunity of chuſing a new Repreſentative. The preſent Parliament draws near its Diſſolution: What can it do more for its own Honour? How can it crown its many meritorious Acts better, than by redreſſing a Grievance a *ſucceeding Parliament may poſſibly have its Reaſons for not entring into?*

Frequent Parliaments were early declar'd a fundamental Part of our Conſtitution. In the 4th of *Edward* III. an Act paſs'd for holding them once a Year, or oftner if there ſhould be Occaſion. In the 36th Year of the ſame Reign that Statute was confirm'd. In that Parliament *Magna Charta* and *Charta de Foreſta* were confirm'd, and ſeveral new Privileges granted to the Subject. Then comes the Clauſe relating to Parliaments, which ſufficiently ſhews the Intention and original Inſtitution of them was for the Redreſs of Grievances: For the Bill enacts, *That for the Maintenance of the ſaid Articles and Statutes* (that is, the Privileges beforemention'd) *and for Redreſs of divers Miſchiefs and Grievances, which daily happen, a new Parliament ſhall be held once every Year, as another Time was ordain'd.* The 16th of *Car.* II. recites, That *by the antient Laws and Statutes, Parliaments are to be held very often*, and therefore enacts, *That the ſitting and holding of Parliaments ſhall not be intermitted or diſcontinued for more than* Three Years.

In the early Days when this prudent Care was taken for frequent meeting of Parliaments, the Crown was poſſeſs'd of Revenues, which made Applications to the People for Money, unleſs upon extraordinary Emergencies, unneceſſary. It therefore plainly appears, That *Redreſs of Grievances, making ſalutary Laws for the Good of the Community, and preſerving the Liberties of the People, by ſupporting a due Balance between the Power of the Crown and the Rights of the Subject, were the main Ends of calling Parliaments.* The Power of calling them being the undoubted Prerogative of the Crown, it became neceſſary, for the Safety of the Subject, to oblige the Crown to call them frequently. I muſt confeſs, Sir, a Caution of this Kind is no longer neceſſary, nor can it ever be, ſo long as we preſerve to ourſelves the Power of granting Money. The Crown-Revenues being *ſunk*, or wantonly granted away, the annual Call for a Supply muſt neceſſarily produce an annual meeting of Parliament. But give me Leave to obſerve, the Grievance now complain'd of is of a very different Nature: It is not founded on Diſcontinuance of Parliaments, but on a *too long and dangerous Continuance of one and the ſame Parliament*: A Practice unheard of in former Times, when Prorogations were not known: For, when a Parliament was annually call'd for the Redreſs of Grievances, as ſoon as the Buſineſs of the Seſſion was over, it was diſſolv'd, and a new one call'd the next Year for the ſame Purpoſe; by which Means the Country had a *proper Check upon their Repreſentatives, and thoſe who had appear'd to be too much under the Influence of the Crown; thoſe who were too much attached to the Miniſter, had leſs Opportunity of injuring their Country; the People had it more frequently in their Power to ſhew a proper Reſentment, and remedy the Evil, by ſending others the next Year in their Places.*

The Matter ſeems fully explain'd by 16 *Car.* II. which does not only prevent Diſcontinuance of Parliaments, but *wiſely pro-vides*

Digitized by Google

vided againſt the too long Continuance of one and the ſame Parliament, by enacting it into a Law, *that a new Parliament ſhall be called once in Three Years, or oftner if there be Occaſion.* The Bill of Rights in the ſecond Seſſion of *William* and *Mary*, among many other Privileges which we now enjoy, enacts, That for Redreſs of Grievances, amending, ſtrengthening and preſerving Laws, Parliaments ought to be *frequently held*; and the Sixth of the ſame Reign explains the true Meaning of the Clauſe, when it declares, *That frequent and new Parliaments tend very much to the happy Union and good Agreement between the King and the People*; it confirms the 16 *Car.* II. that Parliaments ſhall be held once in three Years at leaſt, and adds, *That no Parliament ſhall continue more than three Years at fartheſt.* Between that and the firſt of the late King, ſeveral Parliaments were held, and none continued longer than three Years; ſome held only for one Seſſion; *which ſeems to be the original Conſtitution, and beſt calculated for the Good of the Nation.* That Year the *Septennial Bill* paſt; the Repeal of which I am now going to move, but believe it more agreeable to the Rules of the Houſe, that the Act itſelf ſhould be firſt read.

[*Act Read.*]

The Preamble to the Bill, which is the Foundation of it, will, I think, Sir, admit a very eaſy Anſwer: As to the firſt Point, That *Triennial Parliaments have proved more grievous, burthenſome, and expenſive, than they were ever known before that Law paſt*, I readily agree: But let us conſider the Cauſe, the *lengthening the Term occaſioned the Expence.* I fear I might add, *the Multiplicity of Places* enjoy'd by Members of this Houſe, may be too juſtly alledg'd another Cauſe. But I would willingly confine myſelf to the particular Point, how far the Term or Duration of Parliaments might increaſe or leſſen the Expence, might add to or diminiſh the Grievance compla'n'd of. And I will conſider it only in this Light, by ſubmitting it to every Gentleman that hears me, whether he would not give more for an Annuity of three Years than for a Grant determinable at the End of one: And by the ſame Parity of Reaſoning, whether *Septennial Parliaments* muſt not prove more grievous, burthenſome, and expenſive than Triennial, at leaſt in ſuch a Degree, as an Annuity for ſeven Years deſerves a better Conſideration than one for three.

But ſuppoſing, Sir, I ſhould be out in this Point, which I can never give up without due Conviction; this Argument in the Preamble is, I hope, entirely at an End. The Act againſt Bribery and Corruption *(which muſt ever redound to the Honour of this Parliament)* will neceſſarily remedy this Evil. *That glorious Act will prevent Corruption in the* Electors. *Nothing but frequent new Parliaments can remedy it in the* Elected.

The other Reaſon upon which that Act was founded, namely, a Suſpicion, that Deſigns were carrying on to renew the Rebellion, and an Invaſion from abroad, was in my humble Opinion, the only *juſtifiable Pretence* for enacting it into a Law; and might poſſibly have induc'd ſome Gentlemen of very great Honour and Integrity to give their Votes for the Bill at that Juncture, whoſe Aſſiſtance, I flatter myſelf, I ſhall now have in repealing it: For thoſe, Sir, who voted for it from that View, could never intend it ſhould be made perpetual, or that it ſhould continue longer than that Misfortune ſubſiſted.

I muſt beg Pardon of you, Sir, and of the Houſe, for the Trouble I have given you. The Nature of the Motion, I am going to make you, has unavoidably drawn me into a Length as diſagreeable to myſelf, as it muſt have been to thoſe that hear me. Numberleſs Arguments will occur to every Gentleman in Favour of it; I will therefore conclude with this Motion.

That Leave be given to bring in a Bill for repealing the Septennial Act, and for the more frequent meeting and calling Parliaments.

In this, Sir, I hope I ſhall be juſtified, as it cannot proceed from any indirect or private Views, but from a real Conviction, that the Happineſs and Safety of this Nation depend upon it: In which I am ſupported by the common Voice of the People, and have it particularly recommended to me by a great Majority of thoſe I have the Honour to repreſent in Parliament, as well as from my Neighbours of the City of *Coventry*, for which Recommendation I ſhall always have a due Regard, though I have not the Honour to repreſent them.

The Speech *of Sir* J—n *St.* A——n, *Bart. Knight of the Shire for* C—rn—l, *who ſeconded the* Motion.

Mr. Speaker,

THE Honourable Gentleman, who made you this Motion, has ſupported the Neceſſity of it by ſo many ſtrong and forcible Arguments, that there is hardly any Thing new to be offer'd. I am very ſenſible therefore of the Diſadvantages I muſt lie under, in attempting to ſpeak after him: And I ſhould content myſelf with barely ſeconding him; if the Subject Matter of this Debate was not of ſuch Importance, that I ſhould be aſham'd to return to my Electors, without endeavouring, in the beſt Manner I am able, to declare publickly the Reaſons which induced me to give my moſt ready Aſſent to this Queſtion.

'Tis evident from what has been ſaid, that the People have an unqueſtionable Right to frequent new Parliaments by antient Uſage; and that this Uſage has been confirm'd by ſeveral

veral Laws, which have been progreſſively made by our Anceſtors, as often as they found it neceſſary to inſiſt on this *Eſſential Privilege*.

Parliaments were generally annual, but never continued longer than three Years, till the remarkable Reign of *Henry* VIII.—— He, Sir, was a Prince of unruly Appetites, and of an arbitrary Will; he was impatient of every Reſtraint; the Laws of God and Man fell equally a Sacrifice as they ſtood in the Way of his Avarice, or diſappointed his Ambition: He therefore introduced *long Parliaments*, becauſe he very well knew that they would become the proper Inſtruments of both; and what a ſlaviſh Obedience they paid to all his Meaſures is ſufficiently known.

If we come to the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt, we muſt acknowledge him to be a Prince of a contrary Temper; he had certainly an innate Love for Religion, and Virtue, and of Conſequence for the Liberty of his Country.——But here lay the Misfortune. ——He was led from his natural Diſpoſition by Sycophants and Flatterers; they adviſ'd him to neglect the calling of frequent new Parliaments, and therefore by not taking the conſtant Senſe of his Peop'e in what he did, he was work'd up into ſo high a Notion of Prerogative, that the Commons (in order to reſtrain it) obtain'd that independent fatal Power, which at laſt unhappily brought him to his moſt tragical End, and at the ſame Time ſubverted the whole Conſtitution. And I hope we ſhall learn this Leſſon from it, never to compliment the Crown with any new or extravagant Powers, nor to deny the People thoſe Rights which by antient Uſage they are entituled to; but to preſerve that juſt and equal Balance, from which they will both derive mutual Security, and which, it duly obſerv'd, will render our Conſtitution the Envy and Admiration of all the World.

King *Charles* the Second naturally took a Surfeit of Parliaments in his Father's Time, and was therefore extreamly deſirous to lay them aſide. But this was a Scheme impracticable. However in Effect he did ſo, for he obtain'd a Parliament, which by its long Duration, like an Army of Veterans, became ſo exactly diſciplined to his own Meaſures, that they knew no other Command but from that Perſon who gave them their Pay.

This was a ſafe and moſt ingenious Way of enſlaving a Nation.——It was very well known that arbitrary Power, if it was open and avow'd, wou'd never prevail here.—— The People were therefore amus'd with the ſpecious Form of their antient Conſtitution: It exiſted, indeed, in their Fancy; but, like a mere Phantom, had no Subſtance nor Reality in it; for the Power, the Authority, the Dignity of Parliaments were wholly loſt. ——This was that remarkable Parliament which ſo juſtly obtain'd the opprobrious Name of the *Penſion Parliament*, and was the Model from which, I believe, ſome *later Parliaments* have been exactly copied.

At the Time of the Revolution the People made a freſh Claim of their antient Privileges, and as they had ſo lately experienced the Misfortune of long and ſervile Parliaments, it was then *declared*, that they ſhould be held frequently.——But it ſeems their full Meaning was not underſtood by this Declaration, and therefore, as in every new Settlement the Intention of all Parties ſhould be ſpecifically manifeſted, the Parliament never ceas'd ſtruggling with the Crown till the *Triennial Law* was obtain'd; the Preamble of it, which the Honourable Gentleman has recited, is extreamly full and ſtrong, and in the Body of the Bill you will find the Word *declared* before *enacted*, by which I apprehend, that tho' this Law did not immediately take Place at the Time of the *Revolution*, it was certainly intended as declaratory of their firſt Meaning, and therefore ſtands as Part of that original Contract under which the Conſtitution was then ſettled. —— His Majeſty's Title to the Crown is primarily derived from that Contract; and if, upon a Review, there ſhall appear to be any Deviations from it, we ought to treat them as ſo many Injuries done to that Title. And I dare ſay, that this Houſe, which has gone thro' ſo long a Series of Services to his Majeſty, will at laſt be willing to revert to thoſe original ſtated Meaſures of Government, to renew and ſtrengthen that Title.

But, Sir, I think the Manner with which the *Septennial Law* was firſt introduced, is a very ſtrong Reaſon why it ſhou'd be repeal'd. ——People in their Fears have very often Recourſe to deſperate Expedients, which if not cancell'd in Seaſon, will themſelves prove fatal to that Conſtitution which they were meant to ſecure.——Such is the Nature of the *Septennial Law:* It was intended only as a Preſervative againſt a temporary Inconveniency: The Inconveniency is removed, but the miſchievous Effects ſtill continue; for it not only altered the *Conſtitution of Parliaments*, but it extended that ſame Parliament beyond its *natural* Duration; and therefore carries this moſt unjuſt Implication with it, that you may at any Time uſurp the moſt indubitable, the moſt eſſential Privilege of the People,—I mean that of chuſing their own Repreſentative. A Precedent of ſuch a dangerous Conſequence, of ſo fatal a Tendency, that I think it would be a Reproach to our Statute-Book if that Law was any longer to ſubſiſt, which might record it to Poſterity.

This is a Seaſon of Virtue and publick Spirit. Let us take Advantage of it, to repeal thoſe Laws which infringe on our Liberties, and introduce ſuch as may reſtore the Vigour of our antient Conſtitution.

Human

Human Nature is ſo very corrupt, that all Obligations loſe their Force, unleſs they are frequently renewed.——Long Parliaments become therefore independent of the People, and when they do ſo, there always happens a moſt dangerous Dependence elſewhere.

It has of late been deny'd, that the People have a Right of remonſtrating to us.—— It has been called an unjuſtifiable Controul upon the Freedom of our Proceedings.——But then, let them have more frequent Opportunities of varying the Choice of their Repreſentatives, that they may diſmiſs ſuch, who have *unfaithfully* withdrawn their Attention from them.

The influencing Powers of the Crown are daily encreaſing, and it is highly requiſite that Parliaments ſhould be frequently reſponſible to their Conſtituents; that they ſhould be kept under the conſtant Awe of acting contrary to their Intereſts. —— Modern Hiſtory, I believe, will inform us, that ſome very dangerous Attempts upon our Liberties have been diſappointed —— Not ſo much from the Virtue of many in this *Houſe*, as from the Apprehenſions they may have had of an approaching *Election*.

It is true, there is a Proviſion againſt ſuch whoſe *Places* vacate their Seats here, but this is no Guard againſt *ſecret Penſioners*, and *Place-Holders*. Give me Leave to ſay, that the Laws, with Reſpect to them are very inſufficient, and as we were not allowed to make them effectual, the People have no other Remedy but a new Election.

I think that Long Parliaments are a great Hardſhip upon thoſe who may be excluded out of this Houſe, and ought reaſonably to take their Turn. —— But ſeven Years is the Purchaſe of a Man's Life. It is equally hard upon ſuch whoſe private Fortunes won't admit them to engage in ſo long and painful a Service. —— It muſt be ſo to thoſe who mean no View nor Advantage by it.

I think too, that nothing can be of greater Uſe to his Majeſty than frequent new Parliaments —— That he may often take the freſh Senſe of the Nation, and not be partially adviſed. For his Meaſures will always have a greater Weight both at Home and Abroad, the more generally he refers himſelf to the Opinion of his People.

A farther Miſchief of long Parliaments is, that a Miniſter has Time and Opportunities of getting Acquaintance with Members, of practiſing his ſeveral Arts to win them into his Schemes. — But this muſt be the Work of Time. —— Corruption is of ſo baſe a Nature, that at firſt Sight it is extreamly ſhocking. —— Hardly any one has ſubmitted to it all at once. ——His Diſpoſition muſt be previouſly underſtood, the particular Bait muſt be found out with which he is to be allured, and after all it is not without many Struggles, that he ſurrenders his Virtue. —— Indeed there are ſome who will at once plunge themſelves over Head and Ears into any baſe Action, but the Generality of Mankind are of a more cautious Nature, and will proceed only by leiſurely Degrees. —— One or two perhaps have deſerted their Colours the firſt Campaign, ſome have done it in a Second. —— But a great many, who have not that eager Diſpoſition to Vice, will wait till a Third.

For this Reaſon, ſhort Parliaments have been leſs corrupt than long ones; they are obſerved, like Streams of Water, always to grow more impure the greater Diſtance they run from the Fountain Head.

I am aware it may be ſaid, that frequent new Parliaments will produce frequent new Expences, but I think quite the contrary; I am really of Opinion, that it will be a proper Remedy againſt the Evil of Bribery at Elections, eſpecially as you have provided ſo wholſom a Law to co-operate upon theſe Occaſions.

Bribery at Elections, whence did it ariſe? not from Country Gentlemen, for they are ſure of being choſe without it; it was, Sir, the Invention of wicked and corrupt Miniſters, who have from Time to Time led weak Princes into ſuch deſtructive Meaſures, that they did not dare to rely upon the natural Repreſentation of the People. —— Long Parliaments, Sir, firſt introduced Bribery, becauſe they were worth purchaſing at any Rate;—— Country Gentlemen who have only their private Fortunes to rely upon, and have no mercenary Ends to ſerve, are unable to oppoſe it, eſpecially if at any Time the publick Treaſure ſhall be unfaithfully ſquandered away to corrupt their Boroughs. —— Country Gentlemen, indeed, may make ſome weak Efforts, but as they generally prove unſucceſsful, and the Time of a freſh Struggle is at ſo great a Diſtance, they at laſt grow faint in the Diſpute, give up their Country for loſt, and retire in Deſpair. —— Deſpair naturally produces Indolence, and *that* is the proper Diſpoſition for Slavery. —— Miniſters of State underſtand this very well, and are therefore unwilling to awaken the Nation out of its Lethargy by frequent Elections. —— They know that the Spirit of Liberty, like every other Virtue of the Mind, is to be kept alive only by conſtant Action, that it is impoſſible to enſlave this Nation whilſt it is perpetually upon its Guard. —— Let Country Gentlemen then, by having frequent Opportunities of exerting themſelves, be kept warm and active in their Contention for the Publick Good; this will raiſe that Zeal and Indignation which will at laſt get the better of thoſe undue Influences, by which the Officers of the Crown, tho' unknown to the ſeveral Boroughs, have been able to ſupplant Country Gentlemen of great Characters and Fortune, who

who live in their Neighbourhood. —— I don't say this upon idle Speculation only. — I live in a Country where it is too well known, and I'll appeal to many Gentlemen in the House, to more out of it, *(and who are so for this very Reason,)* for the Truth of my Assertion. Sir, it is a Sore which has been long eating into the most vital Part of our Constitution, and I hope the Time will come A when you will probe it to the Bottom. —— For if a Minister should ever gain a corrupt Familiarity with our Boroughs, if he should keep a *Register of them in his Closet*, and, by sending down his Treasury-Mandates, should procure a *spurious* Representative of the People, the Offspring of his Corruption, who will be at all Times ready to reconcile and justify the most contradictory Measures of his Administration, and even to vote every crude indigested Dream of their Patron into a Law; if the Maintenance of his Power should become the sole Object of their Attention, and they should be guilty of the most violent Breach of Parliamentary Trust, by giving the King a discretionary Liberty of taxing the People without Limitation or Controul; the last fatal Compliment they can pay to the Crown: —— If this should ever be the unhappy Circumstance of this Nation, the People indeed may complain; but the Doors of that Place where their Complaints should be heard, will for ever be shut against them.

The Power of the Crown is very justly apprehended to be growing to a monstrous, I should have said, too great a Size, and several Methods have been unsuccessfully proposed for restraining it within its proper Bounds.

But our Disease, I fear, is of a complicated Nature, and I think that this Motion is wisely intended to remove the 1st and principal Disorder. Give the People their antient Right of frequent new Elections: That will restore the decayed Authority of Parliaments, B and will put our Constitution into a natural Condition of working out her own Cure.

Sir, upon the Whole, I am of Opinion, That I can't express a greater Zeal for his Majesty, for the Liberties of the People, or the Honour and Dignity of this House, than by Seconding the Motion which the Honourable Gentleman has made you.

A compleat List *of the* Members *who Voted* For *the* Bill *for* Repealing *the* Septennial Act.

Those mark'd thus * spoke in the Debate.

N.B. *The Names may be found in the Alphabetical Order of the Counties, Cities, and Towns, in the* List *of the* House of Commons, *published in our* Magazine *for* February, 1733.

Charles Leigh, *Esq;*
Sir Jer. Vanacker Sambrook
Winchcomb Packer, *Esq;*
Thomas Archer, *Esq;*
George Lewen, *Esq;*
Sir William Stanhope
Sir Thomas Lee
Harry Waller, *Esq;*
Sir Charles Vernon, *Bart.*
Marmaduke Allington, *Esq;*
Thomas Lutwich, *Esq;*
Lord Viscount Limerick
Edmund Waller, *Esq;*
Sir Thomas Hobby
* *Sir* John Hynde Cotton
Thomas Sclater Bacon, *Esq;*
* Charles Cholmondeley, *Esq;*
Sir Robert Grosvenor
Sir Charles Bunbury
* *Sir* John St. Aubin
Sir William Carew
Arthur Tremaine, *Esq;*
Hugh Boscawen, *Esq;*
Sidney Meadows, *Esq;*
Philip Hawkins, *Esq;*
Sir Cecil Bishop
Jonathan Rashleigh, *Esq;*
Sir William Morrice
Henry Vane, *Esq;*
John Hilton, *Esq;*
Lord James Cavendish
Charles Stanhope, *Esq;*
Sir William Courtney
Henry Rolle, *Esq;*
Francis Drew, *Esq;*
Theophilus Fortescue, *Esq;*
John Fuller, *Esq;*
Sir Humphry Monoux
Richard Reynell, *Esq;*
Richard Coffin, *Esq;*
George Chaffin, *Esq;*
Edmund Moreton Pleydel, *Esq;*
John Brown, *Esq;*
Sir Edward Desbouverie
John Banks, *Esq;*
George Bowes, *Esq;*
Robert Shaftoe, *Esq;*
Sir Robert Abdy
Thomas Bramston, *Esq;*
Benjamin Bathurst, *Esq;*
Thomas Masters, *Esq;*
Peter Bathurst, *Esq;*
* Edward Harley, *Esq;*
Velters Cornwall, *Esq;*
Thomas Winford, *Esq;*
Lord Bateman
Sir Thomas Seabright
Charles Cæsar, *Esq;*
John Merril, *Esq;*
John Bigg, *Esq;*
Edward Wortley, *Esq;*
Sir Roger Meredith
Sir Edward Dering
John Finch, *Esq;*
* *Sir* Edward Stanley
Richard Shuttleworth, *Esq;*
Nicholas Fazakerly, *Esq;*
Sir Thomas Lowther
* William Shippen, *Esq;*
Legh Masters, *Esq;*
Peter Bold, *Esq;*
Thomas Lister, *Esq;*
Sir Thomas Aston
Ambrose Philips, *Esq;*
Sir George Beaumont
George Wright, *Esq;*
Sir Thomas Saunderson
Robert Viner, *Esq;*
Charles Hall, *Esq;*
Lord Colerain
John Page, *Esq;*
Robert Shirley, *Esq;*
Sir Michael Newton
Sir Francis Child
* *Sir* John Barnard
Micajah Perry, *Esq;*

Humphry

Digitized by Google

Humphry Parſons, *Eſq;*
* *Lord* Noel Somerſet
Sir Edmund Bacon *of* Garboldiſham
Sir Juſtinian Iſham
Thomas Cartwright, *Eſq;*
Joſeph Banks, *Eſq;*
Armſtead Parker, *Eſq;*
George Compton, *Eſq;*
Dr. Lee
John Finch, *Eſq;*
Ralph Jemſon, *Eſq;*
Nicholas Fenwick, *Eſq;*
Lord Morpeth
William Levinz, *Eſq;*
Sir William Stapleton
Henry Perrot, *Eſq;*
Lord Cornbury
George Clark, *Eſq;*
Thomas Rowney, *Eſq;*
John Spencer, *Eſq;*
John Walcot, *Eſq;*
William Lacon Child, *Eſq;*
Sir John Aſtley
Richard Lyſter, *Eſq;*
Sir John Charleton
* *Sir* William Wyndham
Thomas Horner, *Eſq;*
Robert Gay, *Eſq;*
Thomas Edwards, *Eſq;*
Thomas Palmer, *Eſq;*
Alexander Lutterel, *Eſq;*
Thomas Criſp, *Eſq;*
Michael Hervey, *Eſq;*
Anthony Henley, *Eſq;*
Joſeph Taylor, *Eſq;*
John Chetwynd, *Eſq;*
Sir John Barrington
William Powlett, *Eſq;*
William Leviſon Gower, *Eſq;*
Sir Walter Baggott
George Venables Vernon, *Eſq;*
Lord Chetwynd
Joſeph Nightingale, *Eſq;*
Baptiſt Leviſon Gower, *Eſq;*
John Ward, *Eſq;*
Lord Inchequin
Sir Robert Kemp
Sir Jermyn Davers
Philip Brooke, *Eſq;*
Thomas Wyndham, *Eſq;*
William Acton, *Eſq;*
Robert Kemp, *Eſq;*
Sir John Williams
Thomas Seawen, *Eſq;*
Thomas Inwen, *Eſq;*
James Cocks, *Eſq;*
William Newland, *Eſq;*
Samuel Ongley, *Eſq;*
Lord Vane
Edward Digby, *Eſq;*
Sir Charles Mordaunt
Sir William Keyte
* William Bromley, *Eſq;*
* Walter Plummer, *Eſq;*
John Ivory Talbot, *Eſq;*
John How, *Eſq;*
* George Heathcote, *Eſq;*
Francis Anneſly, *Eſq;*
Francis Seymour, *Eſq;*
Thomas Harriſon, *Eſq;*
Edward Liſle, *Eſq;*
Samuel Sandys, *Eſq;*
Edward Foley, *Eſq;*
Sir John Ruſhout
Sir Henry Slingſby
William Aiſlabie, *Eſq;*
John York, *Eſq;*
* William Pulteney, *Eſq;*
George Berkely, *Eſq;*
Henry Furneſe, *Eſq;*
Philip Gybbon, *Eſq;*
Lord Bulkley
William Gwyn Vaughan, *Eſq;*
Richard Lloyd, *Eſq;*
* Watkin Williams Wynn, *Eſq;*
John Myddleton, *Eſq;*
Sir Roger Moſtyn
Buſſy Manſel, *Eſq;*
Price Devereux, *Eſq;*
Eraſmus Philips, *Eſq;*
John Cockburn, *Eſq;*
Robert Dundaſs, *Eſq;*
Thomas Erſkine, *Eſq; Captain in the Army*
Sir George Mackenzie
Sir James Dalrymple
Captain Dalrymple
Colonel Dalrymple
William Duff, *Eſq;*
John Murray, *Eſq;*
Sir John Bruce

A Compleat List *of thoſe who voted* Againſt *the* Bill *for Repealing the* Septennial Act.

Thoſe mark'd thus * ſpoke in the Debate.

SIR Rowland Alſton
John Orlebar, *Eſq;*
Lord Vere Beauclerc, *Commiſſioner of the Navy*
William Hucks, *Eſq; Brewer to the King's Houſehold*
Robert Hucks, *Eſq; his Son*
Thomas Ingoldſby, *Eſq;*
Thomas Townſhend, *Eſq; Teller of the Exchequer*
Thomas Clutterbuck, *Eſq; Commiſſioner of the Admiralty*
Colonel Cope, *Colonel of a Regiment*
Edward Walpole, *Eſq; Joint-Secretary of the Treaſury and Collector Inward of the Cuſtoms*
Sir J. Heathcote, *Bart.*
John Evelyn, *Eſq; Groom of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince*
John Harris, *Eſq;*
Lord Glenorchy
——Corbet, *Eſq; Under-Secretary of the Admiralty*
Thomas Hales, *Eſq; Clerk of the Green-Cloth*
* John Willes, *Eſq; Attorney General*
Thomas Walker, *Eſq; Surveyor General of his Majeſty's Land-Revenues*
Iſaac Leheup, *Eſq;*
Charles Longueville, *Eſq; Auditor to the Queen*
Matthew Ducie Moreton, *Eſq;*
John Goddard, *Eſq; Commiſſioner to ſettle the Merchants Loſſes by the* Spaniards
John Hedges, *Eſq; Treaſurer to the Prince*
Major Cholmondeley, *Eſq; Governor of* Cheſter-*Caſtle*
Sir Robert Rich, *Colonel of Horſe and Groom of the Bed-Chamber to the King*
Henry Knollys, *Eſq;*
Richard Elliot, *Eſq; Auditor to the Prince*
Dudley Ryder, *Eſq; Sol. General*
Henry Kelſal, *Eſq; Clerk of the Treaſury*
Thomas Farrington, *Eſq; Receiver of the Revenue in* Wales
Thomas Herbert, *Eſq;*
William Eaſt, *Eſq;*
Thomas Cepleſton, *Eſq; a Place in* Ireland
Colonel Howard, *Colonel of the Guards*
Sir Charles Wills, *Colonel of the Guards and Lieutenant General of the Ordnance*
Sir Henry Gough
Robert Byng, *Eſq; Commiſſioner of the Navy*

Arthur

Digitized by Google

Arthur Stert, *Esq*; *Commissioner to settle the Merchants Losses by the* Spaniards
Richard Edgcomb, *Esq*; *Vice-Treasurer of* Ireland
* *Sir* W. Yonge, *Commissioner of the Treasury*
George Treby, *Esq*; *Master of the Household*
Sir Archer Croft, *Commissioner of Trade*
Colonel Morden
Sir Francis Drake
George Trenchard, *Esq*;
Thomas Windham, *Esq*;
Holt Henley, *Esq*; *Cl. of the Pipe*
Thomas Pearse, *Commissioner of the Navy*
George Doddington, *Esq*;
John Jewkes, *Esq*;
William Bowles, *Esq*;
Stephen Fox, *Esq*;
Nathaniel Gould, *Esq*;
John Bond, *Esq*;
Edward Tucker, *Esq*;
Stamp Brookbank, *Esq*;
Samuel Tufnel, *Esq*; *Commissioner for settling Commerce*
Henry Parsons, *Esq*; *Commissioner of the Victualling*
Lord Egmont
Sir Philip Parker
Colonel Berkly
Sir J. Dutton
Charles Selwyn, *Esq*; *Equerry to the Queen*
George Read, *Esq*; *Major of the Guards*
Lord Carnarvon, *Lord of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince*
Sir George Caswall
Uvedal Price, *Esq*;
Lord Grimstone
Sir Thomas Clark
George Harrison, *Esq*;
Robert Pigott, *Esq*;
Sir John Jennings, *Governor of* Greenwich-*Hospital*
Thomas Hope, *Esq*;
Sir George Saunders, *Commissioner of the Admiralty*
Richard Evans, *Esq*; *Deputy Governor of* Sheerness *and Captain of Dragoons*
Christopher Towers, *Esq*; *Reversionary Auditor of the Imprests*
Sir Roger Bradshaigh
Lord Galway
Sir Harry Houghton
Lord William Manners, *Lord of the Bed-Chamber to the King*
George Monson, *Esq*;
William Clayton, *Esq*; *Commissioner of the Treasury*
Sir John Eyles
Waller Bacon, *Esq*;
* *Sir* Robert Walpole, *Chancellor of the Exchequer, and* Lord *of the Treasury*
Sir Charles Turner, *Teller of the Exchequer*
William Townshend, *Esq*; *Groom of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince*
Sir Edmund Bacon *of* Thetford, *who hath a Grant of Crown Lands at* Chatham
Horatio Walpole, *Esq*; *Cofferer*
Charles Fitzroy, *Esq*; *Cornet and Master of the Tennis Court*
Charles Churchill, *Esq*; *Colonel of Dragoons and Governour of* Plymouth
Colonel Montagu, *Colonel of a Regiment and Governor of* Hull
Sir William Middleton
William Carr, *Esq*;
* *Sir* Thomas Robinson
George Liddell, *Esq*;
Thomas Bennett, *Esq*;
Sir Robert Clifton
John White, *Esq*;
Brigadier Sutton, *Governor of* Guernsey
James Pelham, *Esq*; *Secretary to the Prince, and to the Lord Chamberlain*
William Burton, *Esq*;
Thomas Noel, *Esq*;
Henry Arthur Herbert, *Esq*;
Samuel Edwards, *Esq*; *Under Teller of the Exchequer.*
Robert Moore, *Esq*;
John Plumtree, *Esq*; *Treasurer of the Ordnance.*
John Scrope, *Esq*; *Secretary of the Treasury.*
General Wade, *Governor of* Fort William.
Col. William Piers.
George Speke, *Esq*;
George Dodington, *Esq*; *Commissioner of the Treasury*
Francis Whitworth, *Esq*; *Surveyor of his Majesty's Woods*
Charles Lockyer, *Esq*;
Thomas Medlicot, *Esq*; *Commissioner of the Revenue in* Ireland
Lord Harry Pawlet, *Commissioner of the Admiralty.*
Sir John Cope
Norton Pawlett, *Esq*;
George Bridges, *Esq*;
Sir Charles Wager, *Commissioner of the Admiralty*
Paul Burrard, *Esq*;
Maurice Bockland, *Esq*;
George Huxley, *Esq*; *Master-Master General*
* Martin Bladen, *Esq*; *Commissioner of Trade*
Charles Armand Powlett, *Esq*; *Lieutenant Colonel of Horse Grenadiers.*
Philip Lloyd, *Esq*; *Captain of Dragoons*
Joseph Hinxman, *Esq*; *Woodward of New Forest*
* John Conduit, *Esq*; *Master of the Mint*
John Selwin, *Esq*; *Treasurer to the Queen*
James Brudenell, *Esq*; *Commissioner of Trade, and Groom of the Bed-Chamber.*
Richard Plummer, *Esq*;
William Woolaston, *Esq*;
Sir George Downing.
Captain Purvis
—— Jackson, *Esq*;
Carteret Leathes, *Esq*;
Colonel Cornwallis
* John Cornwallis, *Esq*; *Equerry to the Prince*

Thomas

Digitized by Google

Thomas Hervey, *Esq*; *Equerry to his Majesty*
Thomas Norton, *Esq*; *Lieutenant Governor of Chelsea Hospital*
Sir Joseph Eyles
Sir Orlando Bridgeman, *Commissioner of Trade*
Sir William Clayton
Colonel Onslow
Henry Vincent, *Esq*;
Paul Docminique, *Esq*; *Commissioner of Trade*
* Henry Pelham, *Esq*; *Paymaster of the Army*
James Butler, *Esq*;
James Lumley, *Esq*;
Henry Ingram, *Esq*; *Commissary of the Stores at Gibraltar*
Charles Eversfield, *Esq*;
Sir Richard Mill
Thomas Pelham, *Esq*; *of Lewes*
Thomas Pelham, *Esq*; *of Stanmer*
John Gould, *Esq*;
James Hoste, *Esq*;
Joseph Danvers, *Esq*;
Thomas Bladen, *Esq*;
Lord Shannon, *Captain of a Troop of Horse*
Sir Adolphus Oughton
Anthony Lowther, *Esq*;
Daniel Wilson, *Esq*;
John Ramsden, *Esq*;
Thomas Lewis, *Esq*;
Robert Herbert, *Esq*; *Commissioner in Ireland*
Thomas Martin, *Esq*;
Townshend Andrews, *Esq*; *Deputy Paymaster*
Horatio Townshend, *Esq*;
Edward Ashe, *Esq*; *Commissioner of Trade*
William Ducket, *Esq*; *Major of the Horse Grenadiers*
William Wardour, *Esq*;
Francis Eyles, *Esq*; *Captain in the Army*
Gabriel Roberts, *Esq*;
Giles Earle, *Esq*; *Clerk of the Green-Cloth*
Rawlinson Earle, *Esq*; *Clerk of the Ordnance*
Christopher Tilson, *Esq*; *Clerk of the Treasury*
Sir Thomas Read, *Clerk of the Green-Cloth*
William Sloper, *Esq*; *Deputy Cofferer*
Matthew St. Quintin, *Esq*;
John St. John, *Esq*;
John Cross, *Esq*;
Thomas Gibson, *Esq*;
Sir R. Lane
Thomas Winnington, *Esq*; *Commissioner of the Admiralty*
John Rudge, *Esq*;
Crew Offley, *Esq*; *Gentleman of the Privy Chamber*
Sir George Saville
Cholmondeley Turner, *Esq*;
Sir William Milner
Edward Thompson, *Esq*; *Commissioner of the Victualling*
——— Maister, *Esq*;
George Crowle, *Esq*; *Commissioner of the Victualling*
Richard Arundel, *Esq*; *Surveyor General of the Works*
William Thompson, *Esq*;
Sir Conyers Darcy, *Comptroller of the Houshold*
Col. Pulteney, *Equerry to the King*
James Tyrrel, *Esq*; *Colonel of a Regiment*
George Gregory, *Esq*; *Store-Keeper of the Ordnance*
Henry Finch, *Esq*;
Sir William Wentworth
Sir Thomas Frankland, *Commissioner of the Admiralty*
Charles Stanhope, *Esq*;
William Jessop, *Esq*; *Puisne Judge of Chester*
Sir Charles Hotham, *Colonel of a Regiment, and Groom of the Bed-Chamber*
Leonard Smelt, *Esq*; *Clerk of the Ordnance*
Henry Pierce, *Esq*;
* *Sir* William Lowther
Colonel Mordaunt
Thomas Pelham, *Esq*;
Josiah Burchet, *Esq*; *Secretary to the Admiralty*
William Glanville, *Esq*;
Captain Hercules Baker
Robert Bristow, *Esq*; *Clerk of the Green-Cloth*
Peter Walter, *Esq*;
Sir William Gage
——— Hay, *Esq*;
Hugh Williams, *Esq*;
Lord Lisburne
Sir Nicholas Williams
Arthur Bevan, *Esq*;
Captain John Griffith
Thomas Wynne, *Esq*; *Clerk of the Green-Cloth*
Salusbury Lloyd, *Esq*;
John Campbell, *Esq*;
William Owen, *Esq*;
Sir Humphry Howarth
Thomas Lewis, *Esq*; *Clerk of the Bills of the Customs*
Sir James Campbell
Colonel John Campbell
Charles Ereskine, *Esq*; *Sollicitor General for Scotland*
Alexander Brodie, *Esq*; *Lyon King at Arms*
Sir James Grant
Colonel J. Scott
Lord Archibald Hamilton, *Commissioner of the Admiralty.*
Alexander Hamilton, *Esq*;
Robert Douglass, *Esq*;
James Rutherford, *Esq*;
H. Cunningham, *Esq*; *Commissary of the Musters in Scotland*
Sir J. Ferguson
Colonel Middleton
William Stewart, *Esq*; *Paymaster of the Pensions*
Colonel Anstruther, *Deputy Governor of Minorca*
Major Sinclair
Peter Campbell, *Esq*;
John Drummond, *Esq*; *Commissary of settling Commerce*
Duncan Forbes, *Esq*; *Advocate of Scotland*
Daniel Campbell, *Esq*;
Sir Robert Monro
Sir J. Nasmith.

Digitized by Google

An Estimate *of the Debt of his Majesty's Navy on the Heads hereafter mentioned, as it stood* December 1733, *viz.*

				l.	s.	d.
DUE to pay off all the Bills registred on the Course of the Navy for Stores, *&c.* supplied for the Service thereof.	898360					
To pay off and discharge all the Bills registred on the said Course, for Premiums allow'd by Act of Parl. on Naval Stores.	56811					
For Freight of Tenders, and Stores deliver'd into his Majesty's Yards, *&c.* for which no Bills were made out *Dec.* 31, 1733, as also to several Bills of Exchange.	20851					
To his Majesty's Yards and Rope-Yards, for the Ordinary and Extraordinary thereof.	175564	17	2			
To Half-pay to Sea-Officers, according to an Establishment made by his late Majesty.	19576	8	0	1171163	05	2
Seamens Wages.						
Due to the Men unpaid on the Books of Ships paid off.	8194	10	4			
To Ships in the Sea-Pay on abovesaid *Dec.* 31.	232643					
To pay off all the Bills enter'd in the Course, for Pilotage, Surgeons, Bounties to Widows and Orphans of Men slain at Sea.	251			241088	10	4
Victualling Debt.						
Due for short Allowance to the Comp. of his Majesty's Ships in Pay, and paid off.	15665	13				
For paying off all the Bills enter'd on their Course.	576726	19	5			
For necessary Money, extraordinary necessary Money and Contingencies.	323	17	11			
To Officers, Workmen, and Labourers, employ'd at several Ports.	9891	4	4	602607	14	8
Sick and Hurt,						
Due for the Quarters and Care of sick and hurt Seamen sent ashore from the Fleet, and Contingencies of the said Service.				5316	7	10
				2020175	18	1
From whence, deducting the Money in the Treasurer's Hands as below.				146224	12	8
The neat Debt will be				1873951	5	5

Memorand. Remaining in the late and present Treasurer of the Navy's Hands, *Dec.* 31, 1733, in Money, as undermentioned, and may be reckoned towards satisfying the aforesaid Debt of the Navy.

In what Treasurer's Hands.	In Money.	Wear & Tear, and Ordinary.	Seamens Wages.	Victuals.	Remaining on Wages, to be applied as the Services shall want it.
Trustees for Mr. *Hampden*'s Estate.			25251 13 2	629 9 6	
Ld. Visct. *Torrington.*	13189 18 6	280717 1 3	6373 3 9		70415 3 3
For Sick and Hurt.		2288 3			
	13189 18 6	55616 17 7	7002 13 3		70415 3 3

Total of Mr. *Hampden*'s	25881	2	8
Total of Ld. *Torrington*'s	120343	9	11
	146224	12	7

N. B. Received short of the Supplies *Anno* 1733 160000 *l.*

A

Digitized by Google

A State of the National Debt, *provided or unprovided for by* Parliament, *as it stood* Dec. 31, 1732, *and* Dec. 31, 1733, *together with the Produce of the* Sinking Fund, *and to the Payment of what Debts contracted before* Dec. 25, 1716, *the said* Fund *has been applied.*

	Amount of the National Debt upon Dec. 31, 1732.	*Increased between* Dec. 31, 1732, and Dec. 31, 1733.	*Paid off within the said Time.*	*Amount of the National Debt upon* Dec. 31, 1733.
EXCHEQUER.	*l. s. d.*		*l. s. d. q.*	*l. s. d. q.*
Annuities for long Terms, being the Remainder of the original Sum contributed and unsubscribed to the *S. S.* Comp.	1837033 0 9			1837033 0 9
Ditto for Lives, with Benefit of Survivorship, being the original Sum contributed.	108100 0 0			108100 0 0
Ditto payable upon 2 or 3 Lives, being the Sum remaining after what is fallen in by Deaths.	131499 8 6 3		1000	103499 8 0 3
Annuities at 9 *l. per Cent. per Ann.*	161108 6 8			161108 6 8
Ditto on Lottery 1710.	109290 0 0			109290 0 0
Annuities on the Plate Act 6 *Geo. 1mi.*	312000			312000 0 0
Ditto on *Nevis* and St. *Christopher*'s Debentures at 3 *l. per Cent.*	37821 5 1 1			37821 5 1 1
Exchequer-Bills on the Victuallers Act *An.* 1726.	481400			481400 0 0
Ditto made out for Interest on old Bills exchanged.	2200			2200 0 0
Annuities at 3 *l.* 10*s. per Cent.* for 1731.	400000			400000 0 0
Duties on Salt revived *An.* 1732.	460000		135000	325000 0 0
EAST-INDIA Company.				
By 2 Acts of Parliament 9 *Will.* 3*tii.* and 2 other Acts 6 & 10 *Annæ.*	3200000			3200000
BANK of ENGLAND.				
On their original Fond at 6 *l. per Cent.*	1600000			1600000
For cancelling Exchequer-Bills 3 *Geo. 1mi.*	1500000			1500000
Purchased of the *S. S.* Comp.	4000000			4000000
Annuities at 5 *l. per Cent.* charged on the Duty of Coals since *Lady-Day* 1719.	1750000			1750000
Ditto charged on the Surplusses of the Fonds for Lottery 1714.	1250000			1250000
Ditto for Lottery 1731.	800000			800000
SOUTH-SEA Company.				
On their Capital Stock and Annuities 9 *Geo. 1mi.*	20302203 5 6 2		913115 15 3 3	20389087 10 2
	48442055 6 1 2		1049115 15 3 3	47393539 10 9

	l. s. d. q.	Dr.	*Per Contra*	Cr. *l. s. d. q.*
The Exchequ. to Cash of S. Fond on *Dec.* 31, 1732, is		462329 16 3	By Money issued between *Dec.* 31, 1732, and *Dec.* 31, 1733, *viz.*	
To the Produce of S. Fond between *Dec.* 31, 1732. and *Dec.* 31, 1733, *viz.*			By paid *S. S.* Comp. in Discharge of so much of the Capital of their old An. Stock, Part of the National Debt.	913115 15 3
On the aggregate Fond.	711359 12 6		By issued for the Service of 1733, by an Act 6 *Geo. 2di.*	500000 0 0
General Fond.	296287 3 1 1			1413115 15 3
S. S. Comp. Fond.	86320 2 9		Balance *Dec.* 31, 1733.	143191 10 11 2
Unrated Goods imported, undervalued.	3			
Interest from *S. S.* Comp. for their Part of Exchequ. Bills.	10 8 7	1093997 10 0		
		1556307 6 3		1556307 6

Digitized by Google

An *Hymn* to *God*. By a Perſon in Foreign Parts.

WHILE oft from clime to clime I go,
Ordain'd to travel to and fro';
To be my guard by land and ſea,
Who have I, who, my God, but thee?
And let me boaſt this glorious aid;
For who preſerves like him that made?
What armour ſhields like thy defence?
And is there care like providence?
When on the deep I take my way,
And round my bark the billows play;
How ſhould I 'ſcape the greedy wave,
Were thou not ready there to ſave?
How ſhould I climb yon ſummit's brow,
And ſhun the yawning gulph below;
Were thou not ſtill, my Saviour, by,
To fix my ſtep, and point my eye?
I turn me oft, the labour paſt,
To view ſome ſcene behind me caſt;
An Alps *perhaps, or* Appenine,
And wonder; but the work was thine.
By thee my feeble ſtrength ſuſtains
The height of hills, *and length of* plains;
By thee I track the mazie wood,
And ſmoothly paſs the rapid flood.
If now I urge my tedious courſe,
Till toil and day-light pall my force;
Thy hand brings on the evening-cloſe,
And marks the Inn *for my repoſe.*
Or, if I ſtart ere morning *light,*
And now bewail the lingring night;
Thou bidſt the ſun his beams diſplay,
And look *the* darkneſs *into* day.
In wilds, *where ſtrill the* ſavage brood,
Or men, *more ſavage, lurk for blood;*
If thoſe I awe, or theſe decline,
'Tis by no art, nor power of mine.
Here flames of lighted ſulphur *riſe;*
Here ſudden deluges *ſurprize;*
Here frequent earthquakes *round me jar;*
And here I breathe in poiſon'd air.
But don't I every where advance
Toro' ambuſhes *of* death, *and* chance?
Yet all things wait on thy decree,
And death, *and* chance, *are rul'd by* thee.
Thou're ſtill my preſent help and ſtay;
For, oh, thou canſt not be away!
I ſee thee, feel thee, all abroad,
And tho' 'tis nature *acts, 'tis* God.
Hail! Maker *and* Preſerver, *thou,*
Thou Chief *above; and* Chief *below!*
Whoſe mercies no-where, never, fail;
Hail! Maker *and* Preſerver, *hail!*

The *Song* of *JUDITH.*

BEGIN, ye ſons of harmony! the ſtrains,
The ſtrains to great Jehovah *due:*
Let Judith's *God, from empyrean plaint,*
With open ear
Theſe numbers hear,
Which joyful ſound his praiſes here below.
In grateful concert to his awful name,
The cymbals beat, and touch the lyre:
Begin the anthem with a pious flame:
The notes prolong;
How ſweet the ſong,
When inſtrument and voice in one conſpire!
Encompaſs'd round with enemies I ſtood:
What dangers did my life await?
The thirſty ſword had drunk my ſtreaming blood,
Had not my God
My death withſtood,
And bound theſe hands, the inſtruments of fate.
Where northern mountains tow'ring proudly hide
Their heads above the ſtarry ſky: [pride,
Lo! in what troops th' Aſſyrians, ſwell'd with
Pour down amain,
On Judah's *plain,*
Cover our hills, and drink our rivers dry!
Thou, waſteful fire, devour the deſtin'd plain,
Ye youths, by ruthleſs ponyards bleed,
Ye infants, with your blood the pavement ſtain,
Your honour loſe,
Ye maids, and boys,
Be ſold for ſlaves, and never be ye freed.
How big their menaces, and yet how vain!
Soon ſhall theſe vauntings end in ſhame.
God wills great Olofernes *to be ſlain:*
A female foe
Sure ſtrikes the blow, [name.
Such great diſgrace o'er-clouds the warrior's
No chief, his limbs with youthful vigour ſtrung,
The mighty hope of Syria *ſtew:*
No champions from the race of Titans *ſprung,*
By mighty hand,
Stretch'd on the ſand,
With well-pleas'd eye the haughty gen'ral view.
His direful fate he owes to Judith's *hand;*
'Twas, Merari! *thy daughter's charms,*
(What human pow'r can female charms withſtand?)
That laid ſo low
This threat'ning foe,
Lord of the field, invincible in arms.
The ſinking name of Iſrael *to raiſe,*
My widow's weeds aſide I threw:
And with ſoft oil of fragrance waſh'd my face;
With decent pride
My treſſes ty'd,
And choſe a glaring dreſs t' engage his view.
His captivated eye my ſandals blind,
His haughty mind my graces bow,
The pleaſing chains of ſleep his ſenſes bind,
His ſword I take,
Divide his neck,
And ſend him bluſhing to the realms below.
What horrors ſeize the trembling Perſian's *breaſt!*
Aſtoniſh'd at ſo brave a deed,
How does he curſe the ſun, who ſunk to reſt,
Roſe not prepar'd
The blow to ward?
Nor lighter terrors overwhelm the Mede.

Now,

Digitized by Google

Now, joyful Sion, *bow thy abjects rise,*
Late sly depress'd with dire despair?
Thy feeble sons now rend the vaulted skies;
Their chearful cry
Ascends on high,
Who late sate mute with low inglorious fear.

Behold, ye matrons, from the op'ning wall,
Your sons pour forth with youthful heat:
Assyria's *troops before their sauchions fall,*
Fainting they yield
The conquer'd field,
And droop, arrested in their flight by fate.

As from the forest once two hungry bears,
With ruthless teeth the children tore:
The mournful parents saw, with floods of tears,
The heaps of dead
Around them spread,
T'avenge the wrongs the seer derided bore.

To thee, O Lord, I sing! my measures hear:
Who can enough thy greatness praise?
Thy matchless pow'r, great God! who can but fear?
God breaks the spear,
Confounds the war,
Reverts the blow, and every threat repays.

Thee shall the wide-extended earth obey,
Thee every creature shall revere:
While yet the seeds of all in embryo lay,
Air, sea, fire, earth,
Struggling for birth,
Chaos did thy almighty Fiat *hear.*

Thy spirit, dove-like, brooded o'er the deep,
And kindly hatch'd the universe:
Forth from their principles all beings creep;
Confusion now
Did order know,
While all things thy resistless might rehearse.

How the fix'd rock repells the roaring flood,
And the vast shock of ocean stands?
Yet at the presence of avenging God,
Its bonds decay,
It melts away,
Dreading the pow'r that heav'n and earth commands.

Thus have I seen a child form beauteous rows
Of waxen works, and in a window place:
When lo! the envious sun, with double rays,
Thro' the glass breaks,
Dissolves the wax,
And many a tear the infant's cheeks bedews.

When to the Jews Jehovah *gave his law,*
How Sinai *trembled, wrapt in smoak?*
Deep as the centre its foundations shook,
Rev'rently low
Its forests bow;
Nor Jacob's *sons confess'd a greater awe.*

Nor less his strength tumultuous oceans fear:
Moses lifts up the virtual wand,
The Erythrean *waves the wand revere,*
At his command,
Like walls they stand,
To Israel *life, but death to th'* Egyptian *band.*

So great, so terrible the Lord appears,
But only to the guilty soul:
For when a man his name sincerely fears,
He from on high,
With gracious eye,
Beholds his labours, and succeeds his toil.

The humble mind with greatness shall be crown'd,
Which not whole hecatombs can gain:
When in your land iniquities abound,
Let altars smoke,
Your God invoke,
Slain are the beasts, and pour'd the oil in vain.

Woe to you nations, that your arms prepare,
Against low'd Jacob's *pious race:*
Methinks your heavy doom denounc'd I hear:
Trembling attend
To know your end,
Your doom comes flying on with rapid pace.

When I to vengeance rise, and judgments pour
On those, that chosen *Israel* hate:
Their tortur'd flesh shall worms and fire devour;
Their tears shall flow,
Nor measure know.
Thus speaks the Lord, and what he speaks is fate.

The DELAYER.

ON *reformation* bent, and growing *wise*,
To-morrow I'll begin indeed,—*Jack* cries:
To-morrow and *to-morrow*'s gone and o'er;
Yet *Jack*'s the same sad dog he was before:—
—Still he *to-morrow* gravity assumes,——
Day follows day, yet no such morrow comes;
But ev'ry day and present hours are seen,
Such as have past, as yesterday has been.
Prithee no more of your *to-morrow* prate;
Cou'd you grow wise *to-morrow*, 'twou'd be late;
Be late, tho' not a moment you delay:
He's only *wise*, who was so *yesterday*.

The DEPARTURE.

THE *Whigs* and the *Tories* set party aside,
And vye in respect to the *bridegroom* and *bride*.
A joy universal o'erspreads the whole isle,
Each *heart* bounds with transport, each *face* wears a smile.
This spring-tide of pleasure comes *flowing* so fast,
I tremble to think of its *ebb* at the last.
How sad the *departure!* how dismal the *day*,
When *Orange* shall bear our dear *Princess* away!

To a Noble Lord, *on his late most incomparable* Poem.

MOST noble peer, your ever-charming verse
Delights the more, the oftener you rehearse.
To your harmonious strains all others yield,
Like bending corn when winds breathe o'er the field.
Right honourable bard, exalt thy lays,
From princely rising to majestick praise;

Then

Digitized by Google

Then ſhall the world, in ſpite of envy, ſee,
The *laureat*'s lofty *odes* out-done by thee.
R. S.

Scorn *for* Scorn: *Or, the* Slighted Swain.

To the Tune of, When all was wrapt in dark Midnight.

'TWAS when the ſilver moon roſe high,
And ſleep and ſilence reign'd;
Damon to *Sylvia*'s window ſtray'd,
And thus in ſighs complain'd.
Ah think! ah think! too cruel maid,
What tortures I endure:
Pity my woes; at leaſt relieve
The wretch you will not cure.
Each ſigh but mine thy harden'd ſoul
Can to compaſſion move,
Kindly thou wilt all pains redreſs;
All, but the pains of love.
What?——Not ev'n pity *canſt thou give?*
Riſe Sylvia, *riſe and view;*
Once view the wretch that cannot live,
Before he dies for you.
Then down he ſunk, with grief oppreſt,
And eager call'd for death:
When on her threſhold toft he ſigh'd,
And ſigh'd his lateſt breath.
Poor youth! the ſwains weep o'er thy grave,
And maids ſtand mourning by:
Sylvia alone nor drops a tear,
Nor ſwells a tender ſigh.
But heaven *Damon*'s wrongs reveng'd,
And took the juſter ſide;
Nor longer life to *her* would give,
Which was to *him* deny'd.
She dies: and now her fleeting ghoſt
To realms of death deſcends:
There, there her pride (O juſt decree!)
Her pride to *Damon* ends.
Of *rage*, of *fondneſs* and *deſpair*,
She feels each tort'ring pain;
There injur'd *Damon* doom'd to love,
And doom'd to *love* in *vain*.

The Monkey *and* Jupiter; *a Fable in Imitation of* Phædrus.

Naturam turpem nulla fortuna obtegit.

A Monkey once an odd requeſt,
To mighty *Jupiter* addreſt:
One humble boon, great *Jove*, I pray,
Make me a lady, fine and gay.
The boon was granted in a trice,
And madam deck'd out wond'rous nice.
Perfect ſhe was, from top to toe,
As, in an inſtant, toad-ſtools grow;
Or, (if my ſimile's too vile)
Th' ephemerons near fruitful Nile;
Or (to illuſtrate more my ſtory)
As *Iris* is, in all her glory.
With dyes as various, form'd for joy,
Shone the gay parti-colour'd toy.
Nor let the reader think it ſtrange,
She-monkey to a belle ſhould change;
Since he himſelf, 'tis ſure, muſt know,
Many a he-monkey turn'd a beau.
The charms of face and ſhape t' enhance,
Madam cou'd ſing, as well as dance:
Notes ſoft as hers came not from *Peach*;
Nor airs ſo ſweet could *Lacy* teach.
To paint, in ſhort, this heav'nly fair,
Like *Cælia*'s were her ſhape and air;
Her eyes, her mouth, her ev'ry feature,
A copy of that lovely creature.
To make the grace ſtill more compleat,
Jove plac'd the lady near his ſeat:
Whence on her ſex, with haughty frown,
She ſuperciliouſly look'd down.
But fortune's favour and her ſpite,
Alternate roll, as day and night.
One gaudy day (to her the laſt)
It chanc'd an inſect near her paſt:
Some ſay a beetle, ſome a fly;
The fact however none deny.
With eager ſpeed ſhe ſkipt away,
To ſeize the trembling, trifling prey.
Surpriz'd the gods laugh all right out:
But *Jove* could not forbear to pout:
His grace he ſaw conferr'd in vain;
And into pug turn'd pug again:
This learned ſpeech, with ſolemn face,
Addreſſing loud to human race.
Enjoy your natures, as you can,
Jack ne'er will make a gentleman.
A cox-comb, rais'd to honour's ſeat.
Shines ſtill a cox-comb more compleat.
A jilt, whoſe fickle mind perplex
The various trifles of her ſex,
Tho' well adorn'd with liberal arts,
Neglecting men of ſenſe and parts,
On cox-combs dear will fix her eyes,
As beetles dull, and light as flies.
R. P.

The NONPAREIL.

EARLY this morn (a time to muſes kind)
Willing to draw one woman to my mind,
Wiſe without pride, without coquetting fair,
Chaſte as the unblown roſe, yet free as air;
In language eaſy, in her temper ſweet,
And moderately learn'd, and ſimply neat;
Who ne'er one ſtep from virtue's path has trod,
True to her friend, but truer to her God.
——But when I on the picture thought, I cry'd,
No ſuch can be——and flung my pen aſide——
My muſe then kindly whiſper'd, *ſuch can be*;
Bade me *Clarinda* write——and that was ſhe.

An

Digitized by Google

An excellent new Ballad, addreſs'd to the City of London.

To the Tune of, *The King and the Abbot of* Canterbury.

WHILE politick mortals with different views;
Admit a debate what members to chooſe;
O city of London, *be grateful and wiſe,*
And put up the man who put down the exciſe.
Derry down, down, hey derry down.
Should this noble city forget her late mayor,
Of guardians hereafter ſhe well may deſpair:
O city of London, *&c.*
Ye lovers of *England*, ye lovers of trade,
Remember how *glorious* a ſtand he has made!
O city of London, *&c.*
Think how the good magiſtrate guarded your [quiet,
And wiſely diſtinguiſh'd *rejoicing* from *riot*:
O city of London, *&c.*
Remember who kept your great city in order,
Who quaſh'd the *exciſe*, and quell'd the *R---r*:
O city of London, *&c.*
Should others attempt to aſk for your voice,
Aſſure 'em you're ſteadily fix'd in your choice;
That freemen of *London* are grateful and wiſe,
And honour the man who put down the exciſe.
Derry down, down, hey derry down.

An Hymn *by a Gentleman on his Wedding-Day, Two and Thirty Years after Marriage; being at* Bath *with his ſick Wife.*

PARENT of health, to *thee*, I, awful, ſue,
Accept the tribute to thy goodneſs due:
A thankful heart, I on thy altar lay,
An offering, ſacred to this joyful day.
Thou haſt with growing mercies bleſs'd my life,
And every mercy crown'd in ſuch a wife:
As *Martha* careful, yet as *Mary* wiſe,
Endu'd with all the gifts, that mankind prize.
If cares ariſe, (for who from cares are free?)
My comforters are near, my *God*, and *ſhe*:
My troubled mind in prayer finds relief,
My *joys* ſhe *doubles*, and *divides* my *grief*.
Thou *God* of mercy, diſſipate my fears,
And heal the much-lov'd clay, thy image bears:
Confirm her health; in bleſſing *her*, bleſs *me*,
And let the *Bath*, to her *Bethesda* be.
Heav'n has on earth no greater bliſs in ſtore,
And I none greater, next to heaven, implore;
Preſerve her then, my God!--on earth I aſk no more!

Epitaph *on a* Lap-Dog.

READER, if thou canſt read at all, thou'lt find;
Here lies the faireſt of the ſpeechleſs kind:
Deſcended from an antient noble race
Of ladies lap-dogs in their ladies grace.
Miſs *Abigail* (that was the lady's name)
From nature's hand receiv'd a comely frame;
Long ears; bright eyes; a ſhort and dimpled noſe;
A robe of ermin; ſpotted ſilken hoſe;
With all that beauty on a dog beſtows.
Her acting principle think what you pleaſe on;
At leaſt 'twas next to,--if it was not--reaſon.
Whether her ſoul belong'd to man or beaſt,
Let others with *Pythagoras* conteſt.
This I'll affirm; were all dumb brutes like her,
To moſt that talk, the ſilent I'd preſer.
Was ſhe, becauſe ſhe never ſpoke, a brute?
How many would appear leſs ſuch, if mute!
Brute as ſhe was; her manners tho' were ſuch;
As to moſt men muſt be a warm reproach.
No truſt ſhe e'er betray'd; no friend forgot;
Nor fawn'd on perſons, when ſhe lik'd 'em not.
Choice made her live, twelve moons twice told, a maid;
Obedience made her change her ſtate and wed.
Then phœnix-like ſhe yields her laſteſt breath;
To make way for her ſecond-ſelf by death.
Who but muſt weep the loſs of *Abigail*,
That for her ſpecies-ſake thus greatly fell?

N. B. *We are oblig'd to* Philomathes *for the Poem call'd* WOMAN, *which ſhall be inſerted in our next.*

POLITICAL QUADRILLE.

Spain. I Begin, Gentlemen and Ladies, with *two Kings.*

Sardinia. I have a very good Hand, but don't care for *playing without.*

Saxony. I am afraid *my King* will be *trump'd.*

Dantzick. I won't play *mine* till all the *Trumps are out.*

France. Morbleau Meſſieurs! I have *a dead Vol.*

Pruſſia. My Cards look well, but they won't do unleſs *Clubs be Trumps.*

Great Britain. I expect my *King* will be *call'd.*

Venice. Paſs.

Ruſſia. I play. I know little of the Game; but if I am *baſted*, am rich enough to pay.

Emperor. I have a ſad Run of Luck, nothing but a *Fineſſe* can ſave me.

Princes of the Empire. Snuff the Candles, We don't ſee clear.

Holland. Excuſe me Gentlemen and Ladies, If *I play* you muſt *put down your Stakes.*

Stanislaus. I have not loſt *Codille*, 'tis at worſt but *Remiſe*; I have a Matadore ſtill to play.

Duke of Lorrain. I hold nothing but a *Queen.*

Poland. You play with that Vehemence, Gentlemen, you'll ſplit the Table.

Prince Eugene. 'Faith, I'll riſk nothing at the *End* of a Game.

Denmark. I don't hold a good Card in my Hand.

Sweden. I would play if I dar'd.

Portugal. I ſit at ſuch a Diſtance I cannot reach the Table.

The Elector of Bavaria. I ſhall be ready for a Game preſently.

Pope. I'll *Shuffle* and *Cut* for you All.

The

Digitized by Google

The GENTLEMAN's

Monthly Intelligencer.

APRIL, 1734.

THE following Answers were made to the Address and Congratulations of the House of Commons, on the Marriage of the Princess Royal with the Prince of *Orange*. (See p. 151.)

By his Majesty.

I thank the House of Commons for this dutiful Address, and am glad I have disposed of my Daughter in a Manner so agreeable to them.

By her Majesty.

I return my Thanks to the House of Commons: They have constantly shewn their Zeal and Affection to the King; and I am extreamly glad that the King's Choice on this Occasion has met with their Approbation.

By the Princess of *Orange*.

I thank the Gentlemen of the House of Commons for this Message; and am very glad of their Approbation, which will always make me happy.

By the Prince of *Orange*.

I am very sensible of the Share the House of Commons takes in my Happiness, and of their Congratulation upon this Occasion: I am very much obliged to them for their good Wishes, and very grateful for the Assurances of their Friendship, which I shall always endeavour to deserve. I desire them to be perswaded, that I will not be backward in Zeal and Affection for the British *Nation; and that I shall always reckon it the greatest Happiness to be able to give Proofs thereof upon all Occasions.*

The States-General have returned an Answer to his Majesty's Letter of Notification, of the Princess Royal's Marriage to the P. of *Orange*, and assure his Majesty, *That they will contribute to the utmost of their Power to make the Residence of the Princess his Daughter as agreeable as is possible in a free Republick, and as shall be consistent with the present Constitution of their State.*

MONDAY, April 1.

The House of Commons waited on his Majesty with a dutiful Address, on Occasion of the Message sent to that House (see p. 173.) To which his Majesty returned the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

I return you my Thanks for those Assurances of your Duty and Fidelity to my Person and Government, and for the Confidence which you repose in me. I desire only that I may be in a Condition to support the Honour and Interest of my Crown and People; and the Power you have given me shall be made use of to no other Purpose.

MONDAY, 8.

The Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations of this City, waited on his Majesty with their Address of Congratulation on the Marriage of the Princess Royal; which his Majesty receiv'd very graciously, and they all had the Honour to kiss his Hand. They were afterwards introduc'd to her Majesty on that Occasion, and had the Honour to kiss her Hand. They paid their Compliments of Congratulation also at the same Time to the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, who receiv'd them in a very obliging Manner.

TUESDAY, 9.

The Right Hon. *Hugh* Viscount *Falmouth* resign'd his Place of one of the Vice-Treasures and Pay-Masters General of *Ireland*.

WEDNESDAY, 10.

Was held a General Court of the *S. S.* Company, when the State of their *Assiento* Trade being taken into Consideration, the Court came to a Resolution to impower the Directors to address his Majesty for Leave to dispose of their Right of sending an annual Ship to the *South-Seas*, and for Licence to treat with such Persons as are desirous to purchase the same.

MONDAY, 15.

The Anniversary of the Birth of his Royal High-

Digitized by Google

Highneſs the Duke was celebrated; when he entered into the 14th Year of his Age.

TUESDAY, 16.

His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Lords, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills, *viz. That for the Land Tax. For enabling his Majeſty to apply the Sum of* 1,200,000 l. *out of the Sinking Fond*, &c. *For ſettling an Annuity of* 5000 l. per Ann. *on the Princeſs Royal, for her Life. For aſcertaining the Duties on Arrack*, &c. *For better regulating Elections of Members to ſerve in the Houſe of Commons for* Scotland, &c. *For preventing the infamous Practice of Stock-Jobbing. For indemnifying Perſons who have omitted to qualify themſelves for Imployments by taking the Oaths*, &c. *For explaining an Act for converting a further Part of the Capital Stock of the* S. S. *Comp. into Annuities*, &c. *For ſettling how far Owners of Ships ſhall be anſwerable for the Acts of the Maſters and Mariners. For Naturalizing the Prince of* Orange. *For Application of the Reſidue of the Money raiſed by the Charitable Corporation Lottery. For Renewal of the Act for free Importation of* Cochineal *and* Indigo. *For preventing the clandeſtine Importation of foreign Hops, and to prevent adulterating of Hops. For the more effectual Puniſhment of Aſſaults with Intent to rob. For the more eaſy Redemption and Foreccloſing of Mortgages. For the more effectual preventing the Forging the Acceptance of Bills of Exchange*, &c. *For raiſing the Militia in* England, *and making the ſame more effectual. For obliging Poſſeſſors of Lands adjoining to Highways, to keep and cut low the Hedges. For continuing an Act for Repairing* Highgate *and* Hampſtead *Roads. For repairing* Royſton *Highway. For regulating the Manufacture of* Yorkſhire *Cloth. For extending the Navigation of the River* Weaver. *For giving Liberty to* Samuel Buckley *to print* Thuanus. *For making the Church of* Bablake *in* Coventry, *Parochial. And to* 16 *Private Bills.*

Then his Majeſty made the following moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes; and prorogued them.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Give you my hearty Thanks for the great Diſpatch you have given to the Publick Buſineſs, and for the Confidence you have repoſed in Me for the Honour and Security of My Kingdom; ſo ſhort a Seſſion, at ſo critical and important a Conjuncture, concluded with ſo much Unanimity, and ſo juſt a Regard for the true Intereſt of the Nation, will give great Weight and Credit to all Our Publick Tranſactions, and procure that Reſpect and Dependance upon the great Council of this Nation, which are ſo neceſſary to ſupport the Honour and Intereſt of *Great Britain*, both at Home and Abroad.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I muſt acknowledge in a particular Manner the Zeal and Readineſs which you have ſhewn in raiſing, in ſo effectual a Manner, the neceſſary Supplies for the Service of the Year; the Proviſion you have made for paying off great Part of the Debt of the Navy, a Debt neceſſarily and unavoidably incurred, and carrying a higher Intereſt than the old National Debt, and which, being at a Diſcount, increaſed the Charge and Expence in all Contracts of the Navy and Victualling, muſt certainly be thought of ſingular Service to the Publick.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Time limited for the Expiration of this Parliament drawing near, I have reſolved forthwith to iſſue my Proclamation for the diſſolving of it, and for calling a new Parliament, that the Inconveniencies unavoidably attending a general Election may be put an End to as ſoon as poſſible; but I ſhould think Myſelf inexcuſable, if I parted with this Parliament without doing them the Juſtice to acknowledge the many ſignal Proofs they have given, thro' the Courſe of Seven Years, of their Duty, Fidelity, and Attachment to My Perſon and Government, and their conſtant Regard to the true Intereſt of their Country.

The Proſperity and Glory of my Reign depend upon the Affection and Happineſs of My People, and the Happineſs of my People upon My preſerving to them all their legal Rights and Privileges, as eſtabliſhed under the preſent Settlement of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line. A due Execution and ſtrict Obſervance of the Laws are the beſt and only Security both to Sovereign and Subject; their Intereſt is mutual and inſeparable, and therefore their Endeavours for the Support of each other ought to be equal and reciprocal; any Infringement or Incroachment upon the Rights of either, is a Diminution of the Strength of both, which, kept within their due Bounds and Limits, make that juſt Balance, which is neceſſary for the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, and for the Protection and Proſperity of the People. What depends upon Me, ſhall, on My Part, be religiouſly kept and obſerved, and I make no Doubt of receiving the juſt Returns of Duty and Gratitude from them.

I muſt in a particular Manner recommend it to you, and from your known Affection do expect, that you will uſe your beſt Endeavours to heal the unhappy Diviſions of the Nation, and to reconcile the Minds of all, who truly and ſincerely wiſh the Safety and Welfare of the Kingdom. It would be the greateſt Satisfaction to Me to ſee a perfect Harmony reſtored amongſt them that have one and the ſame Principle at Heart, that there might be no Diſtinction, but of ſuch as mean the Support of Our preſent happy Con-

ſtitution in Church and State, and ſuch as wish to ſubvert both. This is the only Diſtinction that ought to prevail in this Country, where the Intereſt of King and People is one and the ſame, and where they cannot ſubſiſt, but by being ſo. If Religion, Liberty, and Property, were never at any Time more fully enjoyed, without not only any Attempt, but even the Shadow of a Deſign, to alter or invade them, let not theſe ſacred Names be made Uſe of, as artful and plauſible Pretences, to undermine the preſent Eſtabliſhment, under which alone they can be ſafe.

I have nothing to wiſh but that my People may not be miſguided; I appeal to their own Conſciences for My Conduct, and hope the Providence of God will direct them in the Choice of ſuch Repreſentatives, as are moſt fit to be truſted with the Care and Preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion, the preſent Eſtabliſhment, and all the Religious and Civil Rights of *Great Britain*.

THURSDAY, 18.

This Morning his Majeſty's Proclamation was iſſued for diſſolving the Parliament, which ſtood prorogued to the 14th of *May*, and for calling a new Parliament; the Writs bear Date from *Thurſday* the 18th of *April*, and are returnable on *Thurſday* the 13th of *June* next.

MONDAY, 22.

This Morning, about Seven o'Clock, the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange*, attended by ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction, went in their Chairs from St. *James*'s to *Whitehall*, and croſs'd the *Thames* to *Lambeth*, where the King's Coaches waited to receive them, and ſet forward to *Gravesend*, in order to embark on board the *Fubbs* Yacht for *Holland*.

The ſame Morning the Princeſs *Amelia*, attended by ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction, and eſcorted by a Party of his Majeſty's Life-Guards, ſet out for *Bath* to make Uſe of thoſe Waters for the Recovery of her Health.

FRIDAY, 26.

Seven Perſons received Sentence of Death at the *Old Bailey*, viz. *Tho. Evans*, for ſtealing from *Manſell Alcock* a Parcel of Linnen to the Value of 10*l.* 4*s.* the Property of *John Winſfield*; *William Jellard*, for Houſe-breaking; *William Fletcher*, for Forgery; *John Green*, for privately ſtealing Goods to the Value of 10*l.* *Maſſey Hendy*, for the Murder of her Baſtard Child; *Peter Mackie*, for ſtealing a Parcel of Jewels; and *Elizabeth Hewit*, alias *Giles*, for privately ſtealing divers Goods of Value: Thirty-four were ordered for Tranſportation, and two burnt in the Hand.

SUNDAY, 28.

A Meſſenger arrived at *Whitehall* from *Holland*, with an Account of the ſafe Arrival of the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange* on *Sunday* Morning at *Rotterdam*.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

PETER *Hawkins*, of *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*, Eſq; married to Miſs *Watſon*.

Hon. *William Wyndham*, Eſq; Deputy Governor to the Duke, to the Counteſs Dowager of *Deloraine*, Governeſs to the Princeſſes *Mary* and *Louiſa*.

Samuel Short, Eſq; of the *Temple*, to Miſs *Goſford*, a 10,000*l.* Fortune.

Thomas Smart, M. A. to Mrs. *Eleanor Thornton*, a Widow Gentlewoman of *Hitchen*, in *Hertfordſhire*.

William Neale, Eſq; of the Six Clerks Office, to Mrs. *Elizabeth Hanbury*, of *New North-ſtreet*.

The Lady of Count *Kinſki*, Ambaſſador from the Emperor, ſafely delivered of a Son.

The Lady of the Hon. *Stephen Poyntz*, Eſq; Governor to the Duke, brought to Bed of a Son and Heir.

William Haſtings, of *Weybridge*, Eſq; married to Miſs *Sarah Gardiner*, of *Surrey-ſtreet* in the *Strand*.

Rich. Wyvill, Eſq; to Miſs *Mary Thornton*.

Lord Viſcount *Faulkland* to Lady *Villers*, Relict of the late Lord *Faulkland*.

Hon. *Archibald Murray*, Eſq; to Mrs. *Katharine Martin*, of *Covent Garden*.

The Lady of Sir *Charles Mordaunt*, Bart. ſafely delivered of a Son and Heir.

The Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord *Guildford*, delivered of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

LADY *Mary Grahame*, Siſter to the late Earl of *Linlithgow*.

Rev. Mr. *Biſs*, Miniſter of St. *George*'s in *Briſtol* and *Pauſbury* adjoining, who being convicted in the late King's Reign of preaching a treaſonable Sermon, ſtood in the Pillory at the *Royal Exchange*, ſuffer'd a long Impriſonment, and was ſilenc'd from preaching.

Daniel Stewart, Eſq; Son of Sir *Archibald Stewart*, a *Scotch* Baronet.

Counteſs of *Thomond*, in *Ireland*, eldeſt Daughter of the Duke of *Somerſet*.

Lady *Crew*, Widow of the late Dr. *Chamberlaine*.

Miſs *Trollope*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Trollope*, of *Caſtewick* in *Lincolnſhire*, Bart.

Sir *Philip Jackſon*, Knt.

Mr. *Joſeph Pennington*, Son of Sir *John Pennington*, Bart.

Hon. *Francis Maſham*, Eſq; a near Relation to the Lord *Maſham*.

Philip Leeke, Eſq; who had the Honour to ſerve Queen *Anne* as Page of the Back Stairs.

Mr. *Theockaris Dadichi*, his Majeſty's Interpreter, for the Oriental Languages. He was born at *Aleppo* in *Syria*, and educated at *Paris*, at the Expence of the late *French* King.

Richard Vaughan, Eſq; who has been Knight of the Shire for *Merioneth* near 40 Years.

Dalton

Digitized by Google

Dalton Griffith, Esq; a Justice of the Peace, and formerly one of the Commissioners for licensing Hackney-Coaches.

Capt. *Richard Lake*, an antient Commander, formerly Captain of the *Essex* Man of War.

Tho. Moreton, D. D. Rector of *Martin* in *Surrey*.

George Smith, Esq; a Justice of the Peace for *Middlesex*.

Capt. *Whitfield*, an old experienc'd Officer in the Army.

Capt. *Howard*, an old Commander belonging to the *Navy*.

At *Glanbran* in *Carmarthenshire*, *S. Gwynne*, Esq; of an antient Family in that County.

John-Pope Blount, A. M.

James Nelthrope, Esq;

Thomas Austin, Esq; a Justice of the Peace for *Middlesex*.

Thomas Dowse, Esq; of *Lancashire*, in the 10th Year of his Age: In 1648 he was Col. of a Comp. in Garrison at *Colchester*, and received several Wounds at the Surrender of the Garrison to the Parliament.

Hon. Mr. *Cholmondeley*, Son of Lord *Cholmondeley*.

Lady *Monson*, Relict of the late Sir *William Monson*, Bart.

Mr. *Sam. Cust*, head Mason of all his Majesty's Ports in *England* and *Scotland*.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *John Emerson*, promoted to the Living of Little *Hallingbury*, *Essex*.

Mr. *Hildrop*, presented by the Lord *Bruce*, to the Rectory of *Watch*, in the Diocese of *Chester*, and County of *York*.

Mr. *John Fetherstone* collated to the Vicarage of *Betherden*, *Kent*.

Mr. *Jackson* inducted into the Rectory of *Botley*, *Hants*.

Mr. *Thomas Rymer* made one of the six Preachers of the Cathedral of *Canterbury*, in the Room of his Father, who resigned.

Mr. *Pilmweel* promoted to the Rectory of *Old Barwold*, *Lincolnshire*.

Mr. *Briscoe* and Mr. *Heyer* appointed Chaplains to his Majesty.

Dr. *Williams* appointed one of the Chaplains to the Prince of *Wales*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil* and *Military*.

THOMAS *Wentworth*, Esq; appointed Captain-Lieut. of the Hon. Brigadier *Barrell*'s Reg. of Foot.

Maltis Ryal, Esq; High Sheriff of *Surrey*, had the Honour of Knighthood confer'd on him, on his presenting an Address to his Majesty, with the Gentlemen, *&c.* of that County, upon the Marriage of the Princess Royal.

The following Gentlemen chosen Directors of the *Bank* for the Year ensuing, *viz.* Sir *Edw. Bellamy*, Knt. and A d. *Stump Brookbank*, Esq; Mr. *Clement Beckm*, Sir *Gerard Conyers*, Knt. and Ald. *Tho. Cooke*, Esq; *Will. Fawkener*, Esq; Mr. *James Gualtier*, Sir *John Heathcote*, Bart. *Sam. Holden*, Esq; *Hen. Herring*, Esq; *Matt. Howard*, Esq; Sir *Will. Jolliffe*, *Hen. Neale*, Esq; *John Rudge*, Esq; *Charles Savage*, Esq; *James Spilman*, Esq; *Nathaniel Gould*, Esq; Mr. *Will. Hunt*, Mr. *Benj. Lethieullier*, Mr. *Benj. Longuet*, Mr. *Jo. Paice*, jun. *Matt. Raper*, Esq; Sir *John Thompson*, Knt. and Ald. *Christopher Tower*, Esq; The eight last named were not in the former Direction.

The following Gentlemen chosen Directors of the *East-India* Company, *viz.* *Abr. Adams*, Esq; *Dedding Braidyll*, Esq; Sir *Will. Billers*, Sir *Fran. Child*, Dr. *Caleb Cotesworth*, *John Cooke*, Esq; Mr. *John Eccleston*, *Sam. Feake*, Esq; *Will. Gosselin*, Esq; *John Gould*, jun. Esq; Capt. *Rob. Hudson*, *Baltzar Lyell*, Esq; *Matt. Martin*, Esq; Mr. *Will. Rouse*, *Josias Wordsworth*, Esq; Mr. *Josias Wordsworth*, jun. Mr. Ald. *Salter*, *Charles Boone*, Esq; *St. Quintin Thompson*, Esq; Mr. *Sam. Hyde*, *Jones Raymond*, Esq; *Cha. Colbourn*, Esq; Capt. *Rich. Boulton*, Mr. *Peter Godfrey*.

Hon. Mr. *Fane*, nominated his Majesty's Resident at the Court of *Florence*.

Hon. *Hugh Campbell*, Esq; Nephew to the Duke of *Argyll*, made Capt. of a Comp. in the Reg. of Foot at *Gibraltar*, commanded by Col. *Cope*.

Marquis of *Lothian* made High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland*.

Sir *Nicholas Williams*, Bart. made Chamberlain of the Town and Borough of *Brecon*, and the Counties of *Brecon*, *Radnor*, and *Glamorgan*, &c.

Lord Viscount *Torrington*, made Receiver-General of the King's Revenues in *Ireland*, in the room of Lord Viscount *Falmouth*.

Arthur Onslow, Esq; late Speaker of the House of Commons, made Treasurer of the Navy, in the room of Lord *Torrington*.

James Campbell, Esq; made Governor of *Milford Haven*, in the room of the Duke of *Bolton*.

Sir *Henry Houghton*, Bart. made Advocate General, or Judge-Martial of all his Majesty's Forces in *England*, in the room of *Edward Hughs*, Esq; deceased.

Lord *Cadogan* appointed Commander of the Reg. of Dragoons lately commanded by the Earl of *Stair*.

Capt. *W. Judd*, made a Cornet in the Royal Reg. of Horse, commanded by General *Ewans*.

Hon. Col. *Lumley*, Brother to the Earl of *Scarborough*, made Avener and Clerk-Martial of his Majesty's Stables, vacant since the Death of Col. *Neuse*.

Col. *Charles Howard*, youngest Son of the E. of *Carlisle* made one of his Majesty's Aid de

Digitized by Google

Camps, in the room of the Earl of *Albemarle*.

Sir *Rob. Monro*, Bart. appointed Commiſſary General of the Muſters in *Scotland*, in the room of *Henry Cunningham*, Eſq; made Governor of *Jamaica*.

Members choſen for the enſuing Parliament.

Ayleſbury,	Alderman Champion, *Chriſtopher Towers, Eſq;*
Chipping Wicomb,	Edmund Waller, Eſq; Harry Waller, Eſq;
Great Marlow,	Sir Thomas Hobby, Bart. Edmund Waller, Eſq;
Weſtminſter	*Sir Charles Wager, Knt. William Clayton, Eſq;*
Aldborough,	*Capt. Purvis* William Conolly, Eſq;
Bramber in Suſſex,	*Sir Henry Gough, Bart. Capt. Harry Gough*
Buckingham,	*George Chamberlayne, Eſq;* Richard Grenville, Eſq;
Gatton in Surrey,	William Newland, Eſq; *Paul Dockminique, Eſq;*
Hyth,	*William Glanville, Eſq; Hercules Baker, Eſq;*
Oxford,	Thomas Rowney, Eſq; Mr. Recorder Skinner
Portſmouth,	*Admiral Philip Cavendiſh* —— *Lewis, Eſq;*
Queenborough,	*Sir George Saunders Richard Evans, Eſq;*
Reading,	*Richard Potenger, Eſq; Henry Grey, Eſq;*
Rye,	*Sir John Norris* Philip Gybbon, Eſq;
Sandwich,	*Sir George Oxenden, Bart. Joſiah Burchett, Eſq;*
Wallingford,	*Robert Hucks, Eſq; Thomas Towers, Eſq;*
Wendover,	*John Hampden, Eſq;* —— *Butler, Eſq;*
Windſor,	*Lord Vere Beauclerck Lord Sidney Beauclerck*
Woodſtock,	The H. John Spencer, Eſq; James Dawkins, Eſq;
Abingdon,	*Robert Hucks, Eſq;*
St. Albans,	Sir Thomas Aſton, Bart. Thomas Aſhby, Eſq;
Amerſham,	Thomas Lutwych, Eſq; Henry Marſhall, Eſq;
Andover in Hants,	William Guidott, Eſq; John Pollen, Eſq;
Banbury,	*Lord Wallingford*
Bedfordſhire,	The H. John Spencer, Eſq; *Sir Rowland Alſton*
Biſhops-Caſtle,	*Robert Moore, Eſq;* —— Kynaſton, Eſq;
Brackley,	Sir Paul Methuen Dr. George Lee
Cambridge County,	*Henry Bromley, Eſq; Samuel Sheppard, Eſq;*
Dover,	*David Papillon, Eſq; Thomas Rewel, Eſq;*
Chipenham,	Richard Long, Eſq; Rogers Holland, Eſq;
Hertford Town,	*Sir Thomas Clarke* Nathaniel Braſſey, Eſq;
Horſham in Suſſex,	*Charles Eversfield, Eſq; Henry Ingram, Eſq;*
Huntingdon,	Ed. Wortley Montagu, Eſq; *Col. Roger Handaſide*
Lincolnſhire,	Sir Thomas Sanderſon Robert Viner, Eſq;
Malmſbury,	*Giles Earle, Eſq; Wm. Rawlinſon Earle, Eſq;*
Middleſex,	Sir Francis Child, Knt. The H. Wm. Pultney, Eſq;
Newark,	*Brigadier General Sutton Col. James Pelham*
Port of Romney,	*David Papillon, Eſq; Stephen Biſi, Eſq;*
Rocheſter,	*Capt. Haddock David Pulteil, Eſq;*
Rygate,	*Sir Joſeph Jekyll, Knt.* James Cocks, Eſq;
Shoreham,	*John Philipſon, Eſq; Thomas Frederick, Eſq;*
St. Edmund's-Bury,	*The Hon. Tho. Hervey, Eſq; Col. Norton*
Stamford,	William Noel, Eſq; John Proby, Eſq;
Stockbridge,	Sir Hump. Monoux, Bart. John Mountagu, Eſq;
Wareham,	Henry Drax, Eſq; Robert Pitt, Eſq;
Weſtbury,	*George Evans, Eſq; John Bance, Eſq;*
Wootton Baſſet,	*Nicholas Robinſon, Eſq;* Sir Robert Long, Bart.

PERSONS *declar'd* BANKRUPTS.

JOHN Owen, of *Glouceſter*, Mariner and Chapman.

Iſaac Helbut, late of *Magpye-Alley, Fenchurch-ſtreet, London*, Merchant.

Wentworth George Pitt, late of St. *Stephen's* in *Hertfordſhire*, Merchant and Chapman.

Rob. Lacey, of *Ingateſtone*, in *Eſſex*, Vintner and Innholder.

Tho. Moulden, of *Cheapſide*, Goldſmith.

Rob. Anth. de Ulieger, of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, in *Middleſex*, Merchant.

E. Stringfellow, late of *London*, Merchant.

Rich. Farmer, of the Pariſh of St. *Andrew, Holborn*, Upholſterer.

Will. Leeds, of *Norwich*, Worſted-Weaver.

Tho. Nichols, ſen. and *Tho. Nichols*, jun. both of the Pariſh of *Great Stanmore*, in *Middleſex*, Butchers, Chapmen, and Partners.

Benj. Walker, of *Southwark*, Tobacconiſt.

John Hunt, late of *Southwark*, Glaſsmaker and Chapman.

Sam. Floyd St. Lager, of *Weſtminſter*, Mariner and Merchant.

Will. Gearing, of *Starrington* in *Suſſex*, Chapman.

Will. Barnſdale, of *Briſtol*, Merchant and Brewer.

John Greene, late of St. *Mary le Bone*, in *Middleſex*, Carpenter and Chapman.

Price

Digitized by Google

Towards the End of the Month.

STOCKS.

S. Sea 74 ½ a ¾	*Afric.* 22
—*Bonds* 10*s*	*Royal Aff.* 90 ¾
—*Annu.* 100 ⅝	*Lon. ditto* 11 ¼
Bank 130 ¼	*Y. Build.* 2
—*Circ.* 5*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*	3 *p. C. An.* 89 ¼
Mil. Bank 104	*EngCopper* 1*l.* 15*s.*
India 136 ¼	*Welſh dit.* 1*l.* 2*s.*
—*Bonds* 1*l* 3*s*	*Equiv.* 102

The Courſe of EXCHANGE.

Amſt. 36 9	*Bilboa* 38 ⅛
D. Sight 35 6 a 7	*Leghorn* 49 ¼ a ⅛
Rotter. 36 10 a 11	*Genoa* 51 ½
Hamb. 35 7	*Venice* 48 ½ a ⅜
P. Sight 31 ⅛	*Lisb.* 5 4 ¼
Bourd ½ uſ 30 ⅝	*Oport.* 5 3 ⅝ a ½
Cadiz 39 ½	*Antw.* 36 4
Madrid 39 ½	*Dublin* 12 ¾

Prices of Goods at *Bear-Key*.

Wheat	25 28	*Oates*	10 14
Rye	17 18	*Tares*	18 23
Barley	14 18	*Peaſe*	22 24
H. Beans	16 20	*H. Peaſe*	16 19
P. Malt	17 20	*B. Malt*	16 19

Abſtract of the *London* WEEKLY BILL, from *March* 26 to *Apr.* 23

Chriſtned	Males 689	Females 690	1379
Buried	Males 984	Females 922	1906

Died under 2 Years old			750
Between	2 and	5	198
	5	10	86
	10	20	49
	20	30	142
	30	40	178
	40	50	165
	50	60	134
	60	70	109
	70	80	52
	80	90	38
	90 and upwards		5
			1906

Prices of Goods, &c. in *London*. Hay 36*s.* to 42*s.* a Load.

Coals per Chaldron 23 *a* 24.
New Hops per Hun. 5*l. a* 5*l.* 10
Old Hops 3*l.* 10*s. a* 4*l.*
Rape Seed 10 *a* 11
Lead the Fodder 19 *Hun.* 1 *half on board*, 14 *a* 14*l.* 10*s.*
Tin in Blocks 3*l.* 18
Ditto in Bars 4*l.*
Copper Eng. beſt 5*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto ordinary 4*l.* 16*s. a* 5*l.*
Ditto Barbary 85 *a* 95*l.*
Iron of Bilboa 15*l.* 5*s. per Ton.*
Ditto of Sweden 16*l.* 10*s.*
Tallow 30 *a* 31*s*
Country Tallow 30*s.*
Oakum 19*s* 3*d.*

Grocery Wares by the C.

Raiſins of the S. new 34*s.*
Ditto Malaga Frailes 18*s.*
Ditto Smirna new 24*s.*
Ditto Alicant 19*s.*
Ditto Lipra new 20*s*
Ditto Belvedera 21*s.*
Currants 44*s.*
Prunes French none
Figs 20*s.*
Sugar Powder beſt 24 *a* 59*s.*
Ditto ſecond Sort 46*s. a* 50
Loaf Sugar double refin. 8*d. half a* 9*d.*
Ditto ſingle refine 36*s. a* 64*s.*

Grocery Wares by the lb.

Cinamon 7*s.* 8*d.*
Cloves 9*s.* 1*d.*
Mace 13*s.* 0*d.*
Nutmegs 8*s.* 7*d.*
Sugar Candy white 14 *a* 18*d.*
Ditto brown 6*d.*
Pepper for home conſump. 16*d.*
Ditto for Exportation 12*d. half*
Tea Bohea fine 10*s. a* 12*s.*
Ditto ordinary 8*a*9*s.*
Ditto Congo 10 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Pekoe 14*a* 16*s.*
Ditto Green fine 9 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Imperial 9 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Hyſon 20 *a* 25*s.*

Drugs by the lb.

Ballam Peru 14*s.*
Cardamoms 3*s.* 6*d.*
Campoire refin'd 14*s.*
Crabs Eyes 1 8*d.*
Jallop 2*s.* 6
Manna 2*s.* 6*d. a* 4*s*
Maſtick white 4*s.*
Opium 9*s.*
Quickſilver 4*s.* 3*d.*
Rhubarb 18 *a* 24*s.*
Sarſaparilla 3*s.* 0*d.*
Saffron Engliſh 22*s.* 6*d.*
Wormſeeds none
Ballam Copaiva 3*s.* 0*d*
Ballam of Gilead 20*s.*
Hypocacuanæ 5 *a* 6*s.*
Ambergreece per oz. 8*s.*

Wine, Brandy, and Rum.

Oporto red per Pipe 32*l. a* 34*l.*
Ditto white none
Liſbon red 35 *a* 40*l.*
Ditto white 26 *a* 28*l.*
Sherry 26*l.*
Canary new 25 *a* 28*l.*
Ditto old 32 *a* 34*l.*
Florence 3*l.*
French red 30*l. a* 40*l.*
Ditto white 20*l.*
Mountain Malaga old 24*l.*
Ditto new 20*l. a* 21
Brandy Fr. per Gal. 7*s. a* 8*s.*
Rum of Jam. 6 *a* 7*s.*
Ditto Leew. Iſlands 6*s.* 4*d. a* 6*s.* 10*d*

FROM

Digitized by Google

FROM *Leipſick*, that they were much ſurprized there at the King's Return to *Dreſden*, but have been ſince informed, that his Majeſty judged that 'twas neceſſary to make ſeveral Regulations, and to be preſent at the Aſſembly of the States of *Saxony*, while his Army marched for *Dantzick*, but propoſed to be there in Perſon before the Arrival of his Troops.

From *Italy*, That Don *Carlos* has poſſeſs'd himſelf of *Naples*, with great Rejoicings on the Part of the Inhabitants, and no notable Oppoſition from the Imperial Troops. Upon his Arrival on the Frontiers of that Kingdom, he publiſhed a Decree, diſcharging the *Neapolitans* from all the Taxes with which they were loaded by the Emperor ſince he became Maſter of that Country.

From *Cologn*, The *French* have begun to bombard and Cannonade the Caſtle of *Tracerbach*.

From *Frankfort*, The Imperial and *French* Armies keep both in the ſame Poſture they did on each Side of the *Rhine*. The Flying Camp form'd near *Caſtlein*, has been lately reinforc'd with a Detachment of Imperial Cuiraſſiers, and another of Huſſars. Twelve Pieces of large Cannon have paſſed through here by Water from *Wurtzbourg* going for *Mentz*, where the Elector of that Name reſides at preſent. Four Regiments of *Heſſians* are poſted between *Coblentz* and *Rhinfelds*, ſo as to be able to throw themſelves into either of thoſe Towns upon the firſt Occaſion: The Regiment of *Saxe Gotha* is likewiſe actually on its March to join them.

From *Amſterdam*, The Project which its pretended the *French* are about to execute, of an Irruption into *Saxony*, begins to make a great Noiſe in *Germany*; and many draw from that Deſign, the Motives of King *Auguſtus*'s ſudden Return to *Dreſden*.

From *Paris*. We have nothing new to communicate from our Armies on the *Rhine*, or in *Italy*. The Accounts of the old Marſhal *de Villars*'s Indiſpoſition and Death were the Whiſpers of the King's Levee at *Verſailles*, but we do not find that they are yet confirmed by any Publick Advices. All agree, that Don *Carlos* goes on ſwimmingly with his new Conqueſts; and that Deputies have attended him from moſt of the Cities and Provinces in *Naples*, to make their Submiſſions to him, and renew their Fealty to his *Catholick* Majeſty.

From the ſame Place. 'Tis now reported in good Earneſt that *Dantzick* is in Danger; the Winds have been ſo adverſe to our Tranſports, and at the ſame Time ſo favourable to the *Ruſſians*, that we fear the Succours ſent to King *Staniſlaus* will arrive too late, or perhaps have their Landing diſputed: 'Tis prudent to fear the worſt; for which Reaſon, as we hear, our Miniſter at the Court of *Berlin* has engaged his *Pruſſian* Majeſty to grant King *Staniſlaus* a ſafe Retreat into his Territories, in Caſe he ſhould be oblig'd to quit *Dantzick*, and to receive him with all the Honour due to the Father-in-Law of the moſt Chriſtian King.

From the ſame Place. They write from *Leghorn*, that the Fortreſſes of the City of *Naples* are actually beſieg'd by the Count *de Marſillac*, and 'tis reckon'd will make no great Defence, becauſe the Garriſons left in them are very weak; till the Surrender of which the Serene Infante Don *Carlos* has put off his Publick Entry. Moſt of the Towns and Provinces have already ſent Deputies to ſubmit to his *Catholick* Majeſty, and Detachments are ſent to ſummon the reſt.

The *MONTHLY CATALOGUE.*

ARTS *and* SCIENCES.

THE Modern Cook. By Mr. *Vincent la Chapell*. In 3 vols. 8vo. Sold by Meſſ. *Innys* and *Manby*, price 1 Guinea in Sheets.

* 2. The Gardener's Kalender. By *Philip Miller*. The 3d Edition, with a large Index, and conſiderable Improvements. Printed for *C. Rivington*, price 4s. 6d.

* 3. The Modern Navigator's Tutor; or, a Treatiſe of the whole Art of Navigation in its Theory and Practice. By *Joſhua Keller*. The ſecond Edition enlarged. Printed for *W. Mount* and *T. Page*, *J. Whitcox* and *J. Clarke*, 8vo, price 8s.

4. The Circle ſquared. By *Richard Locke*, Author of the Longitude. Printed for *J. Wilford*, price 1s.

CLASSICAL.

5. A Practical Grammar of the *Engliſh* Tongue; or, a rational and eaſy Introduction to ſpeaking and writing *Engliſh* correctly and properly; peculiarly adapted to the Nature and Genius of the Language, and free from the hard and unneceſſary Terms of the *Latin* Rudiments. By *William Loughton*. Printed for *C. Ward* and *R. Chandler*, and ſold at their Shop at *Scarborough*, price 1s. 6d. or 15s. a Dozen for the Uſe of Schools.

6. *Cato*'s Moral Diſtichs, and *Lilly*'s Pædagogical Admonitions, with great Improvements, in a Method entirely new. By *John Stirling*, M. A. price 9d. ſtitched, 1s. bound. Sold by *T. Astley*.

7. *Terence*'s Comedies, tranſlated into *Engliſh*,

Digitized by Google

liſh, with critical and explanatory Notes. To which is prefixed, a Diſſertation on the Life and Writings of *Terence*. Vol. I. Printed for *J. Batley* and *T. Cox*, 12mo, price 3 s.

8. Orthography; or a Key to the *Engliſh* Tongue. In two Parts. By *Tho. Vere*. Printed for *J. Hodges*, price 1s. 6d.

HISTORICAL.

9. A new Account of ſome Parts of *Guinea* and the Slave Trade. By Capt. *William Snelgrave*. Printed for Meſſ. *Knapton*, 8vo, price 4 s. 6 d.

10. The ancient and preſent State of *England*, being a compendious Hiſtory of all its Monarchs, from the Time of *Julius Cæſar*. By Dr. *Howell*. The 9th Edition. Printed for *J. J.* and *P. Knapton*, *R. Knaplock*, *D. Midwinter*, *B. Sprint*, *W. Innys*, and *R. Manby*, *T. Longman*, *R. Robinſon*, and *A. Ward*, 8vo, price 6 s. 6 d.

* 11. A moſt compleat Compendium of Geography. By *Laurence Echard*, M. A. The ninth Edition, corrected and very much improved. Printed for *S. Ballard*, price 1s. 6d.

LAW *and* TRADE.

12. A new Pandect of *Roman* Civil Law, as anciently eſtabliſhed in that Empire, and now received and practiſed in moſt *European* Nations. By *John Ayliffe*, L.L.D. Printed for *T. Osborne* in *Gray's-Inn*, Folio, pr. 1l. 7s. 6d.

* 13. Pariſh Law; or, a Guide to Juſtices of Peace. By *Joſeph Shaw*, Eſq; The ſecond Edition, with conſiderable Improvements, and a new and correct Table. Printed for *J. Nourſe* and *F. Cogan*, price 6 s.

14. Parliamentary and Political Tracts. Written by Sir *Robert Atkins*. Printed for *R. Gosling*, pr. 5s. 6d.

15. Orders and Reſolutions of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, on controverted Elections and Returns, price 3s.

16. Obſervations on Trade, Cuſtoms, Taxes, Exciſe, Credit, Securities, Publick Debts, *&c.* Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 1s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

17. A Critical Review of the Publick Buildings, Statues and Ornaments in and about *London* and *Weſtminſter*. To which is prefixed, the Dimenſions of St. *Peter's* Church at *Rome*, and St. *Paul's* Cathedral in *London*. As likewiſe a Preface, being an Eſſay on Taſte. Printed by *C. Ackers* in St. *John's Street*, for *J. Wilford*, and *J. Clarke*, pr. 1s. 6d.

18. A Diſcovery of the true Cauſe of the wonderful Multiplication of Corn. By Dr. *Wolfius*. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 1 s.

* 19. *Hildericus's* Letters. The ſecond Edition, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 10s.

20. Lettres ecrites de Londres ſur les Anglois & autres Sujets. Par Monſieur de Voltaire. Printed in a ſmall Pocket Volume for *C. Davis*, price 3s. 6d.

21. Remarks on a Letter, concerning excepting againſt the Confirmation of a Biſh p. Printed for *T. Cooper*, price 6 d.

22. A Demonſtration of the Falſity of the Narration, publiſhed to draw a Parallel between the Election of *Staniſlaus* and the moſt Potent Lord *Auguſtus* III. By a *Peliſh* Nobleman. Printed for *J. Brindley*, price 1 s.

23. Remarks on *Spencer's* Poems, and *Milton's* Paradiſe re-gained. Printed for *J. Whiſton*, price 2 s.

24. Gratulatio Academiæ Cantabrigienſis Auſpicatiſſimas Gulielmi Principis Auriaci & Annæ Georgii II. Magnæ Britanniæ Regis Filiæ Natu Maximæ Nuptias celebrantis. Cant. apud. C. Crownfield, pr. 4s.

25. Epithalami a Oxonienſia. Printed for *S. Wilmot*, and ſold by *T. Longman*, price 5s. 6d.

26. The ſecret Hiſtory of an old Shoe. Reprinted from *J. Dickenſon*, price 6d.

27. Miſcellaneous Thoughts in Proſe and Verſe, on natural, moral, and divine Subjects. By *J. Watts*, D. D. Printed for *R. Ford* and *R. Hett*, 12mo, price 3 s. 6 d.

28. The Lawyer outwitted, and the Biter bit. Printed for *R. Charlton*, price 1 s.

29. A Vindication of the Rev. Dr. *B*——*y* from the ſcandalous Imputation of being Author of a late Book, intitled, Alciphron. Printed for *J. Wilford*, price 1 s. 6 d.

30. Epiſtola ad Illuſtrem Marchionem, Scipionem Maffeium, Veronenſem, de Mil. M. Aur. Catiſodori, *&c.* Proſtant apud J. Wilcox and R. Ware, price 2s. 6d.

31. Directions for travelling thro' *Holland* and *Germany*. Printed for *J. Wilford*, price 6d.

* 32. An Eſſay on univerſal Monarchy, written in the Year 1701. By *C. D'Avenant*, L. L. D. Printed for Meſſ. *Knapton*, price 1 s.

PHYSICK *and* SURGERY.

33. Rational Methods of curing Fevers. By *Theophilus Lobb*, M. D. Printed for *J. Oſwald*, 8vo, price 6s.

34. A Critical Diſſertation on the Manner of the Preparation of Mercurial Medicines, *&c.* By *T. K.* M. D. Sold by *H. Northeuk*, price 1 s. 6 d.

* 35. A Vindication of a late Eſſay on the Tranſmutation of Blood, by the Author of the Critical Diſſertation, and ſold as above. The 2d Edition, corrected, price 1s.

36. The Navy Surgeon; or, a Practical Syſtem of Surgery. By *John Atkins*, Surgeon. Printed for Meſſ. *Ward* and *Chandler*, 12mo, price 3 s.

POETRY.

37. The Univerſe. A Poem. By Mr. *Baker*. Printed for *T. Worrall*, price 1 s.

38. *Apollo* and *Daphne*. An Opera. Sold by *J. Watts*, price 1s.

39. Verſes preſented to his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, on his viſiting *Oxford*. By the Author of *Eurydice*, and Mr. *W. Harte*. Printed for *L. Gilliver*, price 6 d.

40. Don *Quixote* in *England*, a Comedy, written

Digitized by Google

written by *Henry Fielding*. Printed for *J. Watts*, price 1s. 6d.

41. Solomon de Mundi vanitate Poema Matthæi Prior Armig. Latine redditum per Gul. Dobson. Sold by Meſſ. *Innys* and *Manby*, price 2s.

42. A Critical and Moral Satire on the Orators, Scribblers, and Vices of the preſent Times. Printed for *J. Wilford*, price 1s.

43. Prieſtcraft; or, the Way to Promotion. Printed for *J. Wilford*, price 1s.

44. The Gardeners Congratulatory Poem to the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange*. Printed for *T. Cooper*, price 6d.

45. The Wedding; or, the Country Houſe-wife. A Ballad Opera. Printed for *T. Ealin*, price 1s. 6d.

46. The Complaint of *Job*. A Poem. Printed for *R. Wellington*, price 1s.

47. A Satirical Eſſay on Modern Poets. Sold by *J. Wilford*, price 1s.

* 48. Love Letters between a Nobleman and his Siſter. The ſecond Edition. Printed for *C. Corbet*, 12mo, price 1s. 6d.

* 49. Poems on ſeveral Occaſions by the late *Matthew Prior*, Eſq; Vol. 3d and laſt. The 2d Edition, with a new Set of Cuts. Sold by *S. Birt* and *W. Feales*, price 3s.

POLITICAL.

50. The Rights of the Subject in electing their own Repreſentatives. Printed for *J. Wilford*, price 1s.

51. An Appeal to the People of *Great Britain*. Printed for *J. Wilford*, price 6d.

52. The Electors Right decided. By *J. Cowley*. Printed for *J. Brindley*, price 6d.

53. The Freeholder's Alarm to his Brethren. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 1s.

54. An Enquiry into the Conduct of our Domeſtick Affairs, from the Year 1721, to the preſent Times. Printed by *H. Haines*, pr. 1s.

55. A View of the Dangers to which the Trade of *Great Britain* to *Turkey* and *Italy* will be expoſed, if *Naples* and *Sicily* fall into the Hands of the *Spaniards*. By *J. Campbell*, Gent. Printed for *W. Mears* and *J. Payne*, price 1s.

56. The Projector's Downfall, price 1s.

57. Bad Elections, and Diſtractions. Printed for *J. Crichley*, price 1s.

58. An Addreſs to the Clergy, Freeholders, Citizens, *&c.* of *Great Britain*. Printed for *J. Hungerford*, price 6d.

59. An Addreſs to the Freeholders of *Great Britain*. Printed for *J. Roberts*.

60. The Arguments of the *Craftſman* conſidered. By *R. Freeman*, Eſq; Printed for *T. Cooper*, price 1s.

61. A proper Reply to the Author of a Letter to Dr. *Codex*. Printed for *J. Wilford*, price 6d.

62. A modeſt Reply to the Letter to Dr. *Codex*, price 6d.

63. A Vindication of the Conduct of the Miniſtry in the Scheme of the Exciſe, *&c.* Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 1s.

64. The Chevalier D'Induſtrie turned Prime Miniſter. price 1s.

65. The dreadful Guilt of Bribery, ſeconded by Perjury. Sold by *J. Huggonſon*, pr. 6d.

66. The Conduct of the Oppoſition and the Tendency of Modern Patriotiſm. Printed for *J. Peele*, price 1s.

67. Modern Patriotiſm. A Poem. Printed for *J. Brindley*, price 1s. 6d.

68. The St. *James*'s Tatler, price 1s.

69. The Patriot's Triumph. Printed for *P. Holder*, price 6d.

70. An Appeal to the People of *Great Britain*. Printed for *J. Wilford*, price 6d.

71. The Comparative Excellence of Parties. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6d.

72. The Patriot. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6d.

73. The Country Gentleman. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6d.

74. A Letter to the People of *England* in General. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 3d.

SERMONS.

75. Sermons on ſeveral Occaſions. By the late Right Rev. Father in God *Francis Atterbury*, D. D. Publiſh'd from the Originals, by *Thomas Moore*, D. D. In 2 Vols. Sold by *C. Davis*, price 9s.

76. An Aſſize Sermon preached at *Maidſtone* in *Kent*, March 13, 1733-4. By *James Bate*, M. A. Printed for *J. Whiſton*, pr. 6d.

77. A Sermon preached at the Aſſizes at *Lancaſter*, Aug. 25, 1733. By *Thomas Cattel*, A. M. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6d.

78. A Sermon preached at the Ordination of Mr. *Lane*. By *Samuel Fancourt*. *Sarum*, Printed for *E. Eaſton*, and *W. Collins*; and ſold by *T. Aſhley*, *London*, price 6d.

79. A Sermon preached at *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*, Nov. 22, 1733. By *W. Wilſon*. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6d.

80. A Sermon on Marriage. By *Samuel Wright*, D. D. Printed for *E. Matthews*, pr 6d.

THEOLOGICAL.

* 81. Dr. *Nicholls*'s Paraphraſe on the Book of Common Prayer, 8vo, price 6s. 6d.

82. A Daily Preparation for a worthy Receiving of the Holy Sacrament. By *W. Huddleſton*, 12mo, price 1s. Both printed for *C. Rivington*.

83. A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Dioceſe of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* in 1732 and 1733. By the Lord Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*. Printed for Meſſ. *Knapton*, pr. 1s.

84. A Letter to Mr. *Chandler*, in Vindication of a Paſſage in the Bp. of *London*'s ſecond Paſtoral Letter. By *T. Jackſon*, M. A. *Cambridge*: Printed for *W. Thurlbourn*; and ſold by *J. Roberts*, price 1s.

85. A Letter to Dr. *Waterland*, concerning the Nature and Value of Sincerity. Printed for Meſſ. *Knapton*, price 6d.

Digitized by Google

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1734.

A View of the Weekly ESSAYS *and* DISPUTES *in this Month.*

Grubſtreet Journal, May 2. N° 227.

Of ſome Practitioners in the Law; continued from p. 176.

Will begin (ſays *Timon*, in ſome of the former Company, who were met again) with the lower Tire of Profeſſions, the Catch-poles, or, as they are intitled near the Court, the Lord Mayors and Sheriffs Officers: A goodly Body theſe, both in Number and Qualification. Their Buſineſs was originally deſigned to procure honeſt Men their own: But, by a great Perfection in Practice, their preſent Employ, or Myſtery, if you pleaſe, is to put the Subſtance of honeſt Men into the Pockets of Knaves. In the Execution of which noble Office, they are abetted by their Brother Heroes next above them. By their great Dexterity (tho' they never were any Diſciples of *Fawkes*, all they perform being by Dint of Fiſt) and the corroborating Countenance of their Fellow Cormorants (to be next ſpoken of) many an honeſt Man has been ruin'd, for a Debt, that originally amounted not to Half the Amount of their Extortions: And Thouſands, at this Day, remain under Dureſs, ſhameful Inſtances of their Barbarity, and periſhing Witneſſes of the Inhumanity and Supineneſs of a polite People. But as theſe return the Compliment of their Employers, the Attornies, in laying all the Blame at their Doors, I ſhall next proceed to take that ſecond worthy Branch of the Law into Conſideration. —— A huge, not to ſay a monſtrous Body! ſo extravagantly productive, that a Man, without the Gift of Prophecy, may venture to read the approaching Deſtiny of the Nation from their over fruitfulneſs. They value themſelves upon being Gentlemen, and not Mechanics. But if that is moſt properly call'd mechanic, which employs the Labour of the Hands, as well as the Brain; what Occupation, I beſeech you, can be ſaid to be more mechanical? Or rather, what mechanical Operation can be ſaid to be equally mechanical with theirs? Hands and Brain are agreed to be eſſentially neceſſary, and equally ſo in common Mechaniſm: Whereas Hands without Brain will ſerve the Attorney, and do as much Miſ-

Digitized by Google

chief in Life, as other Mechanics do Good.

I ſhall place to their Charge, and I hope very juſtly, a Practice more mechanical, in the loweſt Acceptation of the Word, than any of the greateſt Mechanics. If an honeſt Mechanic obſerve, that any of his Brethren impoſe upon a Chapman, either in Goodneſs, or Price; far from falling in with the Fraud and Covin of his Brotherhood, he reſents the Wrong; and, rightly conſidering it as a Blemiſh upon the Occupation, never leaves expoſing, if not proſecuting the Aggreſſor, till he has brought him to a Senſe and Reparation of the Injury. Permit me to look into the Reverſe, and examine a little into the Behaviour of theſe our un-mechanical Gentry; and I dare appeal to the unbiaſſed and unprejudiced of Mankind, whoſe Conduct is moſt agreeable to the Laws of Juſtice and right Reaſon. Upon any Injury received, if you make Application for Redreſs to a Brother of the Quill, without the Gift of Divination, I will point you out the Reception you are like to meet with. After a long Detail of your barbarous Uſage, he will ſhrug up his Shoulders, and very likely cry out, 'Tis 'like the Man; for he has a very 'vile Character.' Incourag'd by which, if you proceed to deſire his Aſſiſtance towards a Redreſs, you will, forty to one, find yourſelf grievouſly miſtaken, and the Matter accommodated in this healing Manner. 'Why it's true, the Man has a very vile 'Character, has uſed you ill, and deſerves to be ſeverely handled for it: 'But we Gentlemen of the Law do 'not think it conſiſtent with the 'Rules of Honour to proſecute any 'of the Brotherhood: Therefore I 'hope you will be ſo good as to excuſe me; but in any other fair 'Cauſe, you ſhall find me your humble Servant.' This, to my Knowledge, has been the Plea; and therefore I cannot be deemed any Thing arrogant in imagining them ſo pleading here.

Craſiſman, May 4. N° 409.

The humble Repreſentation of the Nobility *of* Livonia, *to the King of* Sweden, *in* 1692, *giving a lively Idea of the terrible Evils conſequent on the Loſs of* Liberty.

WE your Majeſty's faithful Nobility of this your moſt humble Province, appear before your Majeſty with this lamentable Supplication, aſſuring ourſelves of a moſt merciful Conſtruction of it from your Majeſty, and that it will be look'd on as a Token of an humble devoted Loyalty, when oppreſs'd Subjects, having ſuffer'd patiently as much as was poſſible, yet being overwhelm'd with Miſery, and having no more Strength left to ſupport it any longer, they muſt lay their Grievances, in a moſt ſubmiſſive Manner, and humble Relyance, before your Majeſty, as the only one from whom they can expect Relief in their diſtreſs'd Condition. The Neceſſity and Miſery of our native Country are ſuch, that we are aſhamed to relate our own Condition, and have nothing to alleviate our Misfortunes but Tears and Groans, whilſt we perceive that our Neighbours look on us with Pity and Aſtoniſhment. 'Till now we have ſuffered all Things with Silence, out of profound Reſpect to your Majeſty, and have ſupported all Extremities with awful Obedience, and in a Manner overcome human Impatience with Conſtancy, to give Proofs of our Loyalty towards your Majeſty, and have hitherto comforted ourſelves with Hopes that you would, out of your own royal Compaſſion, find and meaſure out the Time to deliver and reſtore us.

But having this Experience, that Nature ſinks under the Weight, and that Humanity cannot bear it any longer, ſince no Proſpect of Redreſs preſents itſelf to us, we are forced to ap-

Digitized by Google

apply ourſelves to our laſt Refuge, which is the Repreſentation of our humble Complaints to your Majeſty; for the wretched State of this Country hath been kept from your Majeſty's Knowledge, and hath been intirely miſrepreſented by thoſe, who, for A ſelf-intereſted Regards, have made Relations different from the Truth.

But we find ourſelves obliged to lay before your Majeſty the true Condition thereof, being neceſſitated by the greateſt Extremity, which is exempted from all Obedience to Laws; B and beſides this, our Oaths of Fidelity taken to your Majeſty with all Solemnity, *Ann.* 1687, did oblige us before God and your Majeſty, with the Hazard of our Salvation, not to conceal any Thing, that we think might tend to your Majeſty's and C your royal Succeſſors Prejudice.

The Proſperity of this Land is your Majeſty's true and real Intereſt, and therefore ought not to be ſeparated; which makes us hope that your Majeſty will not ſhut up the Bowels of your Chriſtian Compaſſion D towards us, your miſerable and utterly ruined Subjects, but rather mercifully hear us with Patience.

Our Afflictions, moſt gracious King, ariſe from hence, that we are not only expell'd out of our *Poſſeſſions*, which we have purchaſed partly E with our own Money, Blood, faithful Services, and Lives, and thereby are precipitated from a proſperous Condition into the Abyſs of moſt bitter Poverty; but this Proceeding is aggravated by taking from us (after we are fallen under that fatal Reduction) F our *Goods* and *Moveables*, and there is not ſo much left us out of the *Seizures*, as will enable us to ſuſtain our Bodies and Lives; but we are forced to beg the Aſſiſtance of well-diſpoſed Chriſtians; nay, we are ſo extremely ill-uſed, that thoſe, who have poſſeſs'd Eſtates worth above 20,000 G *Crowns*, have had all taken from them, and they cannot gain Admittance to *farm* that, which was *their own*, tho' they endeavour in any Quality to continue on the *ſame Lands*, and offer all the Securities, that a *Stranger* can give.

And ſince by the viſible Puniſhment from Heaven, the *preſent Scarcity* hath levelled all our Eſtates, as well thoſe, who were intirely reduced, as thoſe, that are not, whereby all the Supports of Life are vaniſhed; we cannot but with Fears, and great Commotions of our Souls, ſee how many Inhabitants are forced to forſake their native Country, where their Anceſtors and themſelves have lived many Ages, in Honour and Plenty, and muſt now fly into other Lands for Security, as well as a Maintenance for themſelves, their Wives, and Children. If there be any of our Brethren, who, in this Calamity, are deſirous of Shelter for themſelves, and not to ſtarve with their Family, without any Thing but the Sky for their Coverlet, and for that End employ their Pains to farm the *ſame Eſtate*, which was taken from them, the Lands are ſo *highly rated* to them, and no Allowance made for thoſe Years of *Scarceneſs*, with which it pleaſes the moſt High to ſcourge the whole Land, that they cannot gain *daily Bread* by it; which reduces them to ſell, Year after Year, the little they had left; and when they have nothing more to make Money of, they are hardly uſed with *Diſtraints*; and laſtly, are forced to fly their Country, to avoid perpetual Fear of being apprehended, and put in the *Gaols* and *Corps de Gardes*, with the reſt of the *noble Leaſſees*, who have not been able to pay their Rents; an Inability, occaſioned by the extraordinary Price of the Leaſes. So that a *Steward*, who enjoys his Wages, is more out of Danger and in a much happier State than *thoſe*, who farm from the King what formerly was their own, and who have nothing to expect each Hour but final Ruin.

Digitized by Google

Your Majesty hath been graciously pleased to promise, *Anno* 1687, to some of them a *Tertial*, or an Allowance of a *third Part in their Estates*; but no Body hath had the Benefit of it; for the *Price* hath been raised so excessively, that they had rather renounce the *Tertial*, intended as a royal Favour, and chuse to pay what Rent can be demanded in Reason and Equity. If your Majesty hath been so gracious to some, as to bestow on them a special Allowance in those reduced Estates, which hath been enjoyed for some Years; yet did it reach no farther than to give them Bread to mix with their Tears; for they were unwares beset with a Tribe of *Inspectors*, who forced them to make good all the *Arrears*, they were pleased to exact; and this Proceeding, contrary to the Laws of all Nations, was the necessary Occasion of their utter Ruin. If all these hard Usages were insufficient to destroy them, there are other Ways found out, whereby those, who are not yet wholly dispossess'd of their Estates, are vex'd and tormented. These are overwhelm'd with *military Execution*, under several Pretences; of which one is, that *former Taxes* have not been paid, tho' they prove the contrary, and make it appear by sufficient Acquittances. Since therefore we are deprived of all, in this Manner, no Gentleman is able to farm those *seiz'd Domains*, or *Starosties*, tho' they are intitled to it by antient Privileges, and your Majesty's own Assurance, under your Hand and Seal yet extant. But the extreme Poverty, fallen upon them, not by their own Fault, but by the abovementioned Persecutions, occasions that any *mean* and *vulgar Person*, who hath any little Estate, is preferred to a *Nobleman*, and this *able Farmer*, because he cannot manage such large Districts by himself, lets it out to others with Advantage.

Besides all this, the abovemention'd poor Plaintiffs, being undone by *Dearth* and *Scarcity*, are yet obliged to pay the Rent not only in *ready Money*, but in such Species as they call the *Bank*, which is not the current Money of the Land, whereby they lose 5, 6, or 7 *per Cent.* by the Change. It gives us a no less sensible Grief to hear that we are made a Scorn, by some inconsiderate People in their Assemblies, where they openly say, that within ten Years there is not to be left a *German* in these Countries; and it seems those Threats are pursued by the Methods taken in the University of *Dorpat*, from whence they impose People upon us of another Nation and Language, as well in the Pulpits as elsewhere; and whenever it lies in their Power, they abrogate the Sermons to be preached in the *German* Tongue, and have them deliver'd by those, who don't understand our Country Language; so that after this Manner, by so many growing Evils, both in temporal and spiritual Concerns, our Country must become despicable.

We cannot forbear representing to your Majesty, with deep Concern, the great Oppression some groan under, by that insupportable *Revision*, or *Taxation of Lands*, or *Acres*; and we cannot believe that your Majesty would any longer suffer that Burthen upon your loyal Subjects, if you was only graciously pleased to hear us with Patience. First, they compute uncertain Revenues, that never come in, for certain ones. Secondly, we are forced out of those casual Revenues to pay certain Taxes at 25 *per Cent.* which Taxes, if they be brought to the true Standard, amount to more than 33 *per Cent.* and which, from the Scarcity of late Years, exceed absolutely all our Income. Another Grievance arises from this *new Survey*; which is the Provision we furnish for *Troops*, whose Numbers have been augmented.

And

And there is no Tax, that hath been raiſed and impoſed upon us in the moſt difficult Times, during the *Wars*, which hath been ſo grievous as this *preſent Land Tax* at a Time, when we ſhould enjoy the Sweets of *Peace*,

When we conſider all theſe intolerable Burthens and Misfortunes, under whoſe Weight our very Souls muſt bend, we are forced, moſt gracious King, at the ſame Time to repreſent to ourſelves, with the utmoſt Deſpair, the unavoidable Conſequences of them; that ſuch a *Nobility*, who have conquered this Land from the Heathens with their Blood, converted its Inhabitants to the Chriſtian Faith, and ſo often ſignalized themſelves in faithful Services towards the Crown of *Sweden*, muſt be obliged at laſt to follow the Example of thoſe, who have already forſaken their native Soil, with Sighs to the moſt high God; and this muſt be the unhappy Fate of all thoſe, who yet remain.

We are not able to deſcribe to your Majeſty all our Miſeries, they being without Number, and of ſuch a deplorable Length, that *Liſland* is no more what it was formerly; for tho' it is bleſt with Plenty of Corn and all Neceſſaries in ſuch Quantities, that many foreign Kingdoms and Provinces have been furniſhed with Proviſions from hence; yet the Inhabitants of it are reduced to ſo wretched a Condition, that in theſe late Years, whilſt they have in vain implored Relief, many poor People are dead with Famine; others have laid violent Hands on their Families and on themſelves, out of Hunger and Deſpair; Thouſands of Country Peaſants with their Families have already deſerted us to live in foreign Countries, having plundered many Places, where they thought to find ſomething; and we can moſt humbly aſſure your Majeſty that if God Almighty had been pleaſed to leave it to our own Choice, either to ſuffer a cruel War from our *neighbouring, tyrannical Enemy*, or to endure *theſe preſent, deplorable Times*, our woeful Experience would leave us in Doubt whether the *firſt* had not been preferable to the *laſt*.

To ſum up all. If your Majeſty, out of your Clemency, does not relieve us, we your faithful and loyal Subjects can promiſe your Majeſty nothing elſe but heavy Conſequences and a deſerted Land, which may occaſion irreparable Damages, tho' many Millions ſhould afterwards be employed to retrieve them.

That your Majeſty may be aſſured this is the very Truth, and does not proceed from any ill-grounded Motives, but only from extreme and lawleſs Neceſſity, which hath unavoidably forced us to this univerſal Complaint; *your Majeſty's faithful Nobility* hope, with all due Submiſſion, that you will be pleaſed in your royal Wiſdom to appoint *certain diſintereſted Perſons* to inform your Majeſty what is the true State of this Land. Your Majeſty will then find not only this moſt humble Remonſtrance to be true; (the *Nobility* will warrant and engage their Lives and Fortunes for the Truth of it) but many other Circumſtances of our Oppreſſions will appear, which we are prevented by *our Oppreſſors* from laying before you.

We therefore proſtrate ourſelves moſt ſubmiſſively before your Majeſty's Throne of Clemency, with afflicted Hearts and Minds, humbly begging with Tears in our Eyes, for the Mercies of *Chriſt*, that your Majeſty will be pleaſed to look upon our Neceſſities and Miſeries with Favour and Compaſſion, and deliver us with your powerful Aſſiſtance out of our infinite and intire Ruin, and we will conſtantly ſpend our Blood and

For-

Fortune for your Majeſty's Service, and ſo live and die,

Moſt gracious King,
Your Majeſty's moſt humble,
And faithful Subjects and Servants.

In the Name and Behalf of the Nobility of the Dukedom of Liſland.
May 30, *Ann.* 1692.

This moſt pathetick Supplication, ſufficient to have moved an Heart of Rock, was pronounced *ſeditious* at the Court of *Stockholm*; and the *noble Patriots*, who ſign'd it, were condemn'd to loſe their *Heads* and *Eſtates*. This Sentence was afterwards mitigated, upon great Interceſſion, to *Impriſonment for ſix Years*, which they ſuffered *two Years and an half*, and then the King ſign'd their Releaſe on his Death Bed, at the Requeſt and Admonition of his ſpiritual Director.

I thought (ſays *D'Anvers*) this diſmal Repreſentation of a brave People ſtruggling under all the Miſeries of Tyranny and Oppreſſion would be no improper Leſſon for my Countrymen at *this Seaſon*; for if ever a *corrupt Britiſh Parliament* ſhould give up our Liberties, as the *States of Sweden* did, how can we expect to avoid the ſame Fate?

Fog's Journal, May 4. N° 287.

Of Publick Spirit, with two remarkable Characters, one that of the Earl of S——r.

PUBLICK Spirit is that Spirit, which inſpires us with the Love of our Country, with the Love of Virtue and Honour; which teaches us to know the real Value of Liberty, and makes us jealous and vigilant for the Preſervation of it. Publick Spirit is ever accompanied with many other Virtues: And the Man, who is poſſeſſed of it, will always have an open and honeſt Heart; he will be prudent, humane and generous, patient in Adverſity, temperate in Proſperity, and intrepid in the greateſt Dangers. Publick Spirit is ever diſintereſted, and incorrupt; abhors all baſe and irregular Purſuits, and can never be made ſubſervient to the Cauſe of Injuſtice and Oppreſſion. There cannot be a greater Proof of the Excellency of this Spirit, than that every one would be thought in ſome Degree to be actuated by it. The very Men who would bring upon us Publick Servitude, pretend, that all their Actions are directed to the Service of their Country. As bad as the Times are, few Men, I believe, are to be found ſo abandoned, as openly to avow the Principles of Corruption: When *S*—— ſpeeched it in Defence of Penſions and Penſioners, alas! the good Man did not intend to give a Sanction to Bribery: He only aſſerted the royal Prerogative, and labour'd to prevent an abſolute Independency in the Houſe of C———.

My Lord ———, who lately deſerted the Party and the Cauſe, in which he had from his Infancy been engaged, would notwithſtanding grow very angry, if you ſhould ſuſpect him to want a Grain of Honour. He is therefore aſtoniſhed, that his old Friends (whom he has *only* betrayed) ſhould look ſhy upon him. But what has this Man really gain'd by his Apoſtaſy! Why, he has the beſt Promiſes that a great M——r can give him, beſides the Pleaſure of being confirmed in his new Syſtem of Politicks, by the *Sunday* Lectures of his honeſt Countryman. And this is all he ever ſhould have, if the M——r would for this one Time be adviſed by me. I am ſure if Sir —— has half as much Underſtanding, as I am willing to allow him, he will as ſoon make *S*——— *A*—— of *C*——— as beſtow on this Lay-Proſelyte an Hereditary Seat in Parliament. For what Service can he render the *A*——n, who has now but very little Intereſt, and leſs Reputation to bring with him? Or who would truſt

truſt that Man, who has already violated all the Obligations of Friendſhip and Society? A Prime M——r has always more Demands made upon him, than he can anſwer; and therefore 'tis not unuſual for him to promiſe much more than he intends to perform. But he is at no Time ſo well juſtified, as when he breaks his Word with a Traytor. Even I, who never yet bowed my Knee to a golden Image, would hammer out ſome Kind of Panegyrick on Sir *R*—— if I could ſee him diſappoint the Hopes of a Man, who is thus earneſt to exalt himſelf on the Ruins of his Country. For this muſt certainly be the Method of exalting himſelf, if we may give Credit to his own Declaration, *that he would join with* Belzebub *to raiſe his Family and his Fortune*; which by the Way is no great Compliment to his new Friends. However, if my Advice ſhould be diſregarded, and his *Lordſhip* after another Year of Probation ſhould receive the Rewards, which he expects, new Dignities, Places, or Penſions; with what Satisfaction or Peace of Mind can he ever enjoy ſuch unrighteous Acquiſitions? Let him be aſſured, that notwithſtanding any artful Pleas, which he may invent to extenuate his Crime, he will be abhorred by all thoſe noble Patriots, whom he has deſerted, and be deſpiſed by the Party, to which he has ſo ſhamefully acceded.

But let us view the Reverſe of this Picture in the Perſon of the Earl of *S*——*r*; a Man, according to my Eſtimation, far ſuperiour to all, whom he has left in Employment behind him. I do not here conſider him as a great General, or an able Miniſter, tho' in both thoſe Qualities he did much Honour to his Country. But I conſider him now as a true *Britiſh* Patriot, inſpir'd with a double Portion of that Publick Spirit I have deſcribed above. His Conduct during the two laſt Seſſions of Parliament is a ſufficient Proof of his Paſſion and Concern for his Country; and the Loſs of his Employments is a Proof of his Diſintereſtedneſs and Sincerity. The Speech he made when the Affair of the *Scotch* Peerage was debated, was the Speech of an old *Roman*; and the Steadineſs and Temper of Mind with which he received the News of his Diſgrace, is never to be met with but in a Heroe and a Philoſopher. The very Matters which his Enemies object to him, ſerve to heighten his Character. They ſay, he had due Notice given him, and all thoſe friendly Whiſpers and Admonitions which ſhould influence a Politician to change his Way of Thinking, and yet he continued inflexible, and perſevered in his Oppoſition to the Meaſures of the A——n. Can his Friends ſay any Thing which redounds more to his Honour? They tell us likewiſe that he is poor, that the Loſs of his Military Command muſt neceſſarily embarraſs his private Circumſtances; and that he ſhould not therefore have offended paſt Forgiveneſs. Whether there be any Truth in this Report I know not, but 'tis not improbable, becauſe his Enemies take a malicious Pleaſure in ſpreading it: Suppoſing it to be Fact, in what Manner does this Imputation affect his Character? Is it not a Demonſtration of his Integrity? And can it ſeriouſly be urged for any other Purpoſe but to raiſe his Glory, if any Thing can be added to raiſe it higher? I have indeed been aſſured, that when he received his Letter of Diſmiſſion, he ſaid to ſome Friends about him, that he thanked God, he had learn'd a new Trade, and underſtood the Management of the Plow: Which was ſpoken in the Spirit of that great *Dictator*, who, when the *Samnites* attempted to bribe him with a great Sum of Gold, produced the earthen Pipkin in which he was boiling Turnips for his Dinner, and then aſked them

Digitized by Google

them if they imagin'd, that a Man, who was contented to live in that Manner, could be corrupted by all the Wealth of their Country?

I cannot conclude this Subject without taking ſome Notice of a malicious Story, which I find has obtain'd Credit, and ſeems to have been invented by ill-deſigning Perſons, who incline to make every Thing worſe than it really is, and intend by this Means to caſt a Blemiſh on that Part of our Nobility, which is attached to the M——r. 'Tis ſaid, that from the Moment the E. of *S.* was removed, there was not one of thoſe Gentlemen (or but one) who dared to viſit him, tho' he had always liv'd with many of them in very good Friendſhip. This Report cannot be true for two Reaſons: Firſt, Becauſe no ſuch Thing ever happen'd before in this Country, or ever can happen in a free State. Secondly, becauſe *all* our Nobility are born with great Souls, and have great and independent Fortunes: And as they have, moreover, all had a liberal and polite Education, it would be a Crime ſo much as to ſuſpect, they could be guilty of a Meanneſs ſo unworthy their Birth and Quality. They are not inſenſible, that if ever they ſhould become ſuch obſequious Flatterers, as to part with their good Manners, and even forbear the common Acts of Civility, to gratify the little Malice of any Man in Power, they would give us a terrible Prognoſtick of their future Behaviour. Should we not then have good Reaſon to fear, that they would very eaſily be diſpoſed to put a Chain of Slavery about our Necks, who are ſo ready to put one about their own.

I am, *&c.* *L. L.*

Univerſal Spectator, May 4. N° 291.

Of Reproof.

NOTHING is more common than to give *Reproof* to others, nothing more diſpleaſing to many than to receive it themſelves. *Inſtructions* flatter the *Self-Love* of him who gives them, and denote his Superiority over him who is inſtructed; he is pleas'd at thinking himſelf wiſe enough to direct the Conduct of another, and yet has not the Power to follow his own good Counſels. To *receive* Advice gives us Diſpleaſure, as it ſhews us our Folly or our Vices are known to the World; and however weak or vicious Men may be, few but have ſuch an Opinion of their Wiſdom, or are not ſo far paſt Shame, but it gives them ſome Uneaſineſs to be found out.

The cenſuring of Faults in our Friends, has been attributed, and not unjuſtly, more to *Pride* than *Love* or *Charity*, as we endeavour not ſo much to *correct* them, as to make them believe we are without them ourſelves. Such *Reproof* is only a Cover to our own *Hypocriſy*.

Reproof, as Mr. *Wycherley* ſomewhere obſerves, *is often to the weak Mind what Phyſick is to the weak Body, which either not timed ſeaſonably, or given in too great a Quantity, makes the Remedy worſe than the Diſeaſe.* Nothing requires more *Care*, *Experience*, and *Knowledge* than the Office of a *Reprover*: He who wou'd correct his Friend, muſt do it with *Caution*, and make a nice Choice of a convenient *Time* and *Place*; he ſhou'd be free alſo from *Prejudice*, *Paſſion*, and *Invectives*, and conſult the Temper of him to whom he ſpeaks, that he may talk to him in that Manner which is moſt ſuitable to it. To do all this is not ſo eaſy a Task.

Tho' there are many Abſurdities in *giving* Reproof, there are ſome in *receiving* it. To reprove a *Self-Opinioniſt*, tho' with ever ſo much Caution and Friendſhip, as it calls his own Conduct in Queſtion, will be only affronting him; he cannot bear to think he has acted fooliſhly, or

Digitized by Google

or at leaſt that any one has perceiv'd it. Many receive the Reproof of their Friends according to the Dignity of the Reprover: They have a *Pride* in being inſtructed by ſome one above them, but cannot bear Advice from an Equal. *Sophronia* is left under the Care of two Clergymen, who are her Guardians; the one a *Vicar*, the other a *Prebendary*: She has too *high a Spirit* to be guided by a Country Vicar, but attentively liſtens to him who bears ſome Dignity in the Church: However ridiculous *Sophronia* may ſeem, there are a great Number of her Sex who nearly reſemble her.

No one is either too *wiſe* or too *good* to be *reprov'd*; therefore when Reproof is juſt and gentle, it ſhould be eſteem'd as the kindeſt Office of a *Friend*. To *give* Reproof, is the moſt difficult; he who ſets up for a Reformer of others, ought always to watch over himſelf; for ſhould he happen to fall into the Frailty he condemns, he affords a publick Scene of Laughter and Ridicule.

Grubſtreet Journal, May 9. N° 228.

How to chuſe a Wife, and how to behave afterwards.

THE firſt Rule I have ſet to myſelf, is this, that if ever I ſhall change my preſent State of Life, I will prefer neither Beauty, nor Fortune, to Senſe and Good-humour. Thoſe, as a Poet of our own finely ſays, will ever laſt, when Beauty may, nay muſt fade; and Fortune itſelf will have no Power to make Life eaſy, without the other two.—But, ſecondly, I will endeavour to chuſe one, who, if ſhe be no Beauty, is at a pretty good Diſtance from Deformity. For, tho' it is commonly enough ſaid, and in ſome Meaſure it may be true, that Fancy ſurpaſſes Beauty; yet there is no more Reaſon, that a Man's Fancy ſhould ſtigmatize his Senſes, than that his Patience, doubtleſs to be tried enough without, ſhould bear the Burden of perpetual Sarcaſms. The World is wide enough: And a Man, who has lived to my Years a Batchelor, will have no need to run a double Gantlope, where the Wits of the Age declare any one of them a ſufficient Topic for Satire.—Yet, thirdly, If a homely Piece of Houſhold-ſtuff ſhould fall to my Lot, I would of all Things take particular Care not to provoke the Satire of my Neighbour, by any overweening Reflections or Compariſons. To be ſure, under ſuch a Diſaſter, I would endeavour to ſecure ſome fiddle-faddle Grace or other, to commute for my Liberty: Good Senſe, or good Houſe-wifery, or good Humour, or ſome other good Thing, ſhould excuſe me to myſelf at leaſt: And ſo long as I find Complaiſance and Content at Home, my Neighbour muſt have very little to do, and muſt approve himſelf a Man of vaſt Receſs, both of Buſineſs and Wiſdom, who will go about to diſturb the Peace of one that never troubles his Head with him, or any Thing that belongs to him.

If I think my own Wife handſomer, diſcreeter, or a better Houſewife than his, can it be any Addition to my own Happineſs, to endeavour to leſſen his, by acquainting him with my Sentiments? But on the contrary, if I am conſcious to myſelf, that we are barely on a Level in the Matter, as to outward Appearance at leaſt; what a Laxneſs of Tongue, or what an Abſence of Diſcretion, ſhall I demonſtrate, to triumph in Advantages, of which I cannot make others ſenſible, without expoſing myſelf to the Cenſures and ill-natured Obſervations of thoſe, who perhaps would not, without ſuch a Provocation, ever have troubled their Heads with me? Sure the Heighth of every Man's real Enjoyment muſt be in his own domeſtick Content. He that pretends to be happy without it, deludes himſelf. To enjoy our own with Satis-

Digitized by Google

faction, and to rejoice in the Satisfaction of our Neighbours, is an Attainment at which very few arrive: Among whom those can never be reckoned, who endeavour to make others uneasy in their Enjoyments, by a ridiculous Ostentation of their own.

Craftsman, May 11. N° 410.

Annals *of the Adm—tra—on of a certain* Great Man.

I Chuse this chronological Method, (says the *Craftsman*) not only for the Sake of *Impartiality*, but likewise *Eminentiæ Gratiâ*; for as Kings date all their publick Acts from the *Year of their Reign*, and our Rev. Prelates from the *Year of their Consecration*, I have often wondered that our *ministerial Vice-Roys* never assumed the same Style, and sign'd their Instruments according to the *Year of their Administration*. But as this may be owing to their great Modesty and Tenderness of approaching too near the Character of their *royal Masters*, I think it my Duty to do them Justice, and shall therefore proceed in the following Manner.

Anno primo.

On the *1st of April* 1721, (of all Days in the Year) the *great Man*, of whom I am now writing, was sworn into the Offices of *C——r of the E——r* and *first L—d C——r of the T——y*; having sufficiently merited those important Employments, in the preceding Session, by his great Zeal in pacifying the Resentments of the People, occasioned by the Mismanagement of the *South Sea Scheme*, and his Abilities in relieving them, by *Schemes of Ingraftment* and the *Bank Contract*. (Vol. II. p. 229.)

This Year a large Fleet was sent up the *Baltick*; the King of *Sweden* was complimented with a Subsidy of 72,000*l.* (but on what Account does not appear;) and a farther Sum of 500,000*l.* was granted, to make good the Deficiencies of his late Majesty's *Civil List*.

The same Year is likewise remarkable for the *private Treaty of Madrid*, and the *Letter from his late Majesty*, upon which the *Spaniards* found their Claim to the Restitution of *Gibraltar*.

The remaining Part of the Year was spent in providing for *Relations*, securing a *new Parliament*, and taking other proper Methods to establish himself in Power.

Anno 2do.

A most detestable Conspiracy was discover'd by the singular Dexterity of the *same Gentleman*, who produced such Evidence of the Reality of it, by Letters intercepted at the *Post-Office*, *Decyphering*, and *other Methods*, as gave full Satisfaction to the *Parliament*, and *King's-Bench*; for, upon this Account, *Christopher Layer*, Esq; was excuted at *Tyburn*; Bp. *Atterbury* was deprived and banished, by a *Bill of Pains and Penalties*; and Mr. *Kelly* and *Plunket* were imprisoned in the *Tower*, during Life.

The *Habeas Corpus Act* was likewise suspended for a whole Year, on the same Account.

Anno 3tio.

Little was done this Year, besides raising *Money*, continuing the *Army*, and granting Mr. *Wood* the famous Patent for supplying *Ireland* with *Copper Half-pence*.

Anno 4to.

His late Majesty assured us from the Throne, that *we had Peace with all Powers Abroad, and at Home perfect Tranquillity*. But so desirable a Situation was soon altered, as we shall see in the next Article.

Anno 5to.

This Year is become a remarkable Æra in our History by the *Hanover Treaty*, which cemented so close an Alliance between *Great Britain* and *France*, in order to reduce the exorbitant Power of the *Emperor*, and defeat that formidable Conjunction of the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid*, which

Digitized by Google

which gave our *Politicians* such terrible Apprehensions.

Anno 6to.

In Pursuance of the same Alliance, *three great naval Armaments* were, this Year, dispatch'd, with ever-memorable Instructions, to the *Baltick*, the *Mediterranean*, and the *West-Indies*; where they perform'd such Exploits as will do immortal Honour to the *British* Name.

Twelve Thousand Hessians were taken into the Pay of *Great Britain*, and continued for 4 Years afterwards, at an annual Expence of near 250,000 *l.* A most horrid Plot against our *excellent Minister* was likewise discover'd by a *Penny-Post Letter*, in which Notice was given him of a Design to burn his House; but by his prudent Conduct in communicating the Contents of it to his *next-door Neighbour*, and imploring his Protection, the Perpetration of so flagitious an Act was happily prevented.

Anno 7mo.

This Year will be for ever distinguished in our Annals by the Accession of *Holland* to the Treaty of *Hanover*, under pretty large Restrictions, as well as that of *Sweden*, in Consideration of a Subsidy of 50000*l. per Ann.* for 3 *Years*, and the glorious Alliance between *Great Britain* and the Duke of *Wolfenbuttle*, at so small an Expence to us as the Sum of 100,000 *l.*

The Siege of *Gibraltar* was likewise undertaken this Year, and vigorously push'd on by the *Spaniards*, without any Molestation from *our Fleet*, which suffer'd several Ships, laden with Ammunition, to pass under the Stern of our *Admiral*, and land them safely for the Use of the Siege.

Anno 8vo.

This Year was remarkable for *Embassies*, *Negotiations*, and *Conventions*, but without any considerable Effect.

The Bill against *Bribery and Corruption in the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament* was this Year pass'd, by the indefatigable Endeavours of the Malecontents. (*See an* Abstract *of this* Act, p. 189.)

Anno 9no.

We now come to a Year full of memorable Events; Such as the gallant Behaviour of our Fleet at *Spithead*, and the honourable Treaty of *Seville*, which dissolved the formidable Conjunction of *Spain* and the *Empire*, dispens'd with the *Quadruple Alliance*, by providing for the Introduction of *Don Carlos* into *Italy* with *Spanish Troops*, (which have since had such a glorious Effect,) and paved the Way for that happy Union between *France* and *Spain*, which is at last brought to full Perfection.

The famous Sum of 115,000*l.* was this Year granted by Parliament, to make good a Deficiency, or Arrear, of the *Civil List*. (See p. 193.)

An Officer in the *English* Navy was also broke for audaciously presuming to make a *French* Ship strike to him, as she was coming into one of our Harbours.

At the latter End of this Year an *Act of Grace* was said to be drawn up and actually laid before the *Attorney General* for his Opinion; but the *Malecontents* having got Intelligence of it before it was brought into the House, made such invidious Comments upon it, that it was thought proper to drop it.

Anno 10mo.

Another bloody Conspiracy against the *Minister* was this Year carried on by a Set of Gentlemen, who met in *Durham Yard*, and had actually got Witnesses to prove that the Port and Harbour of *Dunkirk* were repaired; but this Design was likewise prevented by the Vigour of Parliament, and the Information of a very *honest Fellow*, who did not scruple to perjure himself for the Sake of the Cause.

The same Year the *Salt Duty* was taken off, upon a gracious Recommendation from the Throne; by

Digitized by Google

which the *poor Artificers* and *Manufacturers* were not only relieved, but the Nation was delivered from the Burthen of 600 *Officers*, who swallowed up great Part of the Income, and were always ready to vote according to Order.

A Licence was this Year granted to the *French*, for recruiting in *Ireland*, and several Officers were actually arriv'd here for that Purpose; but this Design was defeated by the unreasonable Clamour of the *Country Party*, who represented it as little less than *Treason*, and obliged our *Minister* to revoke his Licence, to the inexpressible Concern of another *profound Politician*, who was at the Bottom of it.

Anno 11*mo.*

This Year produc'd the last Treaty of *Vienna*, by which we broke off that close Conjunction with *France*, which we had so industriously cultivated for some Years past, guaranty'd the *Pragmatick Sanction*, and convoy'd the *Spanish Troops* into *Italy*.

That arch Incendiary Mr. *Richard Franckl n*, who had pry'd into all the Cabinets of *Europe*, and given infinite Disturbance to a *certain Hon. Gentleman*, was this Year convicted, by a *Special Jury*, of having printed the *Hague Letter*, and sentenced to suffer *one Year's Imprisonment*, to pay a Fine of 100l. and to give Security of 2000l. more for his good Behaviour for 7 Years.

Anno 12*mo.*

This Year the *Salt-Tax*, which had been taken off but two Years before, was laid on again, and mortgaged for *three Years*, in Order to raise 500,000l. for the current Expences of the Year. (V. I. p. 429.) It was likewise separated from the *sinking Fund*, to which it formerly belong'd, and hath been since mortgaged for a *Million* more; so that it may now be said to be made *perpetual*.

The *Charitable Corporation*, (Vol. I. p. 519) the Sale of Lord *Derwentwater*'s Estate, (Vol. I. p. 506.) and some other Peccadilloes of the same Kind, became the Subjects of Enquiry and Debate this Session.

Another Plot was likewise discovered to have been carried on by Signior *Belloni* and one Mr. *On*, against that upright Patriot Mr. *John Thompson*, the Warehouse-Keeper, and his Confederates. (Vol. I. p. 183.)

Anno 13*tio.*

I now come to the Year 1733, which is branded to all Posterity by the Defeat of the *Excise Bill*, and the popular Resentments against the *Projector* of it, who was burnt in *Effigie*, in all the Market-Towns in *England*, and had other Indignities offered to him, far beneath the Dignity of so illustrious a Personage. (Vol. II. p. 211, &c.) — But I have the Pleasure to observe that some Examples have been likewise made on the *other Side*; for several *great Lords* and *other Persons* have been dismiss'd from their Employments, for concurring with the People in their Opposition to that *glorious Scheme*.

I shall here close my *Annals of this Gentleman*; for as he is but just entered on the 14th *Year of his Administration*, I must reserve the Remainder of *this Chronicle* to another Opportunity. I shall only observe that he seems, at present, to be in full *Confidence* and *Credit*; and if he should wind up his Bottoms in a Manner suitable to his former Conduct, he must be allowed to out do all the *Ministers*, that ever went before him.

Fog's Journal, May 11. N° 288.

Of the late Vote of Confidence *and* Credit: *Being an Extract from a Pamphlet, entitled*, Remarks on our Domestick Affairs from the Year 1721, to the present Time. (See p. 173, 200.)

THIS *most extraordinary Vote* (says this Writer) surpasses *all Trusts of the same Kind*, that ever yet

Digitized by Google

yet received the Sanction of *Parliament*; as it ſeems to be grounded on the ſlighteſt Pretences, and countenanc'd by *Precedents*, which fall infinitely ſhort of it.

The *Firſt* was in the Year 1702; when the Nation was in *actual War*, and the *Queen* laid before the Houſe ſeveral Memorials and Repreſentations from the States of *Holland*, deſiring her to increaſe her Forces, for the better enabling them to oppoſe the great Preparations making in *France*; upon which the Houſe impower'd her Majeſty to augment her Forces, in Conjunction with *Holland*.

In 1715, at the Time of an *actual Rebellion*, his late Majeſty was impowered to increaſe the *Land Forces*; and in 1719, it having been repreſented to both Houſes, in a Speech from the Throne, that his Majeſty had received Advice of an *intended Invaſion*, he was authorized to augment his *Forces by Sea*.

Is there the leaſt Reſemblance between any of *thoſe Precedents* and our *preſent Situation in full Peace*; when no Danger is ſo much as inſinuated but from a *French Squadron*, that was fitting out, to take the Convoy of ſome Land Forces, which every Body believes are intended for *Dantzick*? To this Alarm, indeed, there was added the *Weakneſs of the Barrier in Flanders*; tho', by the Way, it was not ſo much as pretended that the States of *Holland* had made the leaſt Application about it. Nay, every Man who conſiders how the Forces of *France* are now engaged in *Italy* and on the *Rhine*, muſt be convinced that if *Great Britain* will let them quietly purſue their Deſigns in *thoſe Parts*, their own Intereſt will not ſuffer them to provoke us, either by an *Invaſion*, or attacking the *Barrier of the Dutch*; and we might have lived more ſafely without a *Troop*, or a *Company* this Year, than at any Time for theſe 40 Years paſt.

If any new Alliances, or Proviſions were neceſſary, with Regard to the preſent Circumſtances of *Europe*, was there not the ſame Occaſion before the *Parliament* met; and might they not have been called ſooner, or kept ſome Time longer, before their *Diſſolution*, 'till it was ſeen, by the Operations of the Campaign, what Part it was proper for *Great Britain* to act, and to have ſhewn them the Decency, at leaſt, of taking their Advice upon it? Would not this have been more agreeable to our *Conſtitution*, at ſuch a critical Conjuncture, than to deſire that the preſent Safety and future Happineſs of a whole People ſhould, in the moſt implicit Manner, be left to *their Diſcretion*, whoſe paſt Conduct hath brought *theſe Difficulties* upon us, and given them the only Pretence for drawing *ſuch an enormous Power* into their own Hands?

For by *this Vote* our Forces by *Sea* and *Land* may not only be augmented, but any Number of *foreign Troops* may be poured into the Kingdom, on as good a Pretence as can be given for bringing over *ſix* or *eight Regiments* from *Ireland*; ſince if any Danger really threatens us, nobody can think it would be proper to leave *that Kingdom* expoſed, where there are great Numbers of *Papiſts* and *Jacobites*.

I leave it therefore to be conſider'd, whether the People of *England* may not apprehend that *theſe Forces* are ſent for over to awe the *Elections*; and that if any *Tumults* can be artfully fomented, it may be made a Pretence for continuing a greater Army on the Kingdom.

An *Engliſh* Parliament would not permit our glorious Deliverer King *William* to keep his own Regiment of *Dutch Guards* in this Kingdom, even at a Time, when *real Plots* had been diſcovered; nor did this Refuſal proceed from *Tories* and *Jacobites* only, as ſome have foolihly aſſerted, but

but from the trueſt Friends to our *Conſtitution*; who argued very juſtly that his Majeſty had a ſufficient Body of *Engliſh Guards* to defend his Perſon, as far as *Guards* could defend it; and wiſely foreſaw that *one foreign Regiment* might be made a *Precedent*, according to Cuſtom, for introducing more; till at laſt a whole Army of them might be eſtabliſhed amongſt us: But by the late *Vote*, it is in the Power of the *Adminiſtration* to bring over as many *Hanoverians*, *Heſſians*, or *other foreign Troops*, as they pleaſe, according to *Law*. I do not ſay, or ſuppoſe, any ſuch Thing will be done; but only mention it to ſhew what an unbounded Latitude the *Parliament* hath given them.

To *theſe Powers* is added a Liberty of expending any *Sum of Money*, and for what Purpoſes they pleaſe; which ſeems to have no very good Appearance ſo near the Election of a *new Septennial Parliament*; for notwithſtanding ſome late confident Aſſertions, *that none of the publick Money can be applied in this Manner*; is any Thing more eaſy, under the Name of *Subſidies to Foreign Princes*, or *Conventions for taking Foreign Troops into our Pay*; and is there a *Prince abroad*, who for a *good Bargain* will refuſe to give a Receipt for 300,000l. tho' he may be content perhaps, with half the Sum? By theſe Means, it is in the Power of any *Miniſter*, arm'd with *ſuch an unlimited Confidence*, to procure Money for *private Purpoſes*, without the Knowledge of *Parliament*, or even of the *King* himſelf. Nay, ſomething of this Kind hath been lately done, with Regard to the *Heſſians*, as was obſerved in *Politicks on both Sides*; for when a Demand was made in Parliament for 22,694l. 7s. 6d. to compleat a Subſidy, ſtipulated to be paid by *France* to the King of * *Denmark*; it appeared to the Houſe that a large Sum had been already paid to the ſame Uſe, out of the Money granted for the Pay of 12,000 *Heſſians*; and when it was moved to enquire whether any farther Deductions had been made, the Motion was rejected.

Indeed, it is ſcarce credible that, at the latter End of a *Seſſion*, and even on the very Point of a *Diſſolution*, when many Gentlemen were gone out of Town; (on the Preſumption, if not an Aſſurance, that no more Buſineſs of any Conſequence would be brought into the Houſe) I ſay, it is ſcarce credible that any Number of Gentlemen could have been induced to concur in *ſuch a Voice*, but *thoſe*, who have forfeited all Hopes of returning to their Seats in Parliament, unleſs by the Influence of that *exorbitant Power*, which themſelves had created, perhaps, for that very Purpoſe.

Nor can any Proceeding be more dangerous, and even contrary to all the Uſages of Parliament, than after a Seſſion of many Months, when the *Services* and *Eſtimates* had been duly conſider'd, the *Supplies* voted and appropriated, to inſert a Clauſe in the *ſame Bill*, unappropriating the *whole* again, and leaving all *Deficiencies* which the Extravagance of a *Miniſter* may create, to be provided for by a *new Parliament*.

If this is our Caſe, have we any Thing to depend on, beſides his Majeſty's great Goodneſs in preſerving and reſtoring to us thoſe *precious Liberties*, which our *Repreſentatives* have thus depoſited in the Hands of his *Miniſters?* It is certain that they cannot want this *unuſual and extraordinary Power*, in any Exigency; for in Caſes of an *Invaſion*, or any other *viſible Neceſſity*, all Governments, *limited* as well as *abſolute*, muſt be veſted with a Power of *Self-Defence*, and why ſhould not this *legal Prerogative* be thought ſufficient? I am afraid the Reaſon was not to compliment the *Parliament*, as it was ſaid, but

* *The whole Sum paid by* England, *on this Account, was* 58,667*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Digitized by Google

but to give the *Miniſters* a Colour to exert *this Power*, at Pleaſure, under *Pretence of an Exigency*, which could not be juſtify'd by the *Prerogative*, but from a *real Exigency*; and, perhaps, to habituate *Parliaments*, by repeated Precedents, to the Delegation of *this Power*, till it becomes the common Concluſion of every Seſſion. Thus a Sanction may be given to all the Profuſions and Oppreſſions of *wicked Miniſters*, during the Intervals of Parliaments, by engaging them blindly beforehand to authenticate Meaſures, which would probably be condemn'd without ſuch a *previous Commiſſion*.

I cannot cloſe this Head, without leaving it to the ſerious Conſideration of every *Engliſhman* how far *ſuch Practices* contribute to that Reverence for *Parliaments*, which ought always to be preſerved amongſt the People; and whether they may not be apt, upon theſe Occaſions, to recollect by what Steps and Approaches *Slavery* hath been impoſed on our neighbouring Nations.

Dr. *Robinſon*, in his Account of *Sweden*, tells us, 'That ſo favourable was *this Conjuncture* for the 'Advancement of the *King*'s *Authority*, that he ſcarce needed to ask 'whatever he deſired; each Body of 'the *States* ſtriving which ſhould 'outbid the *other* in their Conceſſions. —— The *Nobility* and *Gentry* were obliged to keep Pace with 'the *Officers of the Army*, who ſate 'in their Houſe, and vigorouſly promoted the *King*'s *Affairs*.

London Journal, May 4, & 11.

IN theſe Papers *Osborne* makes ſome *Remarks* on the foremention'd *Pamphlet*. Infamous Aſſertion! (ſays he) to ſay as this Author does, *That the* preſent Safety *and* future Happineſs *of a whole People is, in the moſt implicit Manner, left to the* King; *and that the People of* Great Britain, *at this Hour*, *are under as* abſolute *and* uncontrouled *a* Power, *as any of our* neighbouring Nations; for, truly and juſtly ſpeaking, his Majeſty hath no more Power *by this Law*, than he had *before*, by Virtue of his being *King*, according to our *Conſtitution*. It is no *Enlargement* of Power to the *Sovereign*, but may be a *Security* to his *Miniſters* in Time to come, and therefore a *wiſe* and *honeſt* Proviſion; for, even a *juſt Prerogative* may be attacked, but a *juſt Law* is out of the Reach of Malice; *Prerogative* may not be *ſeen* or *denied*, but *Law* is *viſible* and *undeniable*. There's a *Conceſſion* for our Author. Let him make the moſt of it.

Then, to ſuppoſe Tumults to be *artfully fomented* by the *Miniſtry*, to have a *Pretence* for *continuing a larger Army*, is ſuch a confirmed Piece of Roguery, as can be ſcarce found any where but in the Breaſt of *ſo abandoned* an Author; who, rather than not carry a Point againſt the Miniſtry, would involve the Kingdom in all the Miſeries of a Civil War, and hazard the Deſtruction of his Country. This late *Act of Confidence* repoſed in the King, will either *prevent* a War, or enable his Majeſty to begin it with *Honour*, and, I hope, end it with *Succeſs*.

If this Author had nothing elſe in View but the Cauſe of *Truth* and *publick Virtue*, he would have acted up to the Profeſſions he hath made of both; he would not have taken Delight in *expoſing* and *aggravating* any national Calamities, much leſs would he have *framed* and *created* Calamities for his Country; and yet this has been his Buſineſs thro' the whole Book.

Among the Inſtances of *Saving* theſe are produced, 4000*l.* paid from 1721 to 1725, by Way of *Secret Service Money*, for ſecuring the Peace of the *Highlands*, and 2500*l.* more, for *diſarming* the *Highlanders*; and in 1726, the Sum of 7000*l.* for *repairing*

Digitized by Google

pairing Fortifications, building Barracks, &c. in *Scotland*; and, since that, 22,000*l.* for repairing and making *new Roads* in that Part of the Kingdom, *&c.*

The Answer is, That all this Money, and every Thing else he mentions, was *judiciously* expended; and this very Road, which is now (only in Spight to the Ministry) complained of as a *Piece of Luxury*, goes near 200 Miles thro' *Scotland*, and was always thought *absolutely necessary* for Travelling; and that it will be a Means of civilizing the *Highlanders*, by making a *general Communication* among the several Parts of *North Britain*. This Road, call'd *Wade's Road*, is esteemed so advantageous, that it has *immortaliz'd the General* among the *Scots*; but nothing will please our *Malecontents*, not even Works of Virtue and *Publick Good*.

Weekly Register, May 11. N° 218.

THE Author of the *Review of the Publick Buildings*, &c. having occasionally made some Reflections on the Clergy, particularly on the *Dean* and *Chapter* of *Westminster*, in speaking of *Milton*, p. 30, of Queen *Catharine's* Bones, p. 75, and of the Wax-Work Figures in the *Abbey*, p. 68. A Writer in the *Miscellany* of the 4th Instant publish'd an *Answer* to these Passages, which occasion'd a *Reply* from the Author of the *Review*, &c. The Objections and the Reply are in Substance as follows.

MISCELLANY.

The *Dean* and *Chapter* are no farther concern'd, as to the erecting of Monuments in general, than to give Leave for it, to such as desire it; and they voluntarily apply all the Fees paid for the Ground and Monuments to the Fabrick, and other publick Buildings belonging to the College. And if this Gentleman will apply to them for erecting any Monument or Inscription in Honour to the divine *Milton*, which is not offensive to *Religion*, to *Church* or *State*, or to *good Manners*, I believe he will find them as ready to grant Leave, as he shall be to ask it. And he may have this further Pleasure in it, that he may know, that the accustom'd Fees which will be requir'd of him, will not be put in the Pockets of this Body, whom he treats with *such Respect*; but will be apply'd to the *Abbey*, and consequently to the *Preservation* of the *honorary Memorial* itself which he shall erect.

REGISTER.

When I took the Liberty to lament that two such great Names as Shakespear *and* Milton *had not due Honours paid to their Memory, I meant it as a general Reflection on the Ingratitude and Insensibility of the whole Nation: Neither did I expect the* Dean *and* Chapter *of* Westminster *would be at the Charge of erecting Monuments to them, or even to the Messiah himself, if he was to put on Mortality, and die a second Time: I was willing indeed to find out some Palliation for the general Neglect of those two inimitable Authors; and, tho' no Excuse was left with Regard to* Shakespear, *I thought the many Libels which have been publish'd by the Clergy, to insult the Memory of* Milton, *afforded a very good Reason to believe they would oppose any publick Compliment that might be paid to his Ashes. But it seems I was mistaken, and I am very glad of it: Tho', even by the Objector's own State of the Case, they would not permit it, till they were paid their Fees to the utmost Farthing; and, on the same Terms, they would grant the same Privilege to* Jonathan Wild, *or* Colonel Chartres.

MISCELLANY.

The *Dean* and *Chapter* are no farther concerned in shewing the Tombs, than in the permitting it; and if any Indecencies are committed in it, it is without their Direction or Privity. This Grievance in particular, which our Author so much complains of, if it be continued, is directly contrary to their Orders, who long since directed that it should be redressed, and have been assured their Orders have been obeyed. They give all the Profit which arises from shewing the Tombs, to the *Choir* and *Officers* of the Church, who divide it among them, and manage it as they think best for their own Interest.

REGISTER.

What I mention'd with Respect to the Bones of Queen Catharine, *is a Matter of Fact which any Body may be convinc'd of for Six-Pence any Day of the Week: Neither could I be supposed to understand that Orders had ever been given for their Interment, as long as they are still above Ground: So that if the* Dean *and* Chapter *were not guilty of the first Indecency, they may, at least, be accused of a Neglect for its Continuance. At all Events, the Gentleman himself seems to allow it an Impropriety, and therefore I am justify'd for representing it accordingly.*

MIS-

MISCELLANY.

The Matter of Fact, with Reſpect to the Wax-work Figures, happens, moſt unluckily for our Author, to be this. *Henry* the VIIth's Chapel, where the firſt and chief are placed, belongs to the King; and the *Dean* and *Chapter* have barely the Cuſtody of it. Inſomuch, that no Corpſe is or can be bury'd there, nothing is erected or pulled down, no Alterations made, but by the Board of Works, or by his Majeſty's expreſs Order, ſignify'd by Warrant from the Lord Chamberlain. So that all the Wit and Satire here, ſo far as it is intended to affect the *Dean* and *Chapter*, is quite loſt, and the Severity of the Reflection, if juſt, falls much higher than this Gentleman intended.

REGISTER.

As to the Wax-work Figures, *which deſerve to be cenſur'd ſo ſeverely, I am told I have put the Blame in the wrong Place; that is to ſay, 'tis not the* Dean *and* Chapter *which deſerve it, but the* Board of Works: *But ſuppoſe it is, I don't find my Reflections on the Subject are condemn'd, they are only miſapply'd it ſeems, and I ſhould be glad to know, if 'twas not natural for me, or any Body elſe, to fall into the ſame Miſtake? But the Objector triumphs a little too ſecurely in this Place: There are* Wax-work Figures *in the* Abbey, *as well as in* Harry's Chapel, *and I hope the* Board of Works *are not accountable for them too: The King* William *and Queen* Mary, *which are quoted in the* Review, *are modern to thoſe in the Chapel, and there is a Caſe erected too, to do the ſame Honour to Queen* Anne. *Now, tho' it ſhould appear the* Dean *and* Chapter *did not begin this ridiculous Cuſtom, they are at much open to Cenſure for continuing it; and they would ſhew their Senſe and Taſte a great deal more, in utterly aboliſhing it, than forming Pretences to excuſe it.*

Free Briton, May 16. N° 237.

On ſome Proceedings relating to the Election of Members for London.

ON this unfortunate Event (*viz.* Mr. Ald. *P.* and Mr. *Williamott* encreaſing every Day in their Majority) *Mr.* Ald. *B——r* employed his ready *Wit*, and great *Abilities*, to vilify the *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, and a wiſe Advertiſement was publiſhed, that they had met at the *Buffaloes* Head to ſupport the *Good Old Cauſe*; which, by a ſubſequent Advertiſement, was interpreted to ſignify the *Cutting off the Head of K.* Charles I. In this credible Manner were we aſſured, that the *Proteſtant Diſſenters* had met at a Tavern in *May*, 1734, to ſupport the Election of *two* City *Members*, that they might cut off the Head of our *bleſſed Martyr*, who ſuffered in 1648. And this, tho' neither Truth nor Senſe, had great Applauſe as *Wit*; whereas, had any one affirmed, that *Mr.* Ald. *B——r* made a Journey to *Rome* in 1722, to promote the *Reſtoration*, I queſtion whether ſome Men would have conceived it a Project ſo poſſible to be undertaken, as the *Cutting K.* Charles's *Head off*.

It may deſerve Animadverſion, that neither his preſent Majeſty, nor his Royal Father, nor any of their illuſtrious Family, have ever ſhewn the leaſt Uneaſineſs concerning the *Proteſtant Diſſenters*. Whatever this *good old Cauſe of King-Killing* is ſuppoſed to mean, I am firmly of Belief, that our moſt gracious *King George* had never the leaſt Suſpicion of his dutiful Subjects, the *Diſſenters*, whoſe faithful and zealous Attachment to the Throne, as it is entailed on a *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, no Man can doubt of.

If we were to obſerve, that ſome of the *moſt* orthodox *Churchmen* embarked in the *bloody Aſſaſſination-Plot*, againſt our *brave King William*, would this entail the Name of *Aſſaſſins* on all the *Sons of the Church* down to the lateſt Generation? I do then inſiſt, that the *Trial or Death of* Charles *the Firſt*, which was wholly the Effect of military Violence, was no more the *Act of the Diſſenters*, nor any more countenanced by their Advice or Approbation, than the Aſſaſſination of our *Great Deliverer* was the Deſign, or projected on the Principles of the *Church of* England.

Craftſman, May 18. N° 411.

Remarks on a Letter to the Freemen *of* Canterbury; *publiſh'd in the* Kentiſh Poſt.

THE Subſtance of this extraordinary Letter, ſign'd *J. C.* is as follows. I i The

'The *Oath*, that is to be taken 'by this late *Act of Parliament*, is 'the Millstone that will grind you 'to Pieces, if you do not ward off 'the Blow; and surely had Gentlemen consider'd enough the Conse'quences of it, they would never A 'have consented to it.

'I speak as a *Christian* to *christian* 'Electors; and it puts me in Mind 'of *another Bill*, carried on by a *no*'ble Lord of more Wit than Charity, who said *by that Bill he had* 'damn'd one Part of the Nation, and B 'starv'd the other.

'It puts an entire Stop to all Acts 'of *Charity*; as, for Instance, had 'any Candidate been inclined to 'have paid off your *heavy Work*-'House Debt, it must have precluded 'the Votes of a great many Con- C 'sciences truly scrupulous; and I 'question much whether *these Gar*'ments lately given to Poor People and 'their Children may not be construed *Bribery*, when to be sure it 'could come from no other Design D 'than *cloathing the naked*.

'But to the Point. As the Case 'now stands, *my Brethren*, I do advise 'you, as far as you can, to save *this* 'City from Judgments, that may 'hang over it by the Guilt of *Per*'jury; for I hear at present they E 'are determin'd to *swear the Electors*. 'Consider how many poor, incon'siderate, drunken People there may 'be, who will take *rash Oaths?* and 'it is only in their Power to prevent 'it by the following Method.

'Let the *three Candidates* and F 'their *chief Friends* meet and agree 'that *no Oath* shall be tender'd, (and 'if *they* do agree, I can't see who 'will offer to demand it without 'their Approbation) and the Business 'is done. By this Means you will 'save the Souls of many People from G 'Perdition, and their Family from 'Ruin. Consider the Fate of *Dover*, 'who are now ruining each other 'with Action upon Actions, and 'be wise at other People's Costs.

'Should *all*, or any *one Candidate* 'refuse to *oblige* you, let the *Re*'*fuser*, or *Refusers*, lose your Fa'vour, and you will easily find *other* 'Gentlemen of Fortunes and Abilities 'to supply their Places. This, Gen'tlemen, I advise you to from no 'other Motive but a *true christian* 'Zeal, to prevent the Mischiefs that 'must ensue, should *this Oath* be ad'ministered.'

This Epistle (says *D'Anvers*) is written with such an Air of *Christian Zeal and Charity*, that the *Author* seems desirous to impose himself on the World for one of the reverend Dignitaries of *Canterbury*; but the *Charity* which he takes so much Pains to inculcate, is much of the same Kind with that recommend-mended by Father *Dominick* in the *Spanish Fryar*, viz. *A corrupt Reward for doing wicked and scandalous Jobs.*

The *late Act against Bribery* (see p. 189.) hath given great Offence to a *certain Party*; who, having forfeited the natural Affections of the People by their former Conduct, can entertain no Hopes of reconciling them to their Interest, but by *corrupt Methods*, and therefore endeavour to remove *this Obstacle* out of their Way. It is indeed the *Rock, upon which they are afraid of splitting*, and the *Millstone, that will grind them to Pieces.*

I never was an Advocate for the Multiplication of *Oaths*, which I always thought to be a Thing of dangerous Consequence; but if *Swearing* was ever necessary and justifiable, it is certainly so upon this Occasion, in Order to preserve the *Freedom of Elections*, that great Bulwark of our Constitution, and Corner-Stone of all our Liberties. On the other Hand, what can be more ridiculous than to hear *those Men* preaching against the Imposition of *Oaths*, who have already prostituted them in such a Manner, as to render the Neglect of them almost proverbial; and lately projected a *Scheme*, which would have render'd the strict Observation of

Digitized by Google

of them abſolutely impracticable?

It might have been expected that a *Writer*, who affects ſo much *Piety* and Regard for the *Souls of Men*, would have endeavoured to divert the *Judgments of God*, which he ſeems to apprehend, by exhorting his Fellow-Citizens in the moſt pathetick Manner to avoid the *Guilt of Perjury*, and give their Votes freely, according to the beſt of their Judgment, without any *corrupt Influence*. This, I ſay, would have been more conſiſtent with the Character of ſo *conſcientious a Writer*, than adviſing them to defeat the Intention of the Legiſlature, by obliging their *Candidates* to agree *that no Oath ſhould be tender'd*, and thereby opening a Door for *Corruption*, which is certainly a Sin as well as *Perjury*; eſpecially in a Point of ſo much Conſequence as the Choice of a *free Parliament*, and the Safety of our *Conſtitution*.

As to our *Author*'s Apprehenſions that *this Law will put an entire Stop to all Acts of Charity*, it is certain that *Charity* may degenerate into *Corruption*; or, to ſpeak more properly, *Corruption* may be practiſed under the Pretence of *Charity*; but I deny that the *Act* was deſigned to prevent any *publick Benefactions*, or that it can be juſtly conſtrued in ſuch a Senſe. It relates only to perſonal Gratifications, of a *corrupt Nature*, by Way of Bargain and Sale for Votes. Beſides, I ſhould be glad to know how it comes to paſs that Gentlemen ſhould have ſo much uncommon Generoſity and Benevolence juſt upon the Point of an *Election*, more than at any another Time. There are Opportunities enough for the moſt *charitable Chriſtians* to open the Bowels of their Compaſſion, without any Danger of Proſecutions, or even the Suſpicion of private Ends; and if *this Gentleman* himſelf ſhould be piouſly diſpoſed to pay the *Work-houſe Debt* he mentions, to *cloath all the naked in Canterbury*, or even to *rebuild the Metropolitan Church* there, I will undertake to indemnify him from all the Penalties of *that Act*.

I cannot think it very politick in him to mention the Caſe of *Dover*, where *open Bribery* was not only added to *notorious Influence of another Kind*, but *ſome Perſons* were not aſhamed to encourage the People in their *Corruption* and *Perjury*, by aſſuring them that all ſuch Offences would be wip'd away by an *Act of Grace* as ſoon as the Parliament meets.

Fog's Journal, May 18. N° 289.

Of Dangers ariſing from a Multitude of Placemen.

THIS Paper begins with a Quotation from a Pamphlet, written in the Beginning of the Reign of King *William* III. which is as follows.

"A Government is a mere Piece of Clockwork, and having ſuch Springs and Wheels, muſt act after ſuch a Manner; and therefore the great Art conſiſts in conſtituting it ſo, that it muſt neceſſarily move to the publick Advantage. It is prudent to preſume that every Man will act for his own private Intereſt, and all wiſe Governments are founded on that Principle, ſo that the whole Myſtery is only to make the Intereſt of the Governors and the Govern'd the ſame. In an abſolute Monarchy where the whole Power is in one, his Intereſt, and that of his Creatures will be only regarded; in an Ariſtocracy the Intereſt of the Few; but in a free Government the Intereſt of the Many; and this laſt will be the Caſe of *England*, if ſome Abuſes lately crept into our Conſtitution can be remov'd.

The Liberties of this Nation depend on the Peoples chuſing, without Influence, the Houſe of Commons, which is a Part of the Legiſlature, and have the ſole Power of giving Money: Were this a true Repreſen-

Digitized by Google

tative, free from external Force, and private Bribery, nothing cou'd paſs there but what muſt be for the publick Advantage; for if they have no Dependance on the Court, their own Intereſt will be ſo interwoven with the People's, that if they act for themſelves, (which every one will do as near as he can) they muſt act for the common Intereſt of *England*; and if a few amongſt them ſhould be gain'd over, and abuſe their Truſt, it will be the Intereſt of the reſt to puniſh them for it; and then our Government wou'd act mechanically, and a Rogue wou'd be as naturally hanged, as a Clock ſtrikes Twelve when the Hand points to that Hour.

This is the Fountain-Head from whence the People muſt expect all their Happineſs or Miſery; it is only from thence they muſt look for Redreſs of Grievances; and if we can preſerve them free from Corruption, they will keep the Miniſters and every Body under the Miniſters ſo.

Our Conſtitution ſeems to have provided very well for our Safety, by never ſuffering the King (till *Charles* IId's Reign) to have a mercenary Army to frighten our Parliament into Compliance; or Places or Revenues large enough to bribe them into it. The Places in the King's Gift were very few, and moſt of them Patent Places for Life, and the reſt great Offices of State, enjoy'd by ſingle Perſons, which ſeldom fell to the Share of the Commons; ſuch as the Lord Chancellor, Treaſurer, Privy Seal, High Admiral, *&c.* and when theſe Offices were poſſeſſed by the Lords, the Commons were ſevere Inquiſitors into their Actions.

Thus the Government of *England* continued from the Time the *Romans* quitted this Iſland, to the Time of *Charles* I. who was the firſt that I have read of, that made an Oppoſition to himſelf in the Houſe of Commons, the Road to Preferment; of which the Earl of *Strafford* and *Noy* were the firſt remarkable Inſtances; who from being great Patriots, became ſtrenuous Aſſertors of arbitrary Power; but this turn'd to ſmall Account to him, nay, rather proved his Deſtruction, becauſe he had neither Employments enough at his Diſpoſal, nor Revenues large enough to bribe a Majority: It is true, he rais'd ſome Money upon the People; but it being done without Authority of Parliament, and without an Army to back him, he not only met with Difficulties in raiſing it, but the greateſt Part of it was ſunk by the Perſons employ'd to levy it, ſo that it cou'd not turn to the Deſtruction of the People's Liberties."

His Son came in by the general Voice of the People, who in a Fit of Kindneſs gave him a larger Revenue than his Predeceſſors had enjoy'd; but he being an expenſive Prince, cou'd not ſpare Money to do any great Miſchief; it was ſuſpected, indeed, that he had tampered with ſome of the People's Repreſentatives; but, if true, it was but with a few, and he fed them only from Hand to Mouth, ſo that he was kept in a Dependance on them, rather than they upon him; for as to Employments, he was in the ſame Condition with his Father, he had not enough to ſecure a Majority; for the fine Practice of ſplitting and multiplying Employments, which has been ſince found of ſo great Uſe, was not then known: At that Time there was but one Lord Treaſurer, whereas ſince we have ſeen 5 or 6 Lords of the Treaſury; inſtead of one Lord High Admiral, we have ſince ſeen 7 Lords of the Admiralty; and perhaps, all theſe Lords, as they are call'd, have been Members of the Houſe of Commons at the ſame Time: We have ſeen, beſides, 7 Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, 9 of the Excile, 14 of the Navy Office, 10 of the Stamp Office, 16 Commiſſioners of Trade, 2 of the Poſt Office, 4 of the Tranſport Office, 4 for Hackney Coaches, 4 for Wine Li-

Digitized by Google

Licences, and ſuch a Number of others, that this Paper would not be large enough to enumerate them all.

It ſeems the Publick is of Opinion, that the Buſineſs of theſe ſeveral Offices has not been executed, either with more Addreſs, or cleaner Hands, than while each was committed to the Management of a ſingle Perſon; but perhaps a Place-Man will tell you, that tho' ſix dull Heads are not better than one in an Office, ſix corrupt Votes are better than one in another Place; and tho' being elected into Parliament does not make a Man a greater Tool than he was before, yet on the other Side it is ſtrange to ſee that a Man who was conſider'd with no Regard either by the Publick, or his own private Friends, while out of Office, if he can but bribe a poor little Borough in *Scotland*, or *Cornwall*, or *Devonſhire*, ſhould immediately become qualified to be a Plenipotentiary, to make Treaties, to command a Regiment, to be an Admiral, a Judge, or a Commiſſioner; the firſt of which requires good natural Parts as well as great Knowledge in the Intereſt of the Nation; and all the reſt require at leaſt Practice.

But as Offices and Employments are very much increas'd, even ſince this Complaint was firſt made, if they ſhould be all diſpoſed of amongſt thoſe who are to be Inquiſitors into the Actions of the Miniſters, and appointed to watch the Liberties of the People, what would become of the Conſtitution? Might not a Miniſter make any Attempts againſt his Country without Fear of being puniſh'd? Might not the moſt blundering and arbitrary Fellow living challenge his Enemies to impeach him? No doubt he might; for to impeach a Man ſo ſupported, would be like trying a common Felon by a Jury conſiſting of the very Perſons who had aided and aſſiſted him, and were his Accomplices in all his Robberies; no, if once Criminals become Judges, and Malefactors are to be try'd by none but themſelves, their common Danger will make them unite and adhere together; let there be ever ſo much Villainy, Blundering or Miſmanagement, all the Attempts of an uncorrupt Minority to impeach will come to nothing.

The Author (ſays *Fog*) from whom I have borrow'd theſe Hints ſays, that there was a Time within his own Memory, that if the Miniſters had 30 more Employments at their Diſpoſal, the Liberties of *England* had been at an End.

An Act was made by a Parliament, that we may believe was not bribed, that no Employments or Offices ſhould be given to Members of Parliament; but how ſhamefully was this afterwards quibbled away; when a Member of Parliament receives an Office, he is forſooth to be re-elected; as if this Re-election, like Confirmation by a Biſhop, would give him new Grace, and make him act for his Country, not for his Employment. But it ſeems when a good Law has paſs'd, it is the Policy of ſome Men to take away all the Advantages the Nation can have by it, under Pretence of explaining it.

There is nothing ſo univerſally allow'd in Politicks, as that Liberty cannot ſubſiſt where the executive and legiſlative Part of the Government are not kept aſunder. If we ſhould run into a contrary Practice, and ſee our Lawgivers made up of Place-Men Civil and Military, they will have nothing to fear, or nothing to do, but every Man to be as great a Knave in his Poſt as he thinks fit; and when a general Diſaffection is ſpread amongſt the People from ſuch a melancholy Scene, they may enact penal Laws to quel the Spirits of the People, and to make them ſubmit to the Yoak; and leſt thoſe ſhou'd not be ſufficient, in order to make themſelves more ſafe, let them keep a Standing Army; then will you ſee a poor Rogue hang'd for ſtealing a Shilling, while a Thief that robs the Publick

Digitized by Google

lick of Thouſands ſhall be honoured and preferr'd, and no Knave of any Rank will ever ſuffer, unleſs a Prime Miniſter ſhou'd take it in his Head out of Love to his Country to hang himſelf.

London Journal, May 18. N° 777.

Of Annual Parliaments, in Anſwer to the Craftſman. (See p. 184.)

THE Statute of *Edward* the IIId. which enacts, That Parliaments ſhould be *held once a Year, and oftener if need be*, hath no Relation (ſays *Osborne*) to *New Parliaments*, or Parliaments *annually choſen*, but was only thought a *wiſe Proviſion* againſt our Kings governing *without the Advice* of a *National Council*; which had been very much the Practice from the *Norman* Conqueſt to that Time. It was an Act for *frequent Seſſions*, but not for *frequent new Parliaments*.

D'Anvers defies me to ſhew, that *any one Parliament* ſat two Years without *a new Election*, from the 4th of *Edward* the IIId. to the 22d of *Henry* the VIIIth. Very particular truly! And yet, notwithſtanding this bold Defiance, the *Practice, Uſage*, or *Cuſtom* of theſe 200 Years is fully and directly againſt him.

As to this Reign in particular: In the 4th or 5th of *Edward* the IIId. (the Year from which our Author dates his *Annual Parliaments*) there was a Parliament held at *London:* And from thence to the 17th of his Reign, as appears by *Daniel*, there was no *new Parliament*; that is, there was *no new Parliament for* 12 *Years together*, commencing immediately from the making this *new imaginary Act* for *Annual Parliaments!* And from the 17th to the 35th of the ſame Reign, there was *no new Parliament*, but *the ſame* met ſeveral Times by *Prorogation*.. This Author ſays, indeed, that the Practice of *Prorogation* was firſt introduced the 22d of *Henry* the VIIIth; but *Daniel* ſays expreſly, in the 18th of this Reign, 'The next Year after *another* Parliament, or rather, *the ſame prorogued*, was held at *London*.' And *this ſame Parliament*, choſen in the 17th Year, and meeting at *London* the 18th, met again at *Weſtminſter* in the 24th Year; for *the Acts* of that Parliament are called *other Acts* of the *ſame Parliament*. 'Tis alſo true, that in this very Reign (in the Beginning of which the ſuppoſed Act for *Annual Parliaments* was made) there were but 9 or 10 *Parliaments*, during the Space of 51 *Years*.

Univerſal Spectator, May 18. N° 293.

The Deſcription of London, *continued from p.* 197.

IT would conduce much to the Preſervation of the *Inhabitants* of this *Metropolis*, was a Law enacted, that the *Phyſicians* here ſhould practiſe in the ſame Manner as thoſe in *China*. *Phyſicians* there make up themſelves the Medicines they preſcribe, nor are they paid till their Patient is *cured*, but if they cannot perform a *Cure*, they receive no *Money*.

Beſides theſe regular *Phyſicians*, who kill and cure with *Licence*, and *according to Art*, there are an infinite Number of Practitioners call'd *Quacks*, who live by curing *incurable* Diſeaſes: They are generally the *Seventh Son of a Seventh Son*, Aſtrologers, Fortune-Tellers, Conjurers, and *unborn Doctors*; ſome pull out old Teeth, others place in new ones; ſome promiſe to give Beauty to the Face, others to reſtore it if loſt: Their Emiſſaries with *Bills* in the Day, and a *Lamp* at their *Door* in the *Evening*, will direct one to their Dwelling.

Bookſellers, Printers, Pamphlet-Shops, and *Authors* are in great Numbers in this *Metropolis:* There is no City in the World where ſo many Books are to be found, and ſo few good ones. Here are Men who will write on *all* Subjects, and underſtand none; will tranſlate from *Latin, Greek*,

Digitized by Google

Greek, *French*, or *Italian*, without knowing a Word of the Language, write *Politicks* without *Senſe*, and *Poetry* without *Rhimes* or *Meaſure*.

As to Pleaſure, all Things that can be deſired may be had here, if you have Money: There are People whoſe whole Study is to vary and heighten Pleaſure: The *Peripateticks* and *Stoicks* never took ſo much Pains to reform Mens *Morals*, as *Cooks* do here to pleaſe their *Palates*, *Taylors* to adorn their *Bodies*, and *Women* to allure their *Fancy*; yet he who is *poor* in this City, will be ſtill *poor*: Nothing is to be had without Money; and they who want it, are forbidden *Fire* and *Water*, as the *Criminals* were in the Time of the *Romans*.

There is an *epidemical Evil* very troubleſome to the Inhabitants of both Sexes, which is call'd the *Faſhion*, which ſhews itſelf in their Diet, Way of Living, Health, and Conſciences. Several Diſhes to a Meal is the *Faſhion*, therefore almoſt every Citizen has them: Why do ſo many live beyond their Income, debauch, drink, or run after a favourite Preacher; 'tis the *Vogue*? The greateſt Vice, I think, which at preſent has the *Authority* of *Faſhion*, is *Gaming*, which levels a *Peer* to a *Pickpocket*, and a Woman of *Quality* to her *Chambermaid*.

The great Number of *Churches* in this City wou'd give a Stranger a great Idea of the *Devotion* of the Inhabitants; but, to my Surprize, I found *Churches* were Places for People to ſhew once a Week their *Cloaths*, their *Head-dreſſes*, their *Diamonds*, *Rings*, *Toupees*, and *Snuff-Boxes*; every Thing but their *Devotion*: Here ſome whiſper, nod, bow, ogle, kneel and laugh; others look about, frown, are concern'd, affronted with their Gallants; they ſeem *ſerious* with their *Lovers*, and *trifling* with their *God*. Going to *Church* is a *Sunday Amuſement*, where an idle Hour may be ſpent in criticiſing on the comely Mien, the pretty Tone of Voice, and the white ſtretch'd out Hand of the *Preacher*, who is endeavouring to render them better, while they never trouble their Heads about becoming ſo. *Latin* and *Greek* Quotations to old Women and Pariſh-Clerks are out o' Faſhion here, as at *Oxford*, and for the ſame Reaſon, becauſe they are not underſtood by the People.

Weekly Regiſter, May 18. N° 219.

Of certain officious Coxcombs.

THERE is a certain Set of People who proſtitute their Underſtanding to their Appetite, and give up their Reaſon to the ſordid Intereſt of a Dinner, or a Diſh of Chocolate: Men who have Souls fit to govern, and yet are Slaves to all thoſe who have Fortune enough to treat them: Wretches who, by I know not what Perverſion of Nature, make the Head pimp for the Stomach.

Theſe are ſuch as haunt Noblemen's Tables, and who are ſo very obliging as to divert his Lordſhip at the Expence of their Underſtanding. There's ſcarce a great Family in the Kingdom, but what has two or three of theſe artificial Idiots, beſides the Chaplain, who conſtantly pay their Attendance when his Lordſhip is in a Humour to receive them: For whenever he's either ſupercilious, or has a real Fool of a higher Rank with him, then 'tis, *Procul O! Procul eſte profani!* And our mercenary Droll (like his Compeer the Chaplain, when the Deſert comes in) is obliged decently to withdraw. In my Reading I have often met with a very venerable Compariſon, where a worthy four-legg'd Species of Animals, call'd *Monkeys*, are pretty near ſet upon a Level with that two-legg'd one call'd *Man*: But in our Caſe, methinks, the Simile would be much more natural *vice verſa*: For 'tis the utmoſt Perfection of one of theſe Mimicks I'm ſpeaking of, to be as like a Monkey as poſſible: And indeed I muſt do them

Digitized by Google

them that Juſtice as to ſay, they very ſeldom fail of coming up in every Particular to their facetious Archi-type.

'Tis not long ſince I happened to dine at the Count *de Bellair*'s, a Nobleman who perhaps is not ſo much honour'd by his Title as he honours that; one who in a particular Manner has ſignaliz'd himſelf in the Camp, and if he does not blaze altogether ſo much in the Senate as ſome others of his own Rank, yet does it not proceed from his Incapacity of ſpeaking, but from the Solidity of his Judgment, by which he very well knows, that he who talks always, muſt often ſay ſome Things not to the Purpoſe. And as he has too keen a Taſte to bear a Foible of that Nature in others, ſo he is not willing to be guilty of it himſelf. This, as near as I can form a Judgment, is the true Character of the Count *de Bellair*, and yet I know not by what Depravity of Temper, this very Great Man had one of theſe Animals at Dinner with him. The Minute I ſtept into the Room, the officious Creature began to play his Tricks: The firſt Thing he preſented us with, was all the Variety of Ridicule which ariſes from the different Diſtortions of the Body, ſuch as the awkard-Bow, the unnatural Cringe, the forced Smile, *&c.* This Scene of Action held till Dinner was over; for he that came to eat had little to ſay till that was done: But when the Table was cleared, and the Bottle fill'd, then, like all other managed Brutes, he knew what was next in Order, and began to open. His Tongue now was to be as ſervile as the other Parts of his Body had been; and accordingly, with a great deal of Volubility, it run thro' all the Figures of Buffoonery, ſuch as Punning, Rhiming, Tranſproſing, making Senſe Nonſenſe, Nonſenſe Senſe, *&c.* till at laſt his Lordſhip beginning to yawn, the Gentleman, like *Jolly* the Spaniel, knew the Clack of the Whip, and at once left the Room with a Precipitation, which too plainly diſcovered what he was afraid of.

But it muſt be confeſs'd, that the Weightineſs of this Subject, as conſider'd in itſelf, requires ſome ſerious Reflections. For to debaſe the Faculties of the Underſtanding, and make them ſubſervient to another's Will, is certainly a Crime; and tho' not ſo great a-one as in the Caſe of Conſcience, when that is made to ſtretch, and buckle in the ſame Manner; yet in Regard of Honour and Reputation, 'tis what a Man who has the leaſt Value for either, will never come into himſelf, and will as certainly condemn in others that do: For 'tis altogether as inconſiſtent with a Man of Honour to ſacrifice his Underſtanding to his Intereſt, as 'tis incompatible with a Man of Honeſty to give up his Sincerity to it.

For my own Part, I can never ſee one of theſe mean Objects, but I'm much more ſenſibly touch'd with Reſentment, than I am with Compaſſion at the Sight of one of thoſe whom Nature has incapacitated. For what Nature has done, let Nature anſwer for: But what is a Man's own Act and Deed, what he himſelf is the Author of to himſelf, that ſurely he himſelf is liable to be cenſured for. And tho' we may pity an involuntary poor Wretch, whom Nature never furniſh'd with the Abilities of Senſe and Reaſon, yet ſurely we muſt do ſomething more than pity, and rather deteſt and abhor that voluntary Wretch, who tho' ſufficiently ſtock'd by Nature and Art with all thoſe Qualifications which make Man Lord of the Creation, yet does what lies in his Power to conceal and ſtifle them, and baſely feigns himſelf an Idiot, for no other Reaſon, but to pleaſe a Fool or a Humouriſt.

Grub-

Grubſtreet Journal, May 23.

THIS Paper contains ſome critical Remarks on ſome Writings relating to the *Exciſe-Scheme*; but we have had ſo much of this already, that we believe the Reader will eaſily excuſe our paſſing it by.

Craftſman, May 25. N° 412.

Obſervations on the Elections.

THE Elections for this Part of *Great Britain* being now generally over, *D'Anvers* propoſes to make ſome Obſervations on the Courſe of them.

I ſhall not enter (ſays he) into any Examination of the Methods previouſly taken by the *Favourites of Power*; ſuch as the Artifices employ'd to procure *returning Officers* in Boroughs, the Nomination of *proper Sheriffs* for Counties, *&c.* It will be ſufficient, at preſent, to begin at the Cloſe of the *laſt Parliament*.

The firſt Thing remarkable is the uncommon Expedition, and even Precipitation, in chuſing a *new Repreſentative*; for the laſt Parliament was *prorogued* one Day, a Proclamation order'd for *diſſolving* it the next, and the Writs for electing a new one bore *Teſte* on the third; ſo that many Gentlemen, who thought it incumbent on them to attend their Duty in Town, and not ſuffer any ſurreptitious Points to be carried, without bearing their Teſtimony againſt them, had not Time to viſit their Boroughs, or at leaſt to make the proper Application to their Electors, by explaining the Reaſons of their Conduct, and the preſent Situation of Affairs.

In the next Place, the Elections of *thoſe Places* which were ſufficiently prepared to chuſe their Repreſentatives according to Direction, happened very luckily to come on firſt; and thoſe who appear'd out of Humour at *ſome late Meaſures*, had Time given them to cool and conſult their *true Intereſt*. Out of the *former Claſs* I muſt indeed except the antient Dukedom of *Cornwal*, which was reſerved, by the ſame happy Accident, as an Aſylum for thoſe *worthy Gentlemen*, who have been *exciſ'd* out of their own Counties and Boroughs by the Peeviſhneſs of the People.

The *miniſterial Scribblers* ſeem to be in high Delight on this Occaſion, and flatter themſelves that the Return of a *new Parliament* will intirely ſilence all our Pretences to *Popularity*; but, if we may take Mr. *Rapin*'s Opinion, there is no true Judgment to be made of the *Senſe of the People* by the *Choice of their Repreſentatives*. Whether this Obſervation will hold good in general, I ſhall not determine; but it is ſo in a very great Degree; for if we conſider the particular Members, who compoſe the Body of a *Britiſh Houſe of Commons*, we ſhall find that a Majority of them are ſent from Seaport Towns, governed by *miniſterial Influence*, and little beggarly Boroughs, whoſe *Poverty* makes them an eaſy Prey to the Baits of *Corruption*. It would be endleſs to enumerate the various Kinds of Influence, which our *Debts*, *Taxes*, and *Funds* have lately created. There is not a City, or Corporation, where *this Evil* does not prevail; and if it is ſuffered to increaſe upon us, as it hath lately done, moſt of the *Boroughs* will become little more than the Tools of a *Prime-Miniſter*; for I am informed that it is lately made a Rule not to admit any Perſon into the meaneſt Employment, unleſs he is duly qualified to ſerve his King and Country with a *Vote for Members of Parliament*; and it is currently reported that the Election of *one Borough*, where there happens to be a great Number of *Bargemen*, was carried by granting them *Protections from the late Impreſs*. I leave it to our *Connoiſſeurs in Elections*, whether it might not be of Uſe, at theſe Times,

to iſſue out large Numbers of *Preſs Warrants*, in order to alarm the Seafaring Part of the Nation, and oblige them to commute, by ſerving their Country *at home*, inſtead of *abroad*.

It is therefore poſſible that the *miniſterial Writers* may have ſome Reaſon to exult on their Succeſs in the *Borough-Elections*; but I muſt beg Leave to differ from *theſe Gentlemen*, if they produce ſuch Inſtances as any Proof that the *Senſe of the People* is on their Side. This is to be ſeen beſt in the *Elections for Knights of the Shire*; for tho' there is not one County in *England*, where the ſame *miniſterial Influence* does not prevail in ſome Degree; yet as the Body of the Inhabitants, in every Shire, is generally aſſembled on theſe Occaſions, we may eaſily judge from the *Voice of the People* what are the *genuine Sentiments of the People*; and if thoſe *modeſt Writers* will be pleas'd to look over the Liſt of *Knights of the Shire*, I believe they will find at leaſt *Three to One* choſen againſt them.

I muſt particularly mention the late Election for *Kent*, which was carried by an almoſt incredible Majority, when we conſider the prodigious Influence on the *other Side*, viz. *three Docks*, *two Epiſcopal Sees*, and *four Cinque-Ports*, beſides that infinite Multitude of *Revenue Officers*, who ſwarm round the whole Coaſt, and hold all the lower Sort of People in Dependence.

Nothing therefore can be more ridiculous than to collect the Senſe of the People from the *Borough-Elections*; for if the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, the *Exciſe Office* and the *three great Companies* were each of them allowed to ſend *two Repreſentatives* to Parliament, the *miniſterial Writers* might argue with as much Reaſon that *theſe Elections* would determine the Senſe of the City of *London*.

I know they will alledge that all the Members of the *Houſe of Commons* are upon a Foot of Equality, and therefore they are ſure of a *Majority*. For the Sake of *England*, I wiſh they may find themſelves miſtaken; but I hope the *Court-Writers* will be ſo modeſt, for the future, as not to inſiſt on the *general Senſe of the People*; nor to ſay *that every Body, except the* Craftſman, *hath done with the* Exciſe; for the late Elections are ſufficient to convince them that it is neither forgot nor forgiven by the Body of the Nation, who have halloo'd it down thro' the whole Kingdom.

Indeed, thoſe Perſons, who have dared to violate ſo ſolemn an Act as that againſt *Bribery* and *Corruption*, may be juſtly thought capable of any Thing; and that there are ſuch Men amongſt us, the *late Elections* give us too melancholy a Proof. Some have had the Aſſurance to offer their Bribes publickly at Market-Croſſes, in open Defiance of *that Law*, and to promiſe the poor deluded People that all Proſecutions upon it will be ſtopt by an *Act of Grace*; which is as much as to ſay; *Gentlemen, if you are not afraid of the Penalties of* Corruption *and* Perjury *in another World, you may depend upon Indemnity here.* Others have been ſo modeſt as to content themſelves with condemning *that Act*, and expreſſing their Reſolution to *aſſiſt in the Repeal of it.* But we may ſafely rely on his Majeſty's Goodneſs, that he will ſcorn to pardon ſo flagitious a Crime as *Corruption*, back'd with *Perjury*; and we have Reaſon to hope that our *Repreſentatives* will never repeal the *only Law*, which can ſecure the *Freedom of Elections*; for notwithſtanding all the vile Artifices to defeat it, I cannot help thinking that it hath already had ſome Effect, and will certainly have a great deal more, if it is put vigorouſly in Execution againſt the *Corruptors* and the *Corrupted*. I am inform'd there is Evidence actually in Hand, ſufficient to make ſome Examples of *both*; and

if

Digitized by Google

if *thoſe*, who are thus armed, ſhould be prevailed on to ſcreen *ſuch Delinquents*, they will draw great Part of the Guilt upon themſelves, and forfeit all Right to the Favour of their *honeſt Countrymen* for the future. One or two Convictions in *Weſtminſter-Hall* would create ſuch a Precedent, as might eſtabliſh *this excellent Law* for ever, and deter the moſt harden'd *Agents of Corruption*.

I cannot conclude without taking ſome Notice of thoſe Practices, which too often ſucceed the *Choice of a new Parliament*; I mean what is commonly, tho' ſomewhat improperly, called *Weeding the Houſe*; for if we examine the Conduct of our *political Gardiners*, on theſe Occaſions, we ſhall find that they frequently root up the *Flowers*, and plant the rankeſt *Weeds* in their Room. Menaces of this Kind have been already thrown out very liberally againſt ſeveral Members, who are choſen on the *Country Intereſt*; and, if I am not miſinform'd, ſome of our moſt noted *Borough-Jobbers* actually retain'd Counſel, before the *Elections* began, to defend theſe laudable Practices; ſo that thoſe, who are ſhut out of the Houſe at the *Fore-Door*, may have a *Back-Door* opened to them, and preſs themſelves, as it were, into the Service of their Country.

The *Freedom of the Houſe of Commons* depends ſo much on the *Freedom of Elections*, that a *Committee* is always appointed for that Purpoſe; and without ſome Regulation of that Kind, the Houſe might be filled with Members illegally returned; but this Proviſion, like all others, is liable to very great Abuſes, and there have been ſo many Conteſts about the *Right of Voting*, and the Conduct of *returning Officers*, that it affords a Pretence for a Multitude of *Petitions*; which puts it in the Power of a *Miniſter*, who may gain an abſolute Aſcendency in *that Place*, to nominate the *fitting Members*, and thereby model the Houſe to his own Purpoſes.

Such Practices as theſe have occaſioned great Complaints in former Times; and, if we may give Credit to ſome Papers lately publiſhed, or the confident Diſcourſes of a *certain Set of Men*, there ſeems to be a Deſign of reviving them; for we have been given to underſtand that the Right of *honorary Freemen* is to be ſet aſide, wherever their Votes have ſerved the *Country Party*; particularly at *Warwick*, *St. Alban's*, *Southampton*, and *Northampton*. At the ſame Time, ſome nice Diſtinction, perhaps, will be found out to eſtabliſh it in *other Places*, where it hath been made ſubſervient to the *oppoſite Intereſt*; eſpecially at *Malden* and *Liverpool*, where it is notorious that the Returns have been abſolutely founded on the Votes of *honorary Freemen*, made for that Purpoſe.

This, I ſay, is what the *Creatures of Power* have had the Inſolence to threaten; but I hope both *they* and their *Maſter* will be deceived, and that the Gentlemen elected will not ſuffer themſelves to be made the Tools of any *deſperate Miniſter*, but form all their Reſolutions by the ſtricteſt Rules of Honour and Juſtice.

Fog's Journal, May 25. N° 290.

'Squire Scrubb's *Converſion*.

Maſter Fog,

I Happened lately to be in Company with ſome Gentlemen, who have made a Sort of Convert of me: Your Lucubrations and thoſe of the *Craftſman*, having been the Topicks of the Evening's Converſation, one turn'd towards and addreſſed me as follows.

" I am not a little ſurpriz'd, Mr. *Scrubb*, to ſee a Gentleman of your Family herd with the M——ts, while there are ſome great Men living, who have a particular Regard

Digitized by Google

to your Name and Family, and have provided for such a Number of them, that, except yourself, there are few *Scrubbs*, but who are ——, or provided with good P——s: —— the present Persons so famous for Wealth and something else, we may say, in a great Measure are made up of *Scrubbs*, and there is so great Partiality shewn to your Family by a certain Gentleman, that the highest Honours, both in C—— and S—— are conferred on *Scrubbs*; and whenever a *Scrubb* stands Candidate for a P— or P——, every one else is forced to drop his Pretensions, as knowing the best are not sufficient to stem the Tide of Favour, which flows upon your Family. —— I reply'd, that I was very sensible of the Regard that a certain Person shew'd for those of my Name, and it might seem a Paradox to find any *Scrubb* on the Side of the Anti-m—l Writers; but for my Part, I could not approve the Measures taken by certain Persons not a thousand Years ago, which I thought were copied from 3 *French Ministers*, whose pernicious Schemes had enslaved their Country.

The Gentleman replied, is not yours a Zeal, Mr. *Scrubb*, without Knowledge? and are not your Writers injuring those for whom they are so very anxious? Nay, do they not act as indiscretely as unjustly? What has been the Consequence of raising that mutinous Spirit in the People, which is more visible than dangerous, and of which the *Craftsman* and *Fog* are the sole Authors? Why, it has augmented the Number of Troops, and obliged the Parliament to strengthen the Hands of the King, that he may confine this malignant Spirit within the Circle of *Gramboling*, in which the Lenity of the Court may indulge them. But dear Mr. *Scrubb*, why all the Noise which is made by these *Writers* about Bribery, Corruption, *&c.* If any Member has made his Way into the House by corrupting Voters, are not such Voters as much to blame who took, as as he who gave the Money? But for my Part, I think a Man may lawfully make the most he can of his Suffrage; he has a Right to set his Liberty and Property to Sale, and to dispose of it as he thinks fit, by either preventing an impending Evil, or obtaining a present Advantage. When a Freeholder has bargained for himself and Posterity, he and they are become the Property of the Purchaser. If this is Fact, as you must allow me it is, how unjustly do you alarm the People with the Danger of Liberty and Property, and terrify them with Standing Armies, when it is evident, that after they have taken Money in *Market-Ouvert* for their Birth-right, they have no longer the least Claim to it; and they can no way blame a Purchaser, who makes the most he can of a Bargain, which was made with mature Confideration on the Part of the *Vender*.

Your Writers make a great Noise about Liberty, and against Bribery, and by what I have said, it is evident they are for clipping the Wings of that Liberty; restraining it in a very essential Point; which is, that of Disposing of it; they are turning a *Liberty in Fee Simple*, to a Tenure for Life only; putting it out of the People's Power to dispose of themselves and Posterity, as they shall think proper; but I hope the Nation will never be so gulled; but that we may yet say with Mr. *Odway* in the Play, that we are *free-born Subjects, and can dispose of our Persons.* What they term Bribery is a fair, open, undisguised Bargain, without Compulsion, or the least Collusion; and I think the Venders for the Term of seven Years ought to give the highest Marks of Gratitude to the *Vendees*, for the moderate Use they have made of their Purchases; since by the Compact they were impower'd to wipe out the very Names of Liberty and Property.

The

The Insults of your Faction, are most flagrant Proofs of the Lenity of the Ministry, which has much more Power than Inclination to make you smart for your Follies; their Condescension gave Way to your Clamours, and a Scheme was drop'd, because you express'd your Aversion to it; but stop here, don't let that encourage you to be froward, lest you fare like the Ass in the Fable, which being loaded with Salt, by Accident fell down in a Rivulet; he found this Fall had greatly lighten'd his Burthen, and the next Time he pass'd the River, laid himself down; his Master finding this, loaded him with Sand; the Ass not knowing the Difference, lay down again, but was hardly able to travel under the additional Weight of Water, or to support the Bastinadoes of a mercileſs Driver."

I must own to you, *Master Fog*, that I find a good deal of strong Reason in this Gentleman's Discourse, and the Sting in the Tail has warmed me so much, that I am almost determin'd to accept of a Share in the A——n.

Master Fog, I am, &c.

Timothy Scrubb.

§. *The following Letter relates to the Honour and Interest of Religion; it is address'd to a particular Person, but I am much afraid (says* Fog*) the Matter of it relates to more Persons than one.*

PERMIT me, without Offence, to expostulate with you as a Friend in Relation to your Conduct in this Parish, the Benefits of which you have enjoyed many Years, the Profits whereof as you well know, have been greatly advanced by the late Improvements. I can solemnly profess, I never defrauded or withheld the least of your Dues, and therefore hope I may take the Liberty of representing our Grievances.

Since you were inducted to this Living, you have never resided, but have vouchsafed to visit your Flock sometimes twice, and never oftner than four Times in a Year, and then your Stay has been no longer than what was necessary for receiving your Rents. To the Curate, out of 50*ol. per Ann.* you allow 30*l.* and the Surplice Fees. He is indeed a merry Companion, a great Lover of Fishing and Fowling, from which nothing but Christnings and Burials can divert him.

The visiting the Sick and the Poor seems to be no Part of his Regard; catechising the Children, and instructing the Congregation in the Principles of the Christian Religion, is in a Manner totally neglected; so that there is too much Reason to apprehend, that there are many in this Parish that know very little more of the Christian Religion, than that their Godfathers told them, they were once christened, and therefore are Christians. He has indeed a fine Knack of Preaching, but to how little purpose is too evident, from the Ignorance and vicious Lives of great Part of the Parish. Tho' he has a very tunable Voice, yet his Way of reading the Prayers is so very hasty and absurd, that there is very little Appearance of Devotion in the Reader or the Hearers,

This, Sir, has fill'd both the Meetings of the *Presbyterians* and *Quakers*, with those who in your Predecessor's Time constantly attended the Church; and if Things go on in the Manner, that they at present are, many more will go into them, or else turn *Papists*, or *Infidels*.

Sir, the Freedom of this Address to you may seem something strange, allow me to tell you what has prompted me to it.

The last Summer two young Gentlemen from *London* came to visit their Friends, one of them an Attorney's Clerk, the other a Draper's Ap-

Apprentice; both being out of their Time, their Appearance here was more gay than any of our Country 'Squires, every Day they went to the *Coffee-House*, where the Clergy was the conſtant Subject of their Raillery. Being one Day in their Company, and hearing with what Contempt they treated not only the Clergy, but the Chriſtian Religion, I thought it was my Duty openly to oppoſe them, which I did in the beſt Manner I could, to which no other Reply was made but Sneer and Banter; and quitting their pretended Reaſonings againſt Chriſtianity, one of them very ſeverely reflected upon the Conduct and Behaviour of the Clergy, and particularly upon yourſelf; turning his Diſcourſe to me, ſaid, Do you think your Doctor believes that Mankind are accountable for their Actions in another Life? Read the Ordination of a Prieſt, and with what Solemnity they take upon them the Care of what they call immortal Souls; compare his Behaviour ſince he became your Paſtor, with what Care he has taken of his Flock; is it poſſible (ſays he) that any Man that really believes what they ſo ſolemnly vow at their Ordination, ſhou'd act the Part, as many of them do, in their Eccleſiaſtical Functions? Some (ſays he) even among the Biſhops, have been tranſlated from one See to another, without being once in the Dioceſe, to which they were firſt conſecrated, and ſome others ſeldom or ever reſide in their Dioceſe, having other Livings. They are indeed (ſaid the Attorney's Clerk) very well acquainted with the real Values of all their Leſſees Eſtates, and know exactly how to advance the Fines; they ordain (ſays he) any young Fellow that can get a Certificate, which is eaſily obtained. And thus I fear (ſays this Writer) many of the Clergy have brought themſelves into that State of Contempt, in which, to my great Sorrow, I now ſee them expoſed.

I hope you will not think me leſs your Friend for telling you theſe plain Truths, and I am confident if you wou'd ſeriouſly conſider the Solemnity of your Vows at your Ordination, and the great Charge you then took upon you, you wou'd ſoon be induc'd to alter your Conduct; and let me plainly tell you, Sir, that, in my Opinion, neither Sermons nor Books will have any great Effect for the putting a Stop to the Infidelity which has diffus'd itſelf into all Parts of the Nation, till the Clergy begin the Reformation at themſelves; for their Eccleſiaſtical Immoralities will always be the ſtrongeſt Fortreſs of the Infidels.

I am, Sir, &c.

Univerſal Spectator, May 25. N° 294.

Concluſion of the Deſcription of London. (See p. 246.)

THE *Great Men* at the Court End of the Town are peculiarly diſtinguiſh'd, by refuſing to do any Thing to ſerve others; and by a great Number of tall, powder'd *Animals* with two Legs, who walk before a Chair, or hang like a Cluſter of Bees at the hind Part of the Chariot. For the Benefit of this Part of the *Metropolis*, which includes the *Beau-Monde*, the *King* has given the Liberty to all *idle People*, of walking in *St. James's Park*: Here is the *Mall*, famous for being the Rendezvous of the Gay and the Gallant, who aſſemble there to *ſee* and be *ſeen*, to *cenſure* and be *cenſured*; the *Ladies* to ſhew their fine Cloaths and the Products of the Toilet, the Men to ſhew their Toupees, obſerve all the Beauties, and fix on ſome Favourite to toaſt that Evening at the Tavern. Every one here is curious in examining thoſe who paſs them, and are very nice and very malicious. In this Place, People often join in the Company of thoſe whom they either deride or hate; for *Company* is not ſought

Digitized by Google

ſought here for the Benefit of *Converſation*, but Perſons couple together to get a little *Confidence*, and embolden themſelves againſt the common Reflections of the *Place*. They talk continually, no Matter of what, for they talk only to be taken Notice of by thoſe who paſs by them. At this Place *Ladies* will walk 4 or 5 Miles in an Evening with all the Alacrity imaginable, who at home think it an inſupportable Fatigue to *journey* from one End of their Chamber to the other.

Not far from hence is a *Place* where *Truth* and *Falſhood*, *Vice* and *Politeneſs*, *Good* and *Evil* equally reign; where they who are diſpleaſed, ſmile, they who are pleaſed, diſſemble their Paſſion; where *Flattery* is called *Complaiſance*, and *Extravagance*, Taſte; where Men embrace the Villain they deteſt, and are embraced by thoſe who deteſt them. Strangers are welcome to this Place, provided they *ask* for *nothing*; they may *gaze*, *bow*, and *return*, and with no other Employment amuſe themſelves ſome Years in an *Anti-Chamber*, a *Court-Yard*, or a *Stair-Caſe*. *Friendſhip*, *Promiſes*, *Offers* of *Service* are here of the Nature of *Nightingales*, *Vox & præterea nihil*: *Modeſty* is very *unfit* for this Place, therefore very *ſcarce*; *Wiſdom* is *fit*, yet *ſcarcer*: One Man is follow'd here for the Employments he can give, another courted becauſe in Favour with the other, a third becauſe of his Title, yet a fourth of more *Value* than them all, is neglected and deſpis'd, becauſe —— he is *honeſt*. As the *Men look* and *ſpeak* different from what they *think*, the *Women look* alſo different from what they *are*. A Female Face, which appears here to be about *twenty*, ſhou'd you ſee it before it came from the *Toilet*, you wou'd be aſſur'd it was *fifty*: The *Mothers* ſeem *Maids*, and the Maids ſometimes *are* Mothers. This *Place* has been the ſame as 'tis now ſome hundred Years paſt, and will be ſo ſome hundred Years to come. As *this Place* is the moſt important of the whole *Metropolis*, I have choſe to conclude my Account of *London*, with it; it is ſituated within 100 *Leagues* of the River of *Thames*, and within 8000 *Furlongs* of the Park of St. *James's*.

Weekly Miſcellany, May 25, N° 76.

THERE has lately appeared a ſmall Pamphlet, intitled, *An Apology for Dr.* Codex, the Deſign of which is to expoſe the Biſhop of *London*, for oppoſing the Promotion of a certain Gentleman, not long ſince recommended to a vacant Biſhoprick. The Ground of the Oppoſition (*moſt* talked of) are certain *Words* ſaid to have been ſpoken by that Gentleman in private Converſation 13 or 14 Years ago. (See p. 187.)

There are three Points which naturally offer themſelves to our Enquiry, *viz.* Were the Words ſpoken by the Gentleman *really offenſive*, or not? Was it right in the Perſon, who heard and remembers thoſe Words, to *diſcloſe* them to the Biſhop, in order to ſtop the Promotion? Does it appear that the Biſhop hath paid *greater Regard* to ſuch Information than he *ought* to have paid?

The firſt Point will eaſily be diſpatched. The Apologiſt does not deny that *Words were ſpoken*, and only ſays, that they *do not yet appear to be wrong*, and that *perhaps they are right*. To whom does it not yet appear that the Words were wrong? Why to the *Apologiſt* himſelf.

The Gentleman who gave Information to the Biſhop, is charged with *betraying Converſation*.

Now as to this, every one knows, that it is either *right* or *wrong*, as Circumſtances may happen. The *Apologiſt* himſelf tells us, that *ſome Diſcourſes*, *ſuch as Treaſon againſt the King and State*, *every Man of Honeſty ought*

Digitized by Google

ought to discover: I desire no fairer Instance: And I will beg Leave to demand an Answer to this one plain Question. Suppose the *King* intended to make a certain Person *Secretary of State*, or a General in the Army, whom the Apologist knew, from some Words by him spoken, at some Time or other in Conversation, to be *disaffected* to his Government, and in the Interest of the *Pretender*, would he not think himself bound upon his Allegiance to make Discovery of it? O! but says the Gentleman, there is great Difference in Cases. *In but Matters of meer Speculation, no one is obliged to discover to another's Prejudice* what passes in Conversation: *Matters of meer Speculation* (in the Language of such Writers as this) *are all Matters of Religion*; and the Gentleman's Meaning (if he would have spoke it out honestly) is this, That tho' in Cases where the Interest of *Civil Government* is concerned, a Man *may* be *obliged* to *disclose* what he hears in private Conversation, yet in Cases where the Interest of *Religion* alone is concerned, he cannot be so obliged: For which I *defy* him to give any *other* Reason than this, that tho' a Man owes *Duty* to his *King* and to his *Country*, yet he owes *none* to his *God*, or to his *Saviour*.

Under the last Head there are two Things to be considered: The *Matter* of the *Information*, and the *Character* of the *Informer*. As to the *Informer*, the Apologist tells us, that he is *a Trifler, a Witness who ought not to be thought a credible one*. But what has he said to *prove* this? Not one Word.

But to the Matter of the Information, what shall we say? *An accidental Word, which the Informer may probably have forgot, or misunderstood, ----- Words spoken unwarily, ---- in the Warmth of Argument, without considering the due Force of them, ----- only to support Conversation, and to bear* the Opinion of his Friends. These are the *Suggestions*. From the Whole of which the only Thing I can *certainly* gather is this, that the Apologist knows *nothing of the Matter*. No Doubt a Distinction should be made between *careless* and *hasty* Expressions, and Words spoken *deliberately* and *ex animo*. The Distinction arises from a Man's *general Character*. And does the Apologist know, or has he shewn, that the *Informer* or the *Bishop* has not such Knowledge of the Gentleman's *general* Character, as will *justify* them in believing that the Words (whatever they were) were spoken *ex animo?* The Publick has been very lately acquainted, that the Bishop's *Dislike of the Promotion of this Person was expressed where it was proper, before he had the Knowledge of what passed in this Conversation*; (p. 187.) which is an Evidence that the Bishop *had* some Exceptions to his *general* Character, and that he considered this Case not as it stood *singly*, but as *connected* with his *general* Character.

But the *great Secret* which lies at the Bottom, I perceive is this, that a Man's Faith is of so little Consequence, as not to be *worth* being *brought* to *Examination*. The *Apologist* says, The Gentleman has *Virtue, Knowledge, Modesty*, and *Benevolence*. But all this is foreign to the Purpose, since he well knows, that the Question is not about his *Morality*, but his Orthodoxy.

§. *An Hypothesis concerning* GRAVITY; *by M.* Cramer, *Professor of Mathematicks at* Geneva.

1. SPACE is fill'd with a very subtile and very rare Fluid; insomuch, that there is no sensible Point in the whole Extent of the Universe, from which an infinite Number of Rays of this Fluid do not proceed, in all possible Directions. Our Author calls this Fluid *Æther*.

2. Let us suppose there were but one Body in the World, What would be the Consequence? This Body wou'd be so press'd on all Sides, that its Parts wou'd tend all equally towards their common Centre.

3. Let us suppose, that, instead of one Body, there were two; for Example, the Sun and the Earth. I say, continues our Author, that these two Bodies, whatever were their Distance, would endeavour to come together. Thus it is prov'd. The Pressure of the *Æther* wou'd not be more uniform, but it wou'd be less, in the supposed Space between the Sun and the Earth. For the *Æther*, which came from the Side where the Sun is, cou'd not press the Part of the Earth, which looked towards the Sun, without having travers'd its Body, and reciprocally. Now, among these Particles of *Æther*, which thus traverse the Body of the Sun, and that of the Earth, many of them must be reflected in meeting with the solid Parts of these Bodies, and some even stop in the Body they shou'd traverse, while others, finding proper Pores to let them pass thro', lose however great Part of their Motion *propter affrictum*. Consequently, the Pressure of the *Æther* on the Sun will be less on the Side of the Earth; and reciprocally the Pressure of the *Æther* on the Earth will be less on the Side of the Sun. The *Equilibrium* thus lost, it is evident that these two supposed Bodies, press'd from without, and not *inter se*, will tend the one towards the other, and even come together, unless prevented by some other Cause.

The

The Story of *Inkle* and *Yarico*. From the 11th *Spectator*.

YE virgin train, an artless dame *inspire,*
Unlearnt in schools, unblest with natal fire,
To save this story from devouring fate,
And the dire arts of faithless man relate.
A youth I sing, in face and shape divine,
In whom both art and nature did combine
With heavenly skill to mingle ev'ry charm,
As gods of old did fair Pandora *form.*
Stranger to virtue, this deceiver held
The box of mischiefs in his breast conceal'd;
His outward form each female heart enflam'd;
His inward beauty lurking avarice stain'd.
Insatiate love of gold, and hope of gain,
Encour-ag'd him to cut the yielding main;
By winds, or waves, or the decrees of heaven,
His bark upon a barbarous coast was driven;
Possest by men who thirst for human blood,
Who live in caves, or thickets of the wood:
Untaught to plant (yet corn and fruits abound,
And fragrant flowers enamel all the ground.)
Distrest, he landed on this fatal shore,
With some companions, which were soon no more;
The savage race their trembling flesh devour,
Off'ring oblations to th'infernal power.
Dreadfully suppliant, human limbs they tore,
(Accurst rites!) and quaft their streaming gore.
Immortal Jove *stoop'd from his azure sky,*
Grieving a form so like his own shou'd dye;
On the fair youth mercurial *speed bestow'd,*
Swifter than thought he reach'd the shady wood.
Beneath a nightly shade he panting lies,
Screen'd by all-pitying Jove *from hostile eyes;*
Yet gloomy sorrows and unmanly fears
Swell'd his sad breast which he bedew'd with tears:
When lo! a negro virgin chanc'd to rove
Thro' the thick mazes of the nodding grove,
Whose glitt'ring shells and elegant undress,
With various plumes, a noble birth confess.
With reverential fear, the well-shap'd maid
Thought him a god, and low obeisance paid.
His face like polish'd marble did appear;
His silken robe, and long-curl'd flaxen hair
Amaz'd the nymph; nor less her sparkling eyes,
And naked beauty, did the youth surprize.
Low at her feet, in suppliant posture laid,
With speaking eyes, he thus addrest the maid.
O let soft pity touch that lovely breast!
Succour a man, by various ills oppress:
Such finish'd grace does thro' your person shine,
Sure 'tis enliven'd by a soul divine.
The tender negro look'd a kind reply
Thro' pearls of pity, dropping from her eye;
With hands uplifted, did the gods implore,
That her relentless countrymen no more
Might stain their native land with human gore.
He seiz'd her hand, with tender passion prest,
While copious tears both love and fear confest.
The pitying maid view'd him with yielding eyes,
And from each bosom mutual sighs arise.
His safety, now, became her only care,
A secret cave she knew, and hid him there;
Adorn'd it with the spoils of leopards slain,
Which other lovers ventur'd life to gain.
Through mazy thickets, and a pathless wood
She prest, adventrous, with delicious food.
Daily her hand a rich repast did bring
Of ripen'd fruits, and waters from the spring:
But when declining, toward the close of day,
The crimson sun sets weary on the sea,
Strait to a shady grove, where fountains rise,
From woods defended, and inclement skies;
Where the wing'd warblers of the air conspire
From several boughs, to form a heavenly quire,
Adorn'd with fragrant flowers, and ever-green,
She leads the youth (delightful silvan scene!)
Where he, in peaceful slumbers, takes his rest,
Forgets his fears, and calms his trembrous breast.
In soft repose the beauteous lover lies,
While Yarico *with care unseals her eyes;*
With anxious fear the matchless maid attends,
Careful to save him from her barb'rous friends.
The flowing curls which o'er his shoulders play'd
With artless beauty, pleas'd the negro maid;
She thought her fingers, when entangled there,
Like clouds uncircling Berenice's *hair:*
The graceful youth confessing equal fire,
Did her just symmetry of shape admire.
Oft would he say; my Yarico, *with thee*
(My only bliss!) cou'd I my country see,
If ever I forget my vows of love,
Unblest, abandon'd, may I friendless rove.
To thee, alone, I owe the vital air;
My love and gratitude for ever share.
I'll gems provide, and silks of curious art,
With gifts expressive of my grateful heart:
Thou in a house by horses drawn shalt ride,
With me, thy faithful lover, by thy side:
The female train shall round with envy gaze,
Wonder, and silent sigh unwilling praise.
Pleas'd with his words, desiring more to please,
She from a craggy cliff survey'd the seas;
A bark she spy'd, and did by signs implore,
That they would touch upon the sandy shore.---
With joy she ran---My love make haste away,
A Vessel waits us, on the foaming sea.
Soon be the vessel's lofty side ascends,
And finds them to be countrymen, and friends.
With lovely Yarico, *puts off to sea;*
With equal joy they plough the watry way.
When the fair youth, despairing, calls to mind
All hopes eluded of his wealth design'd;
Riches the seat of his affection seize,
And faithless Yarico *no more can please.*
Unhappy maid! to wasting sorrows born,
And fated evils undeserv'd to mourn.
This youth was born too near the northern pole,
Which chill'd each virtue in his frozen soul:
But near the sun, the nymph her birth confest,
Where ev'ry virtue glow'd within her breast,
Thus ore lies in the earth, unfinish'd, cold;
But purg'd by fire, it brightens into gold.
Propitious Zephyrs *fill their swelling sails;*
They make Barbadoes, *blest with prosp'rous gales.*

The planters thick'ning on the key appear,
To purchaſe negroe ſlaves, if any there;
When the falſe youth, by curſed avarice ſway'd,
Horrid to mention! ſells his faithful maid.
Amaz'd and trembling, ſilently ſhe mourn'd,
While ſpeaking tears her radiant eyes adorn'd.
Low at his feet, the lovely mourner lay;
Nor would the words her ſwelling heart give way.
She graſps his knees, in vain attempts to ſpeak,
At length her words in moving accents break:
O much lov'd youth, in tender pity ſpare
A helpleſs maid, my long-try'd faith revere.
From you this worſt of human ills to prove,
Muſt break a heart that overflows with love.
Break not my heart, nor drive me to deſpair,
Leſt you deface your lovely image there.
Ah! do not with conſummate woe undo
A ſoul, that father, mother, country, left for you.
What ſorrows muſt my tender parents mourn,
By me forſaken, never to return?
Tranſfer'd from them, to you my love I gave;
Unjuſt return! to ſell me for a ſlave.
Oh call to mind the ſacred oaths you've given,
Remember there are thunderbolts in heaven.
But if the ſwelling ſorrows in my breaſt
Your heart of adamant can ſtill reſiſt,
Yet let the infant in my womb I bear,
The bleſſing taſte of your paternal care.
He thruſt her from him with remorſeleſs hand,
For her condition rais'd his firſt demand.
Pleas'd with ſucceſs he chearfully returns,
While hapleſs Yarico in bondage mourns.
The merchants all the prudent youth admire,
That could, ſo young, a trading ſoul acquire.

The PROSPECT.

HOW ſweetly opening with the bluſhing morn,
Yon purpled clouds earth's canopy adorn!
The glorious ſun breaks forth to run his race,
And paints with radiant ſmiles all nature's face.
Hark! from the feather'd choir's harmonious throats,
How all around ſoft echoing muſic floats.
But leſt the tranſport too aſpiring riſe,
The ſinking lark employs the ears and eyes.
The waving corn now greets the raviſh'd ſight,
Wand'ring o'er fertile fields with freſh delight.
Thro' verdant vallies, groves, and flow'ry meads,
Now following where the winding current leads;
Whether with rapid ſtream the banks it chides,
Or gently flowing, ſmooth, and ſilent glides;
In wide expanſe, or narrow'd thro' the trees;
Its ſilver ſurface ruffled with the breeze:
Which, riſing from the weſt, on fragrant wings,
From herbs and flow'rs refreſhing odours brings.
Th' enamell'd grounds, which riſe in circuit wide,
Preſent their teeming banks in ſunny pride.
Beyond the hill where that thick forreſt grows,
One more aſpiring bends its awful brows.
Midſt ſhading woods ſome lofty buildings ſtand,
Some from the ſloping lawns a view command;
Where num'rous flocks and herds, or grazing ſtray,
Or fill'd repoſe, or wanton ſkip and play:
Farms, villages, and ſeats, lye ſcatter'd round,
With orchats, groves, or parks, or gardens crown'd.
The ſound of bells from ſome high ſteeple ſwings;
With ſolemn muſick bill and valley rings:
The fancy ſeeks them, travelling o'er the plain,
Loſt in purſuit, yet not purſues in vain:
For there another proſpect far extends,
Doubtful, if ſea or ſky the landſcape ends.
But gathering clouds o'erſhade the darken'd plain,
And whiſtling winds foretel impending rain:
The ſun withdraws its beams; through clouded ſkies,
Darted oblique the pointed light'ning flies;
To pious awe awakening hardi'ſt ſouls,
Succeeding every flaſh, loud thunder rolls.
Then falls impetuous, rattling hail, or rain,
Whitening the hills, or flowing through the plain.
The ſtorms abate in milder ſprinkling ſhow'rs;
The clouds diſperſe; the ſky no longer low'rs:
High in the azure vault, with peaceful ſhow,
Is turn'd the arch of Iris' painted bow:
The glitt'ring ſun darts down th' inlivening ray,
Reviving nature with returning day;
Whoſe face, like widow's, after tears more bright,
Smiles by reflected beams with double light.

Q. T.

CERES, the Goddeſs of CORN: Spoken by a Youth, at one of our publick Schools.

WHen food is ſcarce, and bellies chime
Cupboard, then ſtarving poets rhyme;
And now, you know, 'tis dinner time.
Hunger, which ſome the *Phœbus* deem
Of arts, and *Mercury* eſteem
Of wit, reminds me of my theme.
Firſt then (t' advance ſome uſeful queries)
Who has not heard of goddeſs *Ceres*,
Who in our *bread*, and in our *beer* is?
For what (to talk the matter fairly)
Were mortals without *wheat* or *barly*?
Who could his meagre corpſe ſuſtain
Without ſuch comfortable grain?
The want of which would ſurely render
Our bodies like a needle ſlender.
But hold! as well as ſhe is able,
My muſe intends to tell a fable:
Her birth was antient, and her line,
As poets feign, was twice divine;
Begotten on *Olympus'* tops
By *Saturn* on the grandame *Ops*.
(For *heathen* gods, tho' e'er ſo good,
On proof were downright fleſh and blood.)
Her brother *Jove* purſu'd the trade
Of baſket-making, as 'tis ſaid,
A roaring, ranting, thund'ring blade:

Who

Who often us'd to play the ape
In ſwan, or bull, or any ſhape;
And at all games, with roving eye,
From his own eagle learn'd to fly:
Who never boggl'd at a woman,
From queen *Europa*, to *Doll Common*.
But ſo much for poetic ſtory.
Ceres ſhall now appear before ye
In genuine, and unborrow'd glory:
To ſing whoſe praiſe wou'd tire the lungs
Of *Stentor*, and a hundred tongues.
I will not to *Parnaſſus* climb,
To crave aſſiſtance to my rhyme:
Ceres alone I will implore,
And ſlight the ſtarv'ling *five* and *four*.
With a full ſtomach I will ſhow ye,
How *Clio* I deſpiſe, and know ye,
That *fatur eſt cum dicit* (Horatius,) *obe!*
Some with the Muſes make ſuch clutter,
But give me a hot *loaf* and *butter*;
Strengthen'd with that I will maintain
To riſe above a common ſtrain;
And know more ten times of the matter,
Than forty wits of the theatre.
For, tell me, did not *Plautus* bawl
On *Phœbus*, on the *nine* and all,
And not one Muſe wou'd hear his call;
Till he was forc'd to learn a trade,
And ſerve a *baker* for his *bread*?
He turn'd the mill, then jok'd and writ,
Each *corn* produc'd a grain of wit.
And who wou'd not, with hunger torn,
Like *Æſop*'s cock, a jewel ſcorn,
Compar'd unto a *barly-corn*?
Of all the Gods and Goddeſſes,
In th' *Iliads*, and the *Odyſſes*,
Than *Ceres* none of them is bigger,
Or makes a more celeſtial figure.
What's *Neptune*, with his three-fork'd ſkewer,
Cum grano ſalis, but a *brewer*? [er,
His trident, which they ſo much boaſt on,
Is only fit to ſtick a *toaſt* on.
Vulcan, that lubberly black ſloven,
For *Ceres* us'd to heat the *oven*,
And ſtir the cinders with his raker;
Had not he better been her *baker*,
Than gunſmith to his cuckold-maker?
Pomona's codlings and her crumplings,
Are made for *Ceres*' *pies* and *dumplins*.
Let *Venus* and her little boy,
Who ſhoots his bodkins to deſtroy,
Pallas and *Juno*'s form upbraid;
Yet without honeſt *Ceres*' aid,
Poor *Venus* had been ſtill a maid.
Ceres, in pity, taught us how
To uſe the harrow and the plough.
When food was ſcarce, and men and ſwine
On the ſame commons us'd to dine,
Acorns and water, (as we're told)
Were a delicious fruit of old,
To pamper hogs, and th' age of gold.
But *Ceres* had more kindneſs in her,
She fed us with a better dinner:
She put ſome *barly* in the juice,
Fit for her brother *Jove* to uſe:
And if ſhe with a little *wheat*
Wou'd add a *pudding* to the treat,
What God wou'd wiſh for better meat?
Hail! moſt indulgent *Ceres*, hail!
Thy deity ſhall moſt prevail:
In vain the Gods have each his ſhrine,
When all the offerings are thine.
Behold the tiller's ſweaty brow,
Thoſe briny drops are ſhed for you.
The trembling daſtard hazards battle,
To plunder fields of *corn* and cattle.
For thee *Jack Tar* will plough the main,
Tho' winds forbid, and floods of rain.
The artiſt too, a quaffing wight,
From early dawn to candle-light,
Sticks to his craft for ſweet regale
Of humming *beer*, or nappy *ale*.
And when night's come, then to the ale-houſe
He jogs, with jovial bonny fellows,
And ſings *old roſe, and burnt the bellows*.

PLEASURE and *PAIN*. A Fable.

THE Gods one time, as poets feign,
Would *pleaſure* intermix with *pain*;
And perfectly incorporate ſo,
As one from t' other none might know;
That mortals might alike partake
The Good and Evil which they make.

In mighty bowl they put theſe twain,
And ſtirr'd and ſtirr'd but all in vain:
Pleaſure wou'd ſometimes float aloft,
And *pain* keep *pleaſure* down as oft:
Yet ſtill from one another fly,
Deteſting either's company.

The Gods, who ſaw they ſooner might
Mix fire and water, day and night,
Unanimouſly then decreed
They ſhou'd alternately ſucceed;
Each other's motions ſtill purſue,
And a perpetual round renew:
Yet ſtill divided ſhou'd remain,
Tho' link'd together with a chain.

Thence comes it that we never ſee
A perfect bliſs or miſery:
Each happineſs has ſome alloy;
And grief ſucceeded is by joy.
The happieſt mortal needs muſt own
He has a time of ſorrow known:
Nor can the pooreſt wretch deny,
But in his life he felt a joy.

The worſt on't is, that in this chace,
They do not keep an equal pace:
Pleaſure by minutes does appear,
But *pain* ſtill loiters by the year.

A SONG.

WHILST I fondly view the charmer,
Thus the God of love I ſue:
Gentle *Cupid!* pray diſarm her,
Cupid! if you love me, do:

Digitized by Google

Of a thouſand charms bereave her,
Rob her neck, her lips, her eyes;
The remainder ſtill will leave her
Power enough to tyrannize.

Shape and features, flame and paſſion
Still in every breaſt will move;
Still will fire the inclination;
Still will charm the heart to love.

You may dreſs a world of *Chloes*
In the beauty ſhe can ſpare:
Hear him, *Cupid*, who no foe is
To your altars, or the fair.

Fooliſh mortal, pray be eaſy,
Angry *Cupid* made reply;
Do *Florella*'s charms diſpleaſe ye?
Die then, fooliſh mortal, die.

Fancy not, that I'll deprive her
Of her captivating ſtore;
Shepherd, no, I'll rather give her
Twenty thouſand beauties more.

Were *Florella* proud and ſour,
Apt to mock a lover's care;
Juſtly then you'd pray that power
Might be taken from the fair.

But tho' I ſpread a blemiſh o'er her,
No relief from thence you'd find.
Still, fond ſhepherd, you'd adore her
For the beauties of her mind.

True Happineſs.

NO glory I covet, no riches I want,
Ambition is nothing to me;
The one thing I beg of kind heaven to grant,
Is a mind independent and free.

With paſſions unruffled, untainted with pride,
By reaſon my life let me ſquare;
The wants of my nature are cheaply ſuply'd,
And the reſt is but folly and care.

The bleſſings which providence freely has lent,
I'll juſtly and gratefully prize;
Whilſt ſweet meditation, and cheerful content,
Shall make me both healthy and wiſe.

In the pleaſures the great man's poſſeſſions diſ-
Unenvy'd I'll challenge my part; [play,
For every fair object my eyes can ſurvey
Contributes to gladden my heart.

How vainly thro' infinite troubles and ſtriſe,
The many their labours employ!
Since all that is truly delightful in life,
Is what all if they will may enjoy.

WOMAN: *Written in the Spirit of* Sappho. *By a Student of St.* John's-*College in* Cambridge.

COULD nature greater joys diſpenſe
To feaſt the eye, or pleaſe the ſenſe?
Could *Jove*, almighty *Jove*, prepare
A greater bleſſing than the fair?
'Twas not triumphant *Ceſar*'s carr
When loaded with the ſpoils of war,
In all its glories ſeem'd ſo gay
As *Chloris*, on her wedding-day;
When each ſmiling, winning feature
Shews the ſoftneſs of her nature,
Such perfections we diſcover,
Gods! what mortal can but love her!
Oh the teazing, pleaſing anguiſh!
Oh how ſweet it is to languiſh!
But how much ſweeter to enjoy
Beauty that can never cloy!
As leaning on *Corinna*'s knee,
Talking love, and ſipping tea,
She oft corrects me with her fan,
Sure I'm an happy, happy man!
Her mien, her voice, her merry glee,
Her wit, or ſmarter repartee,
Her ev'ry virtue does combine
To make the goddeſs more divine:
And if the bright *Corinna* be
True to love, and true to me,
'Tis not the formal cap, and gown,
Nor all the nonſenſe of the town,
Not the boaſted ſtores of knowledge,
Not a fellow of the college,
Can ever ſo inviting ſeem
As *Corinna*, beauty's queen!
Then farewel ſtern philoſophy;
In *Cupid*'s ſchool I'll take degree
With love and pleaſing poetry.

The Billingſgate Conteſt. *A* Piſcatory London Eclogue. *In Imitation of the Third Eclogue of* Virgil.

WELFLEETA. OYSTERIA.

Oyſteria.

HO! *Nan*, whoſe fiſh are thoſe that look ſo dry? [cry.

Welſt. Young *Polly Melton* gave 'em me to *Oyſt.* Unhappy *Polly*, who thy ſtand can leave,
And with vain hopes of *love* thyſelf deceive!
While you *Jack Tar* will court, but court in
Fearing that I your ſailor ſhall obtain. [vain,
Here, *Poll*, another will thy gains devour,
Nor turn a lucky penny in an hour;
Thy tubs unwaſh'd, thy *Mackarel* forſook,
And two-pence ſunk in ev'ry groat that's took.

Welſt. No ſcandal, *Madam*; if you come to that, [what.—
Some may be told of you.—We know what's
When *Billy*'s boat came floating down the tide,
You with him at the bottom was eſpy'd,
To kiſs and toy, and—ſomething elſe beſide;
Till the neglected boat ran cloſe to ſhore,
And to ſome laughing maids diſcover'd your amour. [rehearſe,

Oyſt. 'Twas at that time, ſince follies you
When you, in heighth of kiſſing, ſtole a purſe.

Welſt. No; when beneath a tree in *Greenwich Park*,
You was with *Jenny*'s huſband in the dark,
Tore her lac'd coif, then raving, ſtamp'd and cry'd:—
But for the miſchief, you for ſpight had dy'd.

Oyſt.

Digitized by Google

Oyſt. What yes your miſtreſs, *impudence*, wou'd prate,
When you can tell 'em at ſo round a rate!
Did not I ſee you, Madam, watchful ſtand
To ſteal a ring from ſleeping *Peggy*'s hand,
Stroaking her finger with your utmoſt care:---
But I came in, and rouz'd the ſleeping fair;
Thieves, thieves, I cry'd; defeated of your prey,
Like dog that's burnt his tail, you ſtole away.
Welſt. Where-e'er we find it, we may take our own;
The ring was mine, by ſinging fairly won;
But ſhe wou'd never give me up the prize,
Nor yet the truth of what I ſay denies.
Oyſt. You ſing with *her!* who are at beſt but fit [ſtreet:
To ſquawl a wretched ballad through the
With *me* you dare not ſing: a match I'll make,
And boldly back my wager with a ſtake;
Theſe golden beads with which myſelf I deck,
Which in three rounds hang pendant on my neck:
Do you ſtake ought of equal value down,
The *necklace* win, and wear it as your own.
Welſt. Of equal value I can nothing boaſt,
At home a cunning ſtep-dame rules the roaſt,
Who tells each morn my fiſh into my tray,
And to a farthing counts the profits of the day:
Yet this I'll pledge, to me of more eſteem,
Than any poliſh'd *gold*, or ſparkling *gem*,
This ſilver *thimble*, this my will ſhall prove,
The lateſt token of my parting love,
Which *Jekinny* gave 'fore he laſt voyage made,
And which as yet was ne'er to needle laid.
Oyſt. To match your pledge, this ſilver *ſeal* I ſtake,
Which much I value for my *Tommy*'s ſake,
Who parting gave it, ſighing on my breaſt,
And which as yet was ne'er on *letter* preſt.
---But haſte, begin, nor thus the time prolong;
Let *Maccarella* judge of either's ſong.
Maccarella. Sing then, my fair ones, for the coaſt is clear,
And all is peace, as much as can be here;
The *market*'s o'er, then let your ſongs begin,
And I'll decide with juſtice who ſhall win;
By turns let each ſome tuneful ditty chime;
You'll pleaſe the more, the more ye change your rhime.
Welſt. From *Cupid*, ruler of the gods above,
My ſong begins, for all are rul'd by *Love*;
To him the care of maids and ſwains belongs,
He hears their *pray'rs*, and he applauds their *ſongs*.
Oyſt. I ſeek no *god*, my *Tommy* me inſpires
With as much *love*, and with as happy fires;
To him, ſweet youth, as ever croſs'd the ſea,
To him, as due, my ſongs ſhall ever be.
Welſt. My *Johnny* taps my neck in wanton play,
Then wiſhing to be ſeen, he trips away.
Oyſt. My *Tommy* flies not, but upon my knee,
Swears he ne'er ſaw a maid ſo fair as me.
Welſt. This crooked groat I'll ſend my ſwain, to prove
My heart is bent like this to him and love.
Oyſt. But for my ſweetheart I this ring deſign'd,
The trueſt emblem of a faithful mind;
This circle has no ending, this I ſend
To tell my love my paſſion ne'er ſhall end.
Welſt. How oft has mine in fondeſt rapture ſwore,
He never chang'd his miſtreſs with his ſhore:
Gods, hear the ſound, and bleſs the conſtant man:
Shew ſuch another ſailor, if you can.
Oyſt. But mine with more inconſtancy will court,
And gain new miſtreſſes at ev'ry port;
Fond, tho' inconſtant, pleaſing, tho' he's free;
Yet none can keep the rover's heart but me.
Welſt. I keep my birth-day, from the coaſt of *France*, [dance.
Sweet *William* come, and grace it with a
Oyſt. I'm with ſweet *William* more in grace than you;
To me he ſwore at *Wapping* to be true:
Hoiſting the ſails when he on deck did ſtand,
To me adieu he cry'd, and wav'd his lilly hand.
Welſt. If you can tell, ſay in what foreign land,
The golden oar lies ſparkling in the ſand;
Where, as one river flows with comely pride,
It bears the wealth of *Europe* in its tide.
Oyſt. Nay tell me firſt, on what rich coaſts are found
Spices that breathe their fragrant odours round;
Where nutmegs will their charming ſcents diſpenſe,
And in their balmy gales can raviſh ev'ry ſenſe.
Maccarella. Hold, maidens, hold; for I ſhall never tell [well.
Who ſings the beſt, when both can ſing ſo
Both ever happy be, and all who prove
By turns the various ſweets and pains of love.

An Enquiry after true Pleaſure. A Fable. By Mr. Dodſley.

THE * kingly ruler of the plain,
Juſt entring on his ſavage reign,
To grace his coronat on feaſt,
Sent and invited every beaſt;
And ſoon the royal cave beheld
With all his various ſubjects fill'd:
For leagues of peace were lately made,
And lambs and wolves together play'd;
Foxes and tim'rous hares agree
With dogs, their common enemy:
And now a ſumptuous table ſpread,
Friendly they altogether fed;
And having din'd, ſit ſtill and prate
Familiarly of this and that:
'Till with a kind, yet ſerious look,
The king, deſiring audience, ſpoke.
'My friends, and loving ſubjects all,
'Who've kindly thus obey'd my call,
'I give you thanks, and now I crave
'Your further kindneſs to receive:

* *The Lyon.*

'I'm

Digitized by Google

'I'm seated on the throne you see
'In peaceable tranquillity;
'No cares of war disturb my breast;
'With taxes you are not oppress't;
'This life I'll therefore spend in joy;
'None shall be happier than I.
'But lest I shou'd pursue false bliss,
'What I would ask of you, is this,
'To tell me —— *What true* Pleasure *is?*'
The beasts seem'd pleas'd with this request;
Each thought he could advise him best,
And striving who should silence break,
They all at once rose up to speak;
Till by his majesty's command,
Their forward zeal was soon restrain'd;
Who calmly bidding them sit down,
And let him hear them one by one,
Th' impatient *Monkey* thus begun.
'Pleasure, my liege, is free from strife,
'To lead a thoughtless easy life;
'Airy and wild, and brisk, and gay,
'To sing, and dance, and laugh, and play;
'Now following this, now that, and that,
'And so't be new, no matter what;
'Free from all rules of just and fit,
'Do mischief first, then laugh at it:
'This is diversion, pleasure, wit.
The *Ass* was here provok'd to rise,
And gravely thus bray'd his advice;
'If, said he, real pleasure is
'In such buffoonery as this,
'Then beaus and smarts, amongst mankind,
'Are in their notions most refin'd;
'But well we know, by men of sense
'They're tax'd with vain impertinence.
'I therefore think, true pleasure lies
'(If I may be thought fit t'advise)
'In careless indolence and ease,
'Not suff'ring any thing to teaze;
'Regardless what th' ambitious fly at,
'So we're but undisturb'd and quiet;
'Well knowing 'tis but to attain
'More ease, that they're at so much pain.
'And he's more happy, none can doubt it,
'Who's easy without taking pains about it.
Now rose the *Hog*, and with a grunt,
'Pleasure, cry'd he, they know nought on't.
'A life trail'd on in laziness
'Can only suit a stupid ass,
'And fool'd away in monkey mirth,
'It's really full as little worth;
'For doing nothing worth fame,
'And doing nothing's much the same.
'But if you'd real pleasure know
'Let generous liquor smiling flow;
'In jovial crews spend every hour,
'And drink, and sing, and rant, and roar:
'Thus every care will sink and drown,
'Whilst mirth and joy run laughing round.
'I seem a monarch while I drink so,
'And you'll be a god do you but think so.
Here bursts the *Goat* into a laugh,
And thus beginning with a scoff,

'Doubtless, said he, it must be fine,
'T'exalt a nasty dirty swine,
'To such a height in fancying,
'As to believe himself a king.
'But that which thus perverts our senses,
'Can have, I think, but small pretences
'To recommend it to our favour,
'As pleasure of the truest flavour.
'Nature methinks shou'd guide in this,
'Who seems t'have shewn the highest bliss,
'In having plac'd the sweetest gust,
'In gratifying natural lust.
'And that 'tis the sublimest joy,
'I think's so plain none can deny.
'Witness the mad tormenting pain,
'When disappointed, we sustain.
'Witness how eagerly we press on,
'Witness our raptures in possession.'
But here the *Leopard*, rising slow,
Expos'd his beauteous spots to show,
And with a grave majestick face,
Thus gave his verdict in the case.
'Pleasure consists not in such short
'Imperfect tranfitory sport,
'Of which the pains we're at to get it,
'O'er pays the bliss when we come at it;
'Nor can it e'er be call'd true joy,
'With such a mixture of alloy.
'No, that must be the most refin'd,
'Which most exalts and charms the mind;
'And nothing sure more charming is,
'Than honour, pomp, and dignities,
'Than grandeur and magnificence,
'Than sumptuous trains and vast expence,
'Than place, distinction, and preferment,
'And, when we die, a grand interment.
At this the *Horse*, with noble look,
Raising his crested neck, thus spoke;
'That merit should be rais'd on high,
'I think's so just none can deny;
'But he who places all his bliss
'In the external pomp of this,
'Knows not what greatness, nor what
pleasure is;
'His judgment errs as much at least,
'As his who thinks that painting best
'Which is in gaudiest colours dress't.
'Of both we may affirm the same,
'Their taste lies only in the gilded frame.
'I grant preferment, honour, place,
'Are rising steps to happiness;
'But whilst we're upwards thus aspiring,
'We're anxious still, and still desiring.
'To act with an unbounded will,
'Can only our desires fulfil;
'Whence, the highest bliss, in my opinion,
'Must be in power and dominion.'
Thus all their various sente expreft;
And each advis'd what he thought best;
But still what each as best esteem'd,
Was by the next that spoke, condemn'd.
Mean while the savage monarch sate,
Attentive to the warm debate;

The

Digitized by Google

The nature ſaw, without diſguiſe,
Of every beaſt in his advice.
But ſoon the diſputants grew rude,
Confuſion, noiſe, tumultuous feud
Enrage the jarring multitude.
Till weary'd out, the royal beaſt
Thus ſpoke, and ſilenc'd all the reſt.
' Ceaſe, ceaſe your vain contention, ceaſe
' Your ſhallow ſchemes of happineſs;
' Which only have confirm'd me more,
' 'Tis where I thought it was before.
' *Greatneſs* is no eſtabliſhment
' Of real bliſs, or true content;
' *Luxurious banquets* ſoon diſguſt;
' We're quickly pall'd with ſenſual *Luſt*:
' *Virtue* alone can give true joy;
' The ſweets of *Virtue* never cloy.
' To take delight in doing good,
' In juſtice, truth, and gratitude,
' In aiding thoſe whom cares oppreſs,
' Adminiſtring comfort to diſtreſs:
' Theſe, theſe are joys which all who prove,
' Anticipate the bliſs above.
' Theſe, are the joys, and theſe alone
' We ne'er repent or wiſh undone.'
He ſpoke; the beaſts without delay
Roſe from their ſeats, and ſneak'd away.

A Song, *by a young Lady.*

I Dreamt I ſaw a piteous ſight,
Young *Cupid* weeping lay,
Until his pretty ſtars of light
Had wept themſelves away.

Methought I aſk'd him why he wept;
Mere pity led me on:
He deeply ſigh'd, and then reply'd,
Alas I am undone!

As I beneath yon myrtle lay,
Cloſe by *Diana*'s ſprings,
Amintor ſtole my bow away,
And pinion'd both my wings.

Alas! ſaid I, 'twas then thy bow
Wherewith he wounded me:
Thou art a god, and ſuch a blow
Could come from none but thee.

But if thou wilt revenged be,
On that ambitious ſwain;
I'll ſet thy wings at liberty,
And thou ſhalt fly again.

And all the ſervice on my part,
That I require of thee,
Is that you'd wound *Amintor*'s heart,
And make him die for me.

The ſilken fetters I unty'd,
And the gay wings diſplay'd;
He, mounting, gently fann'd and cry'd,
Adieu fond fooliſh maid!

At that I bluſh'd, and angry grew,
I ſhould the god believe:
But waking found my dream too true;
Alas I was a ſlave!

Conſtancy. *To* Sylvia.—*The Nymph that undoes me*, &c.

NO more think me falſe; for the flame never dies,
Which, *Sylvia*, is rais'd by ſuch pow'rful eyes:
Ah view but thyſelf, thence meaſure my love,
And think what a paſſion ſuch beauty muſt move. [ſight,
Tho' firſt it was beauty which raviſh'd my
Yet now I look on it as only the light,
Which kindly betray'd the rich charms of thy mind, [join'd.
Where ſenſe and good nature ſo ſtrongly are
Then think me not falſe; for the knot will e'er laſt, [made faſt;
Which my fancy has ty'd, and my reaſon
So faſt, that tho' time thy eyes may diſarm,
Yet no time ſhall my faith or my love ever harm.
The paſſion I have can never grow leſs,
Not tho' thy fair ſelf thou'd that paſſion oppreſs;
For while I thy face, or thy mind have in view,
Still, ſtill I muſt love you, and loving, be true.

The Old Man *of* Verona. *Tranſlated from* Claudian.

BLEST huſbandman! whoſe horny hands have till'd
(His life's employment) his paternal field;
The cottage and the roof, that did behold
His infant years, now ſee him very old:
Propp'd on his ſtaff he numbers o'er, intent,
The many years within that cottage ſpent.
Fortune ne'er drew him from his peaceful home,
Nor does he wiſh in foreign climes to roam;
Nor dreads ſea-ſtorms, nor hears th' alarms of war,
Nor the hoarſe wrangling of the noiſy bar.
Rude to the world, and ſtranger to its care,
He breaths, in open ſkies, untainted air.
By ſeaſons only, he computes the year,
Flow'rs ſhew the ſpring, and fruits the autumn near.
In the ſame field, at work he does ſurvey
The riſing ſun, and marks its ſetting ray;
And his own labour meaſures out the day.
Yon' ſturdy oak, a ſlender twig he knew;
He and the foreſt, old together grew.
Near to his homely cott *Verona* ſtands,
Yet diſtant ſeems to him as *India*'s lands.
Benacus' lake, which glads his neighbourhood,
He counts remoter than the *Perſic* flood.
Mean time the luſty ſire delights to ſee
Of vig'rous grand-ſons a long progeny.
Who rambles, only knows fatigue and noiſe;
At home who reſts contented, life enjoys.

The

Digitized by Google

The GENTLEMAN's

Monthly Intelligencer.

MAY, 1734.

ON the 27th of *April*, the Bishop of *Ely*, after a long Hearing upon the Articles exhibited against Dr. *Bentley*, Master of *Trinity*-College, *Cambridge*, gave Sentence, that the said Dr. *Bentley* was guilty of Dilapidations of the Goods of the College, and Violation of the Statutes; and that he had thereby incurred the Penalty of Deprivation of his Office of Master of the said College. And on the 29th a Mandate was sent down for depriving him, pursuant to the Sentence of his Lordship, who is Visitor.

On *Apr.* 30, came on the Election of Representatives for *London*. The Candidates were *Humphrey Parsons*, Esq; *John Barber*, Esq; Sir *John Barnard*, *Micajah Perry*, Esq; *Robert Godschall*, Esq; Aldermen; *Robert Willimot* and *Joseph Chitty*, Esqs; The Sheriffs declared the Majority on the View to be for Aldermen *Parsons*, *Barber* and *Barnard*, and ordered the other Candidates to be put up again, and then declared their Opinion that the Majority was for Mr. Alderman *Godschall*; whereupon a Poll was demanded for Mr. Alderman *Perry*, and *Robert Willimot*, Esq; which begun the 1st Instant.

The Right Hon. *David* Earl of *Buchan*, one of the 16 Peers in the late Parliament for *Scotland*, was removed from being one of the Commissioners for Trade in that Part of *Great Britain*, and from being Lord Lieutenant of the Shires of *Stirling* and *Clackmannan*.

FRIDAY, May 3.

From *Cork* in *Ireland*: This Day one *Michael Carmody* was executed here for Felony; upon which the Journeymen Weavers of this City (who labour under great Difficulties, by reason of the Deadness of Trade; occasioned by the pernicious Practice of wearing Cottons,) assembled in a Body, and dress'd the Criminal, Hangman, and Gallows in Cottons, in order to discourage the wearing thereof: And at the Place of Execution the Criminal made the following remarkable Speech:

Give Ear, O good People, to the Words of a dying Sinner: I confess, I have been guilty of many Crimes that Necessity compelled me to commit, which starving Condition I was in, I am well assured, was occasioned by the Scarcity of Money, that has proceeded from the great Discouragement of our Woollen Manufactures.

Therefore, good Christians, consider, that if you go on to suppress your own Goods, by wearing such Cottons as I am now cloathed in, you will bring your Country into Misery, which will consequently swarm with such unhappy Malefactors as your present Object is; and the Blood of every miserable Felon that will hang, after this Warning from the Gallows, will lie at your Doors.

And if you have any Regard for the Prayers of an expiring Mortal, I beg you will not buy of the Hangman the Cotton Garments that now adorn the Gallows, because I can't rest quiet in my Grave if I should see the very Things were that brought me to Misery, Thievery, and this untimely End; all which I pray of the Gentry to hinder their Children and Servants for their own Character's Sake, tho' they have no Tenderness for their Country, because none will hereafter wear Cottons, but Oyster-Women, Criminals, Whores, Hucksters, and common Hangmen.

SATURDAY, 4.

On the 21st of *March* came on at *Guildhall*, the Election of a Chamberlain of the City of *London*, in the room of *Samuel Robinson*, Esq; deceased. The Candidates were, Mr. *John Bosworth*, Mr. *William Selwin*, and Mr. *John Thomas*. The Sheriffs declared the Majority of Hands for Mr. *Bosworth*; but a Poll was demanded and granted for Mr. *Selwin*, which began next Morning at Nine o'Clock, and was one of the greatest and most equal Struggles that ever was known in this City: Both the Gentlemen were supposed to be of that Party which is now called the Country Party;

Digitized by Google

Party; but Mr. *Selwin*, beſides his own particular Friends, had the Court Intereſt entirely in his Favour: The Poll ended on *Friday* the 29th, and on caſting up the Books, the Numbers ſtood thus:

For Mr. *John Boſworth*	3326
For Mr. *William Selwin*	3319

So that a Declaration was again made in Favour of Mr. *Boſworth*, but a Scrutiny was demanded by Mr. *Selwin*, and accordingly granted: Which being ended, Mr. *Boſworth* was, on this Day, declared to be Chamberlain by a Majority of Four; the Numbers (after the bad Votes were thrown out) ſtanding thus:

For Mr. *Boſworth*	3212
Mr. *Selwin*	3208

After the Declaration, Mr. *Boſworth* ſpoke thus to the Liverymen preſent:

Gentlemen,

It is by your Friendſhip that I have the Honour to be elected into an Office of very great Importance to this City, and I aſſure you it ſhall be my conſtant Care to expreſs the grateful Senſe I have of your Favour, by a diligent, faithful, and impartial Diſcharge of the Truſt repoſed in me.

FRIDAY, 10.

This Day the Sheriffs made a Declaration of the Numbers on the Poll for Members of Parliament for this City; which were as follows, *viz.*

Humphry Parſons, Eſq;	3932
Sir *John Barnard*, Knt.	3844
Micajah Perry, Eſq;	3717
Robert Willimot, Eſq;	2967
John Barber, Eſq;	2379
Robert Gedſchall, Eſq;	1078

Whereupon the four firſt were return'd. Alderman *Gedſchall* declin'd ſtanding about two Days before the Poll was ended.

TUESDAY, 14.

This Morning about half an Hour after Three, the Houſe of Mr. *Cantillon* in *Albemarle-ſtreet* was perceiv'd to be on Fire, and the Smoak and Smother being traced to his Bed-Chamber, the Servants ruſhed in, and found their Maſter dead, with his Head almoſt burnt off. The Corpſe was however carried off, and ſome Jewels and a few other Things of Value ſaved; but the Flames were ſo violent that the Houſe was ſoon burnt to the Ground, as was likewiſe that of the Hon. Mr. *Percival*, Brother to the Earl of *Egmont*; the Lord Viſcount St. *John*'s, and two other Houſes adjacent were greatly damaged. This Accident was at firſt ſaid to have been occaſioned by Mr. *Cantillon*'s reading in Bed, and falling aſleep with the Candle burning, which was ſuppos'd to have ſet Fire to ſome Papers that lay near it on the Table; but two of his Servants were ſoon taken up on Suſpicion of murdering him, and afterwards ſetting Fire to the Houſe; and after Examination were committed to the *Gatehouſe*. This Mr. *Cantillon* was formerly a Banker in this City, but about 15 Years ago removed to *Paris*, where having acquir'd a plentiful Fortune, he lately return'd hither, in order to purchaſe an Eſtate. His Lady is ſtill abroad, but ſhortly expected here. She was Daughter of Monſ. *Omani*, one of the richeſt Merchants in *Paris*, and half Siſter to the Lord *Clare*, an *Iriſh* Nobleman, who follow'd the late King *James* to St. *Germain*'s.

The ſame Morning, Mrs. *Markham*'s Toy-Shop, under St. *Dunſtan*'s Church in *Fleet-ſtreet*, was robb'd of ſeveral Gold Chaſed Watches, a Set of Diamond Stay-Buckles, ſeveral Gold and Silver Snuff Boxes, ſome with Gold and Silver Rims, Gold-headed Canes, and other valuable Things, to the Amount of about 300*l.* The Rogues, 'tis thought, went into St. *Dunſtan*'s Church in Prayer-Time, and there lay conceal'd, and about One in the Morning got out at the Church Window upon the Leads over the Shop, cut away the Lead, ſaw'd the Joyces and Raſters, and ſo dropp'd down into the Shop. It is imagin'd to have been done by ſome that were well acquainted therewith, for they rifled not only the Shew-Glaſſes, but all the Drawers, *&c.* After they had committed the Robbery they went out at the Church Door, for that was found open between Three and Four the ſame Morning. The ſame Shop was robb'd but a few Years ſince.

MONDAY, 20.

Sir *John Norris* hoiſted his Flag at the Main Top-maſt Head on board his Majeſty's Ship the *Britannia*, a firſt Rate, of 1000 Men and 100 Guns. And Admiral *Nicholas Haddock* hoiſted his Flag at the Mizen Top-maſt Head on board his Majeſty's Ship the *Namure*, a ſecond Rate, of 700 Men and 90 Guns.

SATURDAY, 25.

Several Perſons were examin'd before Sir *Thomas Clarges* (the Dukes of *Montagu* and *Richmond*, the Earls *Tankerville* and *Cowper*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction being preſent) in Relation to the Murder and Robbery of Mr. *Cantillon*: A Poſt-Boy depos'd that he took up a Man at the *King*'s-*Arms-Inn* in *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, who ſaid he was going for *Harwich*, in order to embark for *Holland*, that he had a large Portmanteau with him and ſeem'd to be pretty well provided with Money; which Perſon, according to the Deſcription given of him by the ſaid Poſt-Boy, appears to be one who was diſmiſs'd from Mr. *Cantillon*'s Service about three Weeks ago; it is believ'd he got in by the Help of a Ladder, which was left a few Days before againſt the back Part of the Houſe: The Day the Fire was, the ſaid Perſon was drinking at Mr. *Martin*'s, a *French* Diſtiller in St. *Giles*'s, who was taken up, and on Sunday was examin'd, and then remanded back into Cuſtody, in order for a further Examination.

Digitized by Google

TUESDAY, 28.

Mr. *Cantillon*'s Servants were again examin'd before Sir *Thomas Clarges*, as was alſo Mr. *Martin*, the Diſtiller in St. *Giles*'s, in Relation to the Murder of the ſaid Mr. *Cantillon*; and after ſeveral Interrogatories Mr. *Martin* was admitted to Bail, but the Servants were remanded back into Cuſtody.

A Repreſentation having been made to the King, that *Richard Cantillon*, Eſq; was robb'd and murder'd in his Dwelling-Houſe in *Albemarle-ſtreet*, on the 14th Inſtant, and his Houſe burnt to the Ground, his Majeſty, for the better diſcovering and bringing to Juſtice the Perſons guilty of ſuch heinous Crimes, was pleaſed to promiſe a Pardon to any one of the Accomplices therein concern'd (except the Perſon by whom the ſaid Murder was committed) who ſhall diſcover any one or more of the Criminals, ſo as he, ſhe, or they be apprehended and convicted. And *Philip Cantillon*, Merchant, promiſed a Reward of 200 l. to any one who ſhall make ſuch Diſcovery.

His Majeſty was alſo pleaſed to promiſe his moſt gracious Pardon to any Perſon who ſhall diſcover any of his Accomplices, ſo that they, or any of them may be apprehended, and convicted of breaking open and robbing the Shop of Mrs. *Anne Markham*, under St. *Dunſtan*'s Church in *Fleet-ſtreet*, in the Night-time, between the 13th and 14th Inſtant, and ſtealing divers rich Goods to the Value of 300l.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

JOHN *Corrance*, Eſq; of *Roughham-Place* in *Suffolk*, married to Miſs *Anne Cheſter*, one of the Daughters of the late —*Cheſter*, Eſq; of *Cockenhatch* in the County of *Hertford*.

Rev. Dr. *Finlay*, Rector of St. *Saviour*'s *Southwark*, to Mrs. *Lawrence*.

Edward Northey, Eſq; eldeſt Son of the late Sir *Edward Northey*, Sollicitor General, to Mrs. *Pearce* of *Epſom*, a 10,000 l. Fortune.

Philip Meadows, Eſq; Son of Sir *Philip Meadows*, Knight Marſhal, to the Lady *Frances Pierpoint*, Siſter to the Duke of *Kingſton*, a 20,000 l. Fortune.

Brook Foreſter, of the County of *Salop*, Eſq; to Miſs *Wild*, of the ſaid County, a Fortune of 15,000 l.

Capt. *Forſight*, a great Trader to the *Weſt-Indies*, to Mrs. *Scot* of *Rotherhith*.

Mr. *Payton*, an eminent Diſtiller in *Fleet-ſtreet*, Brother to Sir *Yelverton Payton*, Bart. to Miſs *Hodges*, a Fortune of 10,000 l.

Robert Wilcox, of *Agmondeſham* in *Buckinghamſhire*, Eſq; to Miſs *Barbara Oſley*, a 12,000l. Fortune.

Mr. *Wilſon* of *Clifford's-Inn*, to Miſs *Bunbury*, one of the younger Daughters of Counſellor *Bunbury* of the *Temple*.

The Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord *Tinham*, brought to Bed of a Son.

Thomas Whichcote of *Harpſewell* in the County of *Lincoln*, Eſq; married to Miſs *Tregagle*, Niece to Sir *Francis Whichcote*, Bart.

DEATHS.

LADY *Katharine Wyndham*, eldeſt Daughter of Sir *William Wyndham*; of the Small-Pox.

—*Stapleton*, Eſq; Deputy-Receiver of the Land-Tax for the City of *London*.

Capt. *Ogilby*, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the *Hector*; on the Coaſt of *Spain*.

John Lance, Eſq; a very noted Surveyor.

Colonel *Richard Johnſon*, Colonel of a Company in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, in the firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards, then commanded by the late Duke of *Marlborough*.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Jackſon*, a Widow Gentlewoman of a great Fortune, aged 132, at *Richmond* in *Surrey*.

Capt. *Cornelius Stewart*, Brother of Sir *James Stewart*, a *Scotch* Baronet.

Capt. *Boyle*, at *Shipperton* in *Middleſex*.

Mr. *Van Hemert*, an eminent *Dutch* Merchant of this City.

Capt. *Shrimpton*, of the third Regiment of Foot-Guards, commanded by the Earl of *Dunmore*.

Frances Lady *Guildford*, Wife to the Lord *Guildford*, and Daughter to the E. of *Halifax*; of the Small-Pox. Her new-born Daughter died ſoon after.

The Lady of the Hon. Col. *Whitworth*.

John Gape, Eſq; who repreſented the Borough of St. *Alban*'s in ſeveral Parliaments.

Mr. *Shuttleworth*, Organiſt of the *Temple*, and St. *Michael*'s in *Cornhill*.

Capt. *Smithſon*, of the Regiment of Invalids at *Portſmouth*.

Mrs. *Anne Suppleton*, a Maiden Gentlewoman, at *Cheſſea*, reputed worth 30,000 l.

Thomas Rouſe, Eſq; at *Lalebam* in *Middleſex*.

Juſtice *Gore*, late of *York-Buildings*.

Sir *James Thornhill*, Knt. the greateſt Hiſtory Painter this Kingdom has in any Age produc'd! He painted the famous Hall at *Greenwich*.

Capt. *Jackſon*, who had the Command of a Company in Col. *Lanoe*'s Regiment of Foot on the *Iriſh* Eſtabliſhment.

Capt. *John Curzon*, Commander of the Garriſon in the Iſle of *Scilly*.

George Shaw, Eſq; at *Thames-Ditton*, a Gentleman of an Eſtate of 2000 l. *per Ann.*

Mr. *Norris*, an eminent *Dutch* Merchant.

Mr. *Ruſſell*, an eminent Maſter-Builder in *Bartholomew-Cloſe*, who a few Days before was flung out of a Chaiſe at *Brentford* by an unruly Horſe.

Mrs. *Cock*, Mother-in-Law to Alderman *Perry*.

Mr. *Richard Chauncey*, who for ſome Years was Deputy of the Ward of *Cornhill*.

Capt.

Digitized by Google

Capt. *Richard Harvey*, formerly Commander of a Ship in the *Eaſt-India* Company's Service.

Miſs *Smithſon*, at *York*, a young Lady of 10,000 l. Fortune.

Mrs. *Forteſcue*, a Maiden Gentlewoman, reputed worth 20,000 l. at *Kingſland*.

The Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount *Vane*, lately elected Knight of the Shire for *Kent*; he died ſuddenly of an apoplectick Fit.

Sir *James Willey*, of the County of *Carmarthen*, Knt.

The Rev. *Thomas Ward*, D. D. Fellow of *All-Souls* College, *Oxon*.

The Lady *Burgoigne*, Mother to Sir *Roger Burgoigne*, Bart. and Wife to *Chriſtopher Wren*, Eſq; Son to the late Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, Knt.

John Hodges, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for *Kent*.

Mrs. *Mary Hoare*, Relict of the late *Henry Hoare*, Eſq; formerly an eminent Banker in *Fleet ſtreet*.

The Rev. Mr. *Nightingale*, one of the minor Canons of *Weſtminſter*.

John Sambroke, Eſq; Member in the laſt Parliament for the Borough of *Great Wenlock* in *Shropſhire*.

Rev. Mr. *Boyce*, Chaplain to Lord *Mordington*.

Capt. *Williams*, an old Officer, and Capt. of a Troop in the Regiment of Dragoons, late the Earl of *Stair*'s.

Mr. *John Clarke*, late Maſter of the publick Grammar-School at *Hull*, and Author of many Treatiſes of Morality, Education, and Claſſical Learning. He died at *Glouceſter*.

The Rev. Sir *Robert Pye*, Bart. at *Cliſton-Campville* in *Staffordſhire*, who dying unmarried, his Eſtate falls to his three Siſters, and the Title is extinct.

Rev. Mr. *Unyon*, Miniſter of *Ludlow* in *Shropſhire*; ſuddenly.

Capt. *Duncombe Drake*, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the *Argyll*, now lying in the *Downs* as Part of Sir *John Norris*'s Squadron.

Capt. *Charles Hayes*, an ancient Commander in the Navy.

Capt. *Plympton*, an old experienc'd Officer belonging to the Navy, who had been ſuper-annuated for ſome Years.

Captain *Stanton*, an old experienced Officer in the Army.

Madam *Nicholls*, at her Houſe in *Soho-Square*, ſaid to have died worth 10,000 l.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

DR. *James Berwick* preſented to the Rectory of *Weſtbeſterton*, *Yorkſhire*.

Mr. *James Shepbard* to the Rectory of *Thirſk*, *Yorkſhire*.

Mr. *James Fiſher* to the Rectory of *Malden*, *Eſſex*.

Mr. *William Williams*, to the Rectory of *Leſcard*, *Pembrokeſhire*.

Mr. *Nicholas Jones* to the Vicarage of *Romarſo*, *Suſſex*.

Dr. *Robert Lamb*, of *Trinity-College*, *Cambridge*, Chaplain to the Counteſs of *Coningſby*, had a Diſpenſation to hold the Vicarage of *Heitherwith Kelby*, in the County and Dioceſe of *Lincoln*, together with the Rectory of *Buckingham* in the ſame County and Dioceſe.

Mr. *Woodroffe* preferred by the Archbp. of *Canterbury* to the Living of *Leyſdown* in *Sheppy* Iſland.

Mr. *James Boſtock* to the Rectory of *Wantage*, *Cambridgeſhire*.

John Cummins, M. A. Chaplain to the Earl of *Peterborough*, had a Diſpenſation to hold the Rectory of *Witby* in the County and Dioceſe of *York*, together with the Vicarage of *Carlton*, in the County of *Nottingham* and Dioceſe aforeſaid.

John Bunce, Jun. L. L. B. preſented by the Archdeacon of *Canterbury* to the Vicarage of *Hackington*, alias St. *Stephens*, next *Canterbury*, void by the Removal of Mr. *Buttonſhaw* to *Brookland*.

John Gee, M. A. Chaplain to the Earl *Cowper*, had a Diſpenſation to hold the Vicarage of *Burnwell* in the County of *Cambridge* and Dioceſe of *Norwich*, together with the Vicarage of *Moulton* in *Suffolk*, in the Dioceſe aforeſaid.

PROMOTIONS *Civil* and *Military*.

JAMES Wilks, Eſq; appointed a Cornet in General *Evans*'s Reg. of Dragoons.

Joſeling Sidney, Eſq; made Chief Porter of his Majeſty's *Tower* of *London*, in the room of *William Pennington*, Eſq; deceas'd.

Lord *Forbes*, his Majeſty's Envoy to the Empreſs of *Ruſſia*, made Admiral, and Capt. *Nicholas Haddock*, Repreſentative for the City of *Rocheſter*, Comptroller of the Royal Navy of *Great Britain*, in the room of Sir *John Jennings* and the late Admiral *James Mighells*, Eſq;

Capt. *Tancred Robinſon*, Brother to Col. *Robinſon*, of the Foot-Guards, appointed firſt Captain of the *Britannia*, with Rear Admiral's Pay.

Mr. *Fawkes* admitted one of the ſworn Clerks in Chancery, in the room of *Samuel Reynardſon*, Eſq; who is appointed one of the Six Clerks in that Office, in the room of *Sydenham Mathis*, Eſq;

Mr. *Carbonell*, Warden of the *Fleet* Priſon, appointed one of the Commiſſioners of the Salt-Office, in the room of *Joſeph Windham*, Eſq; who reſign'd.

Francis Eyles, Eſq; appointed Commiſſioner of the Victualling Office, in the room of *William Fiſher*, Eſq;

James Tillie, Eſq; appointed to be Superintendant of his Majeſty's Founderies in *Great Britain*, and all other his Dominions, in the Room of *Stephen Biſſe*, Eſq; who is made one of the Commiſſioners for victualling his Majeſty's Navy.

The Right Hon *Henry Boyle*, Eſq; Speaker of the *Iriſh* Houſe of Commons, made a Commiſſioner of Revenue in *Ireland*, inſtead of *Marmaduke Coghill*, Eſq; who ſucceeds the ſaid Speaker as Chancellor of the *Exchequer* there.

Earl of *Hopton* made a Commiſſioner for Trade in *North Britain*, in the room of the Earl of *Buchan*, who is remov'd.

Sir *James Campbell*, Bart. made Commiſſary of the Muſters in *Scotland*, in room of *H. Cunningham*, Eſq; who is preferr'd. (See p. 220.)

Right Rev. Dr. *Price*, Lord Biſhop of *Meath*, ſworn of the Privy Council in *Ireland*; and the Lord *George Sackville*, 3d. Son of the Duke of *Dorſet*, ſworn Clerk of the Council there; and *Edward Deering*, Eſq; his Deputy.

Burrington Goldſworthy, Eſq; made firſt Commiſſioner of the Foundery at *Woolwich*.

Earl of *Kintore* made Knight Marſhall of *Scotland*.

Tho. de Grave, Eſq; made Comptroller-General of the Firſt-Fruits and Tenths.

Arthur Dobbs, Eſq; Member of the *Iriſh* Parliament, made Engineer and Surveyor General of that Kingdom, in Place of the late Sir *Edward Lovet Pearce*.

Mr. *Harnage* made Surveyor of the Searchers in the Port of *London*, in the Room of the late Mr. *Burren*; and Mr. *Davies* ſucceeds him as Aſſiſtant to the Surveyor of the Warehouſe.

The Hon. *James Lumley*, Eſq; and the Hon. Col. *Berkley*, act by Commiſſion as Maſter of the Horſe to his Majeſty.

The Duke of *Rutland* made Capt. of the Band of Penſioners.

☞ *Members choſen for the enſuing Parliament.*

Arundel,	*Col. Lumley* *Sir John Shelley*
Great Bedwin,	*William Sloper, Eſq;* *Col. Murray*
Beverley,	Elleker Bradſhaw, Eſq; *Sir Charles Hotham*
Bedford Town,	Sir Jer. Vanacker Sambroke Samuel Ongley, Eſq;
Biechingly,	*Sir William Clayton* *Kendrick Clayton, Eſq;*
Boſton,	*The H. Athemarle Bertie, Eſq;* Richard Fydell, Eſq;
Colne,	*Col. Ducket* Walter Hungerford, Eſq;
Cambridge Town,	Sir John Hind Cotton Thomas Sclater Bacon, Eſq;
Colcheſter,	Matthew Martin, Eſq; Iſaac Lemyng Rebow, Eſq;
Cirenceſter,	William Woodhouſe, Eſq; Thomas Maſter, Eſq;
Cricklade,	*Sir Thomas Read* William Gore, Eſq;
Chriſt-Church,	*Edward Hooker, Eſq;* *Joſeph Hinxman, Eſq;*
Derby,	*Lord James Cavendiſh* The H. Ch. Stanhope, Eſq;
Devizes,	*Sir Joſeph Eyles* *Francis Eyles, Eſq;*
Dunwich,	*Sir George Downing, Bart.* *Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart.*
Eye,	*Stephen Cornwallis, Eſq;* *John Cornwallis, Eſq;*
Eaſt Grinſtead,	*Lord Middleſex* Edward Conyers, Eſq;
Grantham,	*Lord Viſcount Tyrconnel* Sir Michael Newton
Guilford,	*Hon. Mr. Onſlow* *Colonel Onſlow*
Harwich,	*Carteret Leathes, Eſq;* *Charles Stanhope, Eſq;*
Haſlemere,	James Oglethorpe, Eſq; *Peter Burrell, Eſq;*
Heydon,	Sir Francis Boynton George Berkeley, Eſq;
Honiton,	Wm. Courtnay, Jun. Eſq; *Sir William Yonge*
Ipſwich,	*Samuel Kent, Eſq;* *William Wollaſton, Eſq;*
Lymington,	*Sir John Cope* *Maurice Buckland, Eſq;*
Leiceſter,	Sir Geo. Beaumont, Bart. George Wright, Eſq;
Lewes,	*Tho. Pelham of Stammer, Eſq;* *Tho. Pelham of Lewes, Eſq;*
Luggerſhall,	*Peter Delme, Eſq;* Governor Boone
Ludlow,	*Henry Arth. Herbert, Eſq;* *Richard Herbert, Eſq;*
Minchead,	*Francis Whitewerth, Eſq;* Alexander Lutterel, Eſq;
Maidſtone,	The Hon. John Finch, Eſq; William Turnor, Eſq:
Midhurſt,	Bulſtrode Knight, Eſq; Thomas Bootle, Eſq;
Newport in the Iſle of Wight,	*William Forteſcue, Eſq;* *George Huxley, Eſq;*
Newtown in the Iſle of Wight,	James Worſley, Eſq; Thomas Holmes, Eſq;
Peterborough,	Ed. Wortley Montague, Eſq; Armſted Parker, Eſq;
Saliſbury,	Henry Hoar, Eſq; The H. Peter Bathurſt, Eſq;
Sudbury,	——Price, Eſq; ——Stephenſon, Eſq;
Scarborough,	*Sir William Strickland* *William Thompſon, Eſq;*
Stafford,	William Chetwynd, Eſq; Thomas Foley, Eſq;
Steyning,	*The Marqueſs of Carnarvon* Robert Fagg, Eſq;

South-

Digitized by Google

Southampton, Sir William Heathcote
Anthony Henley, Eſq;
Taunton, *Francis Fane, Eſq;*
Henry Wm. Portman, Eſq;
Thirſk, *Sir Thomas Frankland.*
Fred. Frankland, Eſq;
Totneſs, *Sir Charles Wills*
Joſ. Danvers, Eſq;
Warwick, Sir William Keyte, Bart.
William Bromley, Eſq;
Wincheſter, *George Bridges, Eſq;*
Pawlet St. John, Eſq;
Yarmouth in the Iſle of Wight, *Lord Harry Paulet*
Paul Burrard, Eſq;
Aldborough, Yorkſhire, *Hon. Henry Pelham, Eſq;*
William Jeſſop, Eſq;
Bridport, *William Bowles, Eſq;*
Solomon Aſhley, Eſq;
Bridgwater, *Geo. Doddington, Eſq;*
Thomas Palmer, Eſq;
Camb. Univerſity, *Hon. Edw. Finch, Eſq;*
Tho. Townſhend, Eſq;
Dartmouth, *Walter Carey, Eſq;*
George Treby, Eſq;
Dorcheſter, *Sir William Chappel, Knt.*
John Brown, Eſq;
Droitwich, Edward Foley, Eſq;
Thomas Winnington, Eſq;
Grimſby, *Sir R. Sutton, Knt. of the Bath*
Robert Knight, Eſq;
Haſtings, *Sir William Aſhburnham*
Thomas Pelham, jun. Eſq;
Heitſbury, *Edward Aſh, Eſq;*
Hon. Horatio Townſhend, Eſq;
Knareſborough, Sir Henry Slingſby, Bart.
Richard Arundel, Eſq;
Malden, *Henry Parſons, Eſq;*
Col. Martin Bladen
Marlborough, Edward Liſle, Eſq;
Francis Seymour, Eſq;
Milbourn Port, Thomas Medlicott, Eſq;
Michael Harvey, Eſq;
Morpeth, Lord Morpeth
Sir Henry Liddel, Bart.
Northallerton, *Leonard Smelt, Eſq;*
Henry Pierce, Eſq;
Orford, Richard Powys, Eſq;
Lewis Barlow, Eſq;
Oxford County, Sir Wm. Stapleton, Bart.
Henry Perrot, Eſq;
Oxford Univerſity, Lord Cornbury,
George Clarke, Eſq;
Preſton, *Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart.*
Nicholas Fazakerley, Eſq;
Retford, *Thomas White, Eſq;*
Sir R. Clifton, Kt. of the Bath
Seaford, *Sir William Gage, Bart.*
William Haye, Eſq;
Tamworth, *Lord John Sackville*
Major Compton
Tiverton, *Arthur Arſcott, Eſq;*
Dudley Rider, Eſq;
Great Wenlock, *Samuel Edwards, Eſq;*
William Forreſter, Eſq;
Whitchurch, *John Conduit, Eſq;*
John Selwyn, jun. Eſq;
Wigan, Earl of Barrimore
Sir Roger Bradſhaigh
Aſhburton, *Roger Tuckfield, Eſq;*
The Hon. Sir Wm. Yonge
Bath, *George Wade, Eſq;*
John Coddrington, Eſq;
Berks, Winchcomb Packer, Eſq;
William Archer, Eſq;
Bewdley, *William Bowles, Eſq;*
Boroughbridge, *Brigadier James Tyrrell*
George Gregory, Eſq;
Callington, *Thomas Coppleſton, Eſq;*
Iſaac Lebeupe, Eſq;
Canterbury, Sir William Hardreſs, Bart.
Thomas May, Eſq;
Chicheſter, *The H. James Brudenell, Eſq;*
Col. Yates
Durham Town, John Shaftoe, Eſq;
Henry Lambton, Eſq;
Eveſham, Sir John Ruſhout
William Taylor, Eſq;
Fowey, Jonathan Raſhleigh, Eſq;
John Hedges, Eſq;
Hertford County, Sir Thomas Sebright
William Plummer, Eſq;
Ilcheſter, *Charles Lockyer, Eſq;*
Sir Robert Brown
Leominſter, *Sir George Caſwall*
Robert Harley, Eſq;
Lincoln Town, *Charles Monſon, Eſq;*
Coningſby Sibthorpe, Eſq;
Lyme, *John Scrope, Eſq;*
Henry Holt Henley, Eſq;
Malton, *Hon. Henry Finch, Eſq;*
Sir William Wentworth
Monmouth, Lord Noel Somerſet
Montgomery, *William Corbet, Eſq;*
Newcaſtle Under-line, Bap. Leveſon Gower, Eſq;
Charles Lawton, Eſq;
Oakhampton, William Northmore, Eſq;
Thomas Pit, Eſq;
Petersfield, *Sir William Jolyffe, Knt.*
Edward Gybbon, Eſq;
Pontefract, *Lord Galway*
Sir William Lowther
Plympton, *Richard Edgcomb, Eſq;*
Thomas Clutterbuck, Eſq;
Plymouth, *Hon. Robert Byng, Eſq;*
Arthur Stert, Eſq;
Richmond, *Sir Conyers Darcey*
John York, Eſq;
Rippon, William Aiſlabie, Eſq;
Thomas Duncomb
Stafford County, Sir Walter Wagſtaff Bagot,
Wm. Leviſon Gower, Eſq;
Suffolk, Sir Robert Kemp, Bart.
Sir Jermyn Davers, Bart.
Surrey County, *Arthur Onſlow, Eſq;*
Thomas Scawen, Eſq;
Taviſtock, *Hon. Charles Fane, Eſq;*
Sidney Meadows, Eſq;

Tewkſ-

Digitized by Google

Tewkſbury, Robert Tracey, Eſq;
Lord Gage
Weobley, *Sir John Buckworth*
Mr. Baron Birch
Worceſter County, Sir Herbert Packington, Bart.
Edmund Lechmere, Eſq;
Worceſter City, Samuel Sandys, Eſq;
Richard Lockwood, Eſq;
Yarmouth, *Col. Townſhend*
Edward Walpole, Eſq;
Bodmin, *Sir John Heathcote, Bart.*
John Lareche, Eſq;
Borealſton, *Sir Francis Henry Drake*
John Briſtow, Eſq;
Berwick, *George Lyddel, Eſq;*
Lord Polworth
Camelford, *Sir Thomas Littleton*
Col. James Cholmondeley
Eveſham, Sir John Ruſhout
William Taylor, Eſq;
Hindon in Wilts, *Stephen Fox, Eſq;*
George Fox, Eſq;
Helſton, *John Evelyn, Eſq;*
John Harris, Eſq;
Hull, *George Crowle, Eſq;*
Henry Maſters, Eſq;
Hereford, Thomas Foley, Jun. Eſq;
Sir John Morgan
Lancaſter, Sir Thomas Lowther, Bart.
Robert Fenwick, Eſq;
Launceſton, Sir William Morice
Hon. John King, Eſq;
Leſtwithiel, *Richard Edgcomb, Eſq;*
Iſaac Lebeup, Eſq;
Leſkard, *Richard Elliot, Eſq;*
George Dennis, Eſq;
Monmouth Coun. *Thomas Morgan, Eſq;*
Major Hanbury
Melcomb Regis, *Hon. George Doddington, Eſq;*
George Doddington Eſq;
St. Michael's, *Thomas Parrington, Eſq;*
William Wardour, Eſq;
Newton, William Shippen, Eſq;
Leigh Maſters, Eſq;
New Radnor, *Thomas Lewis, Eſq;*
Pool, *George Trenchard, Eſq;*
Thomas Wyndham, Eſq;
Shrewſbury, *Sir Richard Corbet*
William Kinaſton, Eſq;
Saltaſh, *Lord Glenorchy*
Thomas Corbet, Eſq;
Wells, George Hamilton, Eſq;
Thomas Edwards, Eſq;
Weymouth, *Thomas Pearce, Eſq;*
Edward Tucker, Eſq;
Brecon, *Hon. John Talbot, Eſq;*
Boſſiney, *Lord Viſcount Palmerſton*
Townſhend Andrews, Eſq;
Carliſle, *Hon. Charles Howard, Eſq;*
John Hylton, Eſq;
Cockermouth, *Hon. William Finch, Eſq;*
Sir Wilfrid Lawſon
Denbigh, John Myddleton, Eſq;
Eaſtlow, *Edw. Trelawney, Eſq;*
Charles Longueville, Eſq;
Eſſex, Sir Robert Abdy
Thomas Bramſton, Eſq;
City of Glouceſter, *Colonel Selwin*
Hon. Mr. Bathurſt
Liverpool, *Thomas Brereton, Eſq;*
Richard Gildart, Eſq;
Lynn Regis, *Sir Robert Walpole*
Sir Charles Turner
Portpigham, alias Weſtlow, *Edw. Trelawney, Eſq;*
John Willes, Eſq;
Penryn, *Sir Richard Mills*
John Clavering, Eſq;
St. Ives, *Sir Robert Rich*
Wm. Mackworth Prade, Eſq;
Thetford, *Sir Edmund Bacon*
Charles Fitzroy, Eſq;
Tregony, *John Goddard, Eſq;*
Henry Penton, Eſq;
Truro, Robert Treſuſis, Eſq;
—— Courtney, Eſq;
Caernarvon, *Thomas Wynn, Eſq;*
Clitheroe, Thomas Lifter, Eſq;
William Curzon, Eſq;
Dorſetſhire, Edm. Moreton Pleydel, Eſq;
George Chaſſin, Eſq;
Glouceſterſhire, Benjamin Bathurſt, Eſq;
Thomas Cheſter, Eſq;
London, Humphrey Parſons, Eſq;
Sir John Barnard
Micajah Perry, Eſq;
Robert Willimot, Eſq:
Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Walter Blacket, Eſq;
Nicholas Fenwick, Eſq;
Nottingham, *John Plamptree, Eſq;*
Borlace Warren, Eſq;
Pembroke, *William Owen, Eſq;*
Rutland, James Noel, Eſq;
Thomas Noel, Eſq;
York City, *Edward Thomſon, Eſq;*
Sir John Kaye, Bart.
Angleſey, Nicholas Bayly, Eſq;
Beaumaris, Lord Viſcount Bulkeley
Cardiff, Herbert Windſor, Eſq;
Caſtlerifing, *Hon. Charles Churchill, Eſq;*
Thomas Hanmer, Eſq;
Haverford-Weſt, Eraſmus Phillips, Eſq;
Herefordſhire, Velters Cornwall, Eſq;
Edward Harley, Eſq;
Huntingdonſhire, *Robert Pigott, Eſq;*
Lord Robert Mountague
Northamptonſhire Sir Juſtinian Iſham, Bart.
Thomas Cartwright, Eſq;
Old Sarum, *Thomas Pitt, Eſq;*
Robert Needham, Eſq;
Suſſex, *Henry Pelham, Eſq;*
James Butler, Eſq;
Corfe Caſtle, John Banks, Eſq;
Dennis Bond, Eſq;
Exeter, *Hon. John King, Eſq;*
Thomas Balle, Eſq;
Wilts, John Ivory Talbot, Eſq;
John Howe, Eſq;
Apulby, *John Ramſden, Eſq;*
Walter Plummer, Eſq;

Bucks,

Digitized by Google

Bucks,	Sir William Stanhope,
	Sir Thomas Lee, Bart.
Carmarthen,	*Arthur Bevan, Eſq;*
Coventry,	*Sir Adolphus Oughton*
	John Bird, Eſq;
Kent,	Lord Vane
	Sir Edward Dering
St. Michael's,	Robert Ord, Eſq;
	Thomas Watts, Eſq;
Montgomery ſhire,	Price Devereux, Eſq;
Norwich,	*Horatio Walpole, Eſq;*
	Waller Bacon, Eſq;
Salop County,	Sir John Aſtley, Bart.
	Corbett Kynaſton, Eſq;
Southampt. Coun.	Edward Liſle, Eſq;
	Lord Harry Powlet
Warwick County	The Hon. Edw. Digby, Eſq;
	Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart.
Weſtmorland,	*Anthony Lowther, Eſq;*
	Daniel Wilſon, Eſq;
Carnarvonſhire,	*Capt. Griffith*
Carmarthenſhire,	*Sir Nicholas Williams, Bart.*
Cheſter City,	Sir Robert Groſvenor
	Sir Charles Bunbury
Cheſhire,	Charles Cholmondley, Eſq;
	——Crew, jun. Eſq;
Cornwall,	Sir William Carew
	Sir John St. Aubin
Cumberland,	Sir James Lowther, Bart.
	Sir Joſ. Pennington, Bart.
Devonſhire,	Sir William Courtnay, Bt.
	Henry Rolles, Eſq;
Edinburgh City,	Patrick Lindſay Ld. Provoſt
Flintſhire,	Thomas Moſtyn, Eſq;
Merioneth,	William Vaughan, Eſq;
Nottinghamſhire,	*Thomas Bennet, Eſq;*
	William Levinz, Eſq;
Perthſhire,	*Hon. John Murray, Eſq;*
Somerſetſhire,	Sir Wm. Wyndham, Bart.
	Col. Strangeways Horner
Barnſtaple,	Theophilus Forteſcue, Eſq;
	Sir John Chicheſter, Bart.
Cardigan Town,	*Richard Lloyd, Eſq;*
Derbyſhire,	*Lord Charles Cavendiſh*
	Sir Nathaniel Curzon
Lancaſhire,	Sir Edward Stanley, Bart.
	Richard Shuttleworth, Eſq;
Litchfield,	Sir Rowland Hill
	Geo. Venables Vernon, Eſq;
Northumberland,	Sir William Middleton
	Ralph Jeniſon, Eſq;
Durham County,	John Hedworth, Eſq;
	George Bowes, Eſq;
Winchelſea,	*Robert Briſtow, Eſq;*
	——*Bayne, Eſq;*
Shire of Clydſdale.	*Lord William Hamilton*
Briſtol,	Sir Abraham Elton
	Thomas Coſter, Eſq;
Shire of Bute, &c.	*Peter Campbell, Eſq;*
Denbighſhire,	Watkins Wm. Wynne, Eſq;
Shireof Dumfries.	*Charles Erſkine, Eſq;*
Forfar, Perth, &c.	*John Drummond, Eſq;*
Glaſgow,	——*Campbell, Eſq;*
Haddington, &c.	James Fall, Eſq;
Shire of Inverneſs.	*Sir James Grant*
Newport, Cornw.	Sir William Morice
	Hon. Tho. Herbert, Eſq;
Pembrokeſhire,	*John Campbell, Eſq;*
Innerk. Stirl. &c.	Peter Halkett, Eſq;
Flint,	*Sir George Wynne, Bart.*
Leiceſterſhire,	Ambroſe Philips, Eſq;
	Edmund Smith, Eſq;

Perſons declared BANKRUPTS.

FELIX *Feaſt*, late of the Pariſh of St. *Luke*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Brewer.

Anne Cockman, of *Uppingham*, in the County of *Rutland*, Mercer and Woolen-draper.

William Reade, late of *New Bond-ſtreet*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Linnen-draper.

Matthias Otto, of the *Strand*, near the *New Exchange*, within the Liberty of the City of *Weſtminſter*, Taylor and Mercer.

Moſes Weſt, of the Pariſh of St. *Mary le Strand*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Joyner and Chapman.

John Skinner, of *Thames-ſtreet*, *London*, Fruiterer.

William Tappenden, of *Crown Key* near *Sittenbourn*, in the County of *Kent*, Honeyman and Chapman.

Richard Bayes, of *Laytonſtone*, in the County of *Eſſex*, Victualler.

Thomas Eedes, of *Spittlefields*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Weaver.

Anthony Faure, of *Pancras-Lane*, *London*, Merchant.

Thomas Green, of *Leeds*, in the County of *York*, Merchant.

Percival Hart, of *Richmond* in *Surry*, Maliſter and Chapman.

Thomas Hewitt, late of *Uttoxeter* in *Staffordſhire*, Linnen-draper.

John Ewer, late of *Pall-Mall*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Goldſmith and Banker.

Raham Reepe, of *Bow-Lane*, *London*, Cutler and Merchant.

Mary Fountaine, of St. *Leonard's Shoreditch*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Tallowchandler.

John Bodington, late of *Snow-Hill*, *London*, Grocer.

Henry Marſh, late of *Preſcott*, in the County of *Lancaſter*, Merchant and Linnendraper.

James Gane, of *Southwark* in *Surrey*, Grocer.

John Wingfield, of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, *London*, Linnen-Draper.

Thomas Baniſter, of St. *Bartholomew the Great*, *London*, Packer.

James Rankin, of *Horniſham* in *Wilts*, Chapman.

Prices

Digitized by Google

Towards the End of the Month.

STOCKS.

S. Sea 75 ½	*Afric.* 22
—*Bonds* 27*s* Prem.	*Royal Aſſ.* 92 ½
—*Annu.* 102	*Lon. ditto* 11 ⅓
Bank 133 ¼ a ½	*Y. Build.* 3
—*Circ.* 6 5*s.* Prem.	3 *p. C. An.* 91 ¼
Mil. Bank 104 ½	*EngCopper* 1*l.* 15*s.*
India 140, 40 ½ ¼	*Welſh* Books ſhut
—*Bonds* 16*s*	

The Courſe of EXCHANGE.

Amſt.	35 10 a 9	*Bilboa*	40 ⅛
D. Sight	35 7 a 6	*Legborn*	49 ⅛
Rotter.	35 10	*Genoa*	51 ⅛
Hamb.	35 8	*Venice*	48 ⅜
P. Sight	31 ¼	*Lisb.*	5 4 ⅞
Bourd. ½ uſ	30 ½ a ⅓	*Oport.*	5 3 ⅞
Cadiz	40 ¼ a ⅜	*Antw.*	36 423
Madrid	42 ⅜ a ½	*Dublin*	11 ½

Prices of Goods at *Bear-Key*.

Wheat	25 28	*Oates*	10 14
Rye	17 18	*Tares*	18 23
Barley	14 18	*Peaſe*	22 24
H. Beans	16 18	*H. Peaſe*	16 19
P. Malt	17 20	*B. Malt*	16 19

Abſtract of the *London* WEEKLY BILL, from *Apr.* 23 to *May* 21.

Chriſtned	Males 630	Females 608	1238
Buried	Males 990	Females 1012	2002

Died under 2 Years old			838
Between	2 and	5	209
	5	10	82
	10	20	60
	20	30	133
	30	40	185
	40	50	172
	50	60	138
	60	70	88
	70	80	48
	80	90	43
	90 and upwards		6
			2002

Prices of Goods, *&c.* in *London*. Hay 39*s. to* 42*s.* a Load.

Coals per Chaldron 24.
New Hops per Hun. 5*l. a* 5*l.* 10
Old Hops 3*l.* 10*s. a* 4*l.*
Rape Seed 10 *a* 11
Lead the Fodder 19 *Hun.* 1 *half on board*, 14 *a* 14*l.* 10*s.*
Tin in Blocks 3*l.* 18
Ditto in Bars 4*l.*
Copper Eng. beſt 5*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto ordinary 4*l.* 16*s. a* 5*l.*
Ditto Barbary 85 *a* 95*l.*
Iron of Bilboa 15*l.* 5*s. per Ton.*
Ditto of Sweden 16*l.* 10*s.*
Tallow 30 *a* 31*s*
Country Tallow 30*s.*
Cochineal 18*s.* 6

Grocery Wares by the C.

Raiſins of the S. new 34*s.*
Ditto Malaga Frailes 18*s.*
Ditto Smirna new 24*s.*
Ditto Alicant 19*s.*
Ditto Lipra new 20*s.*
Ditto Belvedera 21*s.*
Currants 44*s.*
Prunes French none
Figs 20*s.*

Sugar Powder beſt 54 *a* 59*s.*
Ditto ſecond Sort 46*s. a* 50
Loaf Sugar double ref. 8*d. half a* 9*d.*
Ditto ſingle refine 56*s. a* 64*s.*

Grocery Wares by the lb.

Cinamon 7*s.* 8*d.*
Cloves 9*s.* 1*d.*
Mace 15*s.* 0*d.*
Nutmegs 8*s.* 7*d.*
Sugar Candy white 14 *a* 18*d.*
Ditto brown 6*d.*
Pepper for home conſump. 16*d.*
Ditto for Exportation 12*d.* 1 4*lb*
Tea Bohea fine 10*s. a* 12*s.*
Ditto ordinary 8*a*9*s.*
Ditto Congo 10 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Pekoe 14*a* 16*s.*
Ditto Green fine 9 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Imperial 9 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Hyſon 20 *a* 25*s.*

Drugs by the lb.

Balſam Peru 14*s.*
Cardamoms 3*s.* 6*d.*
Camphire refin'd 14*s.*
Crabs Eyes 11 8*d.*
Jallop 2*s.* 6*d.*
Manna 2*s.* 6*d. a* 4*s*
Maſtick white 4*s.* 0*d.*
Opium 9*s.*
Quickſilver 4*s.* 3*d.*
Rhubarb 18 *a* 25*s.*
Sarſaparilla 3*s.* 0*d.*
Saffron Engliſh 22*s.* 6*d.*
Wormſeeds none
Balſam Copaiva 3*s.* 0*d*
Balſam of Gilead 20*s.*
Hypocacuanæ 5 *a* 6*s.*
Ambergreece per oz. 8*s.*

Wine, Brandy, and Rum.

Oporto red per Pipe 32*l. a* 34*l.*
Ditto white none
Lisbon red 35 *a* 40*l.*
Ditto white 26 *a* 28*l.*
Sherry 26*l.*
Canary new 25 *a* 28*l.*
Ditto old 32 *a* 34*l.*
Florence 3*l.*
French red 30*l. a* 40*l.*
Ditto white 20*l.*
Mountain Malaga old 24*l.*
Ditto new 20*l. a* 21
Brandy Fr. per Gal. 6*s. a* 6*s.* 8*d.*
Rum of Jam. 6 *a* 7*s.*
Ditto Lew. Iſlands 6*s.* 4*d. a* 6*s.* 10*d*

FROM

Digitized by Google

FROM *Holland*. Their Royal and Serene Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange* having embarked on board their Yacht at *Amſterdam*, in order to paſs the *Zeuder* Sea to *Frieſland*, weighed Anchor ſoon after with a fair Wind, and made the Port of *Harlingen* in *Frieſland*. Their Highneſſes landed under a triple Diſcharge of the Artillery of the Place, and were received with all poſſible Marks of Joy and Reſpect. They proceeded directly on their Journey to *Lewarden*, and made their publick Entry there in a very magnificent Manner.

From the *Ruſſian* Camp before *Dantzick*. The Conditions offered by General *Munich* to the Magiſtrates of *Dantzick* were, That King *Staniſlaus* and all his Adherents ſhall be ſent away: That they ſhall ſend a Deputation to the *Czarina*, to aſk her Pardon for the Affront put upon her Troops, and another to King *Auguſtus*, to ſubmit themſelves and recognize him: And that as the Town, by its Reſiſtance, has put the *Czarina* to a great Expence, it ſhall pay a certain Sum, to be agreed upon, towards defraying the ſame: But the Magiſtrates rejected theſe Propoſals.

From the Camp before *Dantzick*. Our Fire began on *May* 1, from a Battery of 6 large Mortar-Pieces and 8 Batteries of Cannon. We have thrown into the City 330 Bomb-Shells, weighing from 3 to 400 each, and doubt not of the Havock they have made, by the diſmal Cries of the Inhabitants.

From *Berlin*. In the Night between the 12th and 13th Inſtant, an Expreſs arrived from M. *Brandt*, his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's Miniſter at the *Muſcovite* Camp before *Dantzick*, who brings an Account, that on the 9th in the Evening Count *Munich* cauſed the Fortifications on the Hills called *Stoltzenbergh* and *Biſhopſberg*, which command the Town, to be ſtormed by a very great Detachment of the *Ruſſian* Army, hoping to be able to carry thoſe Works Sword in Hand; that the Action laſted from 10 at Night till 3 in the Morning, when the *Ruſſians* were forced to retire, leaving 3,000 Men dead on the Spot, amongſt whom were a great many Officers of Rank and Diſtinction.

From the *Hague*. The States had an Account laſt Night from M. *de Blyſwyk*, their Miniſter at *Dantzick*, of the 10th Inſtant, that the *Muſcovites* having the Night before attack'd the Works of the riſing Ground before the Town, call'd the *Hagelberg*, with 3,000 Men, and Ladders, on a Deſign to ſcale the ſame, were not only beat back, but moſt of them cut in Pieces.

From *Stolpen* in *Pomerania*. The Menace which Count *Munich* made the Magiſtracy of *Dantzick*, to lay waſte all the Territory and Neighbourhood of that City, the Moment the *French* Tranſports appeared in the Road, has been executed with all the Horror and Severity imaginable. On the 12th Inſtant, publick Notice was given to the Inhabitants of the adjacent Country, to ſave themſelves immediately, and their Effects, for that all their Houſes would be laid level with the Ground. The People fled accordingly, and by Day-break the next Morning, the *Ruſſians* pointed their Cannon to demoliſh the neighbouring Buildings, which their red-hot Balls ſoon effected. In all Places out of the Reach of the Artillery, proper Detachments of *Coſſacks*, &c. were ſent to eraze them; and during the following Night, the whole Country for ſix Leagues round was in one general Conflagration. On the Morrow General *Munich* retired from his Quarters at *Olve*, and cauſed them likewiſe to be ſet on fire.

From *Berlin*. We have Advice from *Peterſbourg*, that the Czarina had entirely rejected his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's Offers of Mediation with reſpect to *Dantzick*: Her Czariſh Majeſty declaring on that Occaſion, that ſhe was reſolv'd to oppoſe *Staniſlaus* with the utmoſt Vigour, let the Conſequences be ever ſo fatal with reſpect to herſelf.

From *Stolpen*, *May* 27. N.S. Letters from the *Ruſſian* Camp adviſe, that during the 48 Hours Suſpenſion of Arms, the *Pruſſian* Miniſter *Brandt* and the Chancellor *Grumbkow* were in the Town of *Dantzick*, and on their Return to the Camp brought an Anſwer in Writing from the Town to Count *Munich*, the Purport of which was this: *That the* Dantzickers *inſiſted upon their ancient Rights and Privileges, and therefore deſired that General to ceaſe Cannonading and Bombarding them, and to order the Ruſſian Troops to march from before the ſaid Town.* Whereupon the Cannonading and Bombarding were renewed with great Heat on both Sides.

From *Dreſden*. The Defeat of the *Poliſh* Army by General *Lacy* is confirm'd: He laid about 1000 dead on the Spot, and took a great Number of Horſes deſigned for the Service of the *French*. Our laſt Letters from *Cracow* mention another Defeat of 10,000 *Poles* by General *Diemar*.

Prince *Eugene* arriv'd on the *Rhine*, *April* 26. *N. S.* to take upon him the Command of the *Imperial* Army. His Highneſs performed the Journey in nine Days, having left *Vienna* on the 17th. On the 21ſt he arriv'd at the Court of the Margrave of *Anſpach*, Nephew to her *Britannick* Majeſty, and had the Honour to dine with him and his Conſort, Daughter to the King of *Pruſſia*. The Duke of *Wirtemberg*, with Prince *Frederick* his Brother, met his Highneſs at *Nuremburgh*, and conducted him to *Waghauſell*, where are the head Quarters of the *Imperial* Army. His Highneſs was received in the Camp by Duke *Albert* of *Beveren*, and preſenting himſelf to the Soldiery, who were drawn out occaſionally, the Air rang with Acclamations of Joy.

Digitized by Google

From *Paris*. On the 4th Inſtant came Advice that the Caſtle of *Trarbach* had ſubmitted to his Majeſty's Troops, and that the Count *de Belliſle* had received a ſlight Wound during the Siege.

From the *Upper Rhine*. The *French* have poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Lines of *Mulhberg* without any Reſiſtance, Prince *Eugene* not judging it proper to preſerve the ſaid Lines, ſeeing they requir'd at leaſt 25,000 Men to defend them. The Motion that Prince *Eugene* made with his Army towards *Mulöberg* was ſolely to facilitate the Retreat of the 12,000 Men of the Circles of *Suabia* and *Franconia* which were in thoſe Lines, and his Highneſs ſo well effected his Intentions, that the Troops, with their Artillery, Baggage and Proviſions, were brought off without Loſs. The ſame Day his Highneſs retir'd in good Order to *Graben*, two Leagues above *Philipſburg*, and on the Morrow marched to *Bruceſal*, from whence he is to encamp at *Obſtatt*. The *French* Army is encamp'd at *Graben*.

From *Heilbron*, May 29. N. S. Prince *Eugene* rides out every Day to *reconnoitre*; and when all the *Auxiliaries* have joined his Army, which will be in a few Days, he will be able to go upon ſome Enterprize worthy himſelf.

From *Ratiſbon*. The Electors of *Cologn*, *Bavaria*, and *Palatine*, have notified to the Dyet now ſitting, that altho' they take no Part in the preſent War, yet their Electoral Highneſſes have reſolved to furniſh their Contingents of the 30 *Roman* Months to the Imperial Cheſt, for the Entertainment of the Army. The Dyet has at Length nam'd the Duke of *Wirtemberg* to hold the ſecond Place in the ſaid Army, the Duke of *Bevern* the third, the Prince of *Anhalt Deſſau* the fourth, and the Count *de la Marck* is made General of the Field Artillery.

From *Heidleburgh*. The general Quarters of the *French* Army of 40,000 Men, which carries on the Siege of *Philipſburg*, are at *Oberhauſen*, where they have thrown a Bridge over the *Rhine*, to have Communication with the Troops on the other Side. The Beſiegers have begun to turn the Current of the ſmall River of *Satza*, which fall's into the Moraſs, and have thrown a great Quantity of Faſcines into the ſaid Moraſs. The Duke of *Berwick* has poſſeſſed himſelf of the Heights of *Garſburg*.

From *Mantua*. Count *Merci* having marched with great Privacy to the Right of the *Mincio*, the 1ſt Inſtant, at Five o'Clock in the Morning, 10,000 Foot marched thro' this Place about an Hour after, with the ſame Privacy, not ſo much as a Drum beating, to the Left of that River, having Prince *Lewis* of *Wirtemberg* at their Head; ſo that none of us here knew whither that March was intended. Theſe Troops being arrived at the *Po*, they began to lay Bridges Yeſterday two Hours before Sun-Riſing, and continued till Ten in the Forenoon, when 4000 Horſe paſſed over the ſame without any Accident; and our Vanguard being arrived on the other Side of the *Po*, they immediately ſeized a *French* Spy, upon whom they found Letters from the Marſhal *de Villars* to the *French* General, who commands at *Revero*, over-againſt *Oſtiglia*, where the Bulk of the Army lies. Our Troops having paſſed the *Po* without loſing one Drop of Blood, 6000 *French* poſted there, tho' provided with 10 Pieces of Cannon, fled with the utmoſt Precipitation, and gave us an Opportunity to make about 60 Priſoners. They moreover abandoned *Mirandola*, *San Benedetto*, and *Revero*, which laſt Place was fortified: At *San Benedetto* we found 4000 Sacks of Corn and Meal, and ſome Ammunition.

From *Milan*. The *Imperial* Army on this Side the *Po* is daily encreaſed by the Arrival of new Regiments: That of the Allies conſiſts at preſent of 30,000 Men, and will ſhortly be reinforced with more Troops. His *Sardinian* Majeſty has iſſued an Ordinance, requiring all his Subjects to take Arms; and directs, that ſuch who have none of their own, ſhall be ſupplied from the Royal Magazines. The *Imperialiſts* have the Advantage of our Army with Relation to Proviſions, which they enjoy in great Abundance, whilſt the Allies procure them not without Inconvenience.

From *Paris*. An Expreſs arriv'd here from *Italy*, with Advice, that his *Catholick* Majeſty having declared *Don Carlos* King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, his Serene Highneſs had thereupon aſſumed thoſe Titles, and had made his publick Entry into the City of *Naples* with all regal State and Solemnity. Since which a Courier has been diſpatch'd with Orders to the Marquis *de Biſſy*, his moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary, to compliment that Prince upon his aſſuming the Royal Title, and to acknowledge him as King of *Naples* and *Sicily*.

From the *Hague*. According to our laſt Letters from *Italy*, there is nothing for either the *French* or the *Spaniards* to brag of: I do not include the *Piedmonteze*, becauſe they do not make a Point in that Compaſs: They do not go to the Fight; they muſt be *dragged* to it, or puſhed upon it; and if they had not their King in Sight, from whom they dare not fly, they would perhaps run to *Geneva* without ſtopping.

From *Gibraltar*: That the *Spaniards* had inſulted the Garriſon from their Works; and that a *Spaniſh* Centinel had the Inſolence to fire upon an Officer of very great Rank in the Garriſon.

The

ARTS, SCIENCES, and PHYSICK.

1. THE young Lady's Companion in Cookery and Paſtry, Preſerving, Pickling, Candying, *&c.* Printed for Meſſ. *Bettesworth* and *Hitch*, *J. Hazard*, *W. Bickerton*, *C. Corbet*, and *R. Whillock*, 12mo, price 2s.

2. The Gentleman's or Builder's Director; or, a Key that openeth to your Sight at once, Brickwork ready redue'd to your Hands, of any Number, Feet, or Thickneſs. By *Edward Roman*, Bricklayer. Sold at the Pamphlet Shops, price 6d.

3. The London and Country Brewer. By one formerly concern'd in a publick Brew-Houſe, but who near 20 Years paſt has reſided in the Country. Sold by *T. Aſtley*, and *W. Meadows*, price 2s.

4. Expreſſions of the Paſſions of the Soul. Deſigned by the late Monſ. *Le Brun*, and engraven on Twenty Folio Copper-Plates, (the Heads being almoſt as big as the Life) by *John Tinney*. With a Tranſlation of the Diſcourſe that belongs to each of the Paſſions. Sold by *J. Tinney*, Engraver, in *Great Eaſtcheap*, and *R. Ware*, price 5s.

5. Time's Teleſcope, Univerſal and Perpetual. Fitted for all Countries and Capacities. Containing, Perpetual Tables, fitted to the old and new Stile; ſhewing the Day of the Month, the moveable and fixed Feaſts, the Riſing and Setting of the Sun and Moon, and how to find what Sign, Degree and Minute they will be in at any Time propoſed, according to their middle Motion, the Changes and Eclipſes calculated for 30 Years, with Rules to find them for ever, according to the mean Motion of the Sun and Moon. By *Duncan Campbell*. Sold by *J. Wilcox*, and *J. Oſwald*, price 3s.

6. Chemical Lectures, publickly read at *London*, in the Year 1731, and 1732; and ſince at *Scarborough*, in 1733; for the Improvement of *Arts*, *Trades*, and *Natural Philoſophy*. By *Peter Shaw*, Phyſician at *Scarborough*. Printed for *J. Shuckburgh*, and *T. Oſborne*; and ſold by Meſſ. *Ward* and *Chandler* at *Scarborough*.

7. Hampſtead-Wells: Or, Directions for the Drinking thoſe Waters. With an Appendix relating to the Original of Springs in general; with ſome Experiments of the *Hampſtead* Waters, and Hiſtories of the Cures. By *John Soame*, M. D. Sold by *F. Clay*, and *D. Browne*, price 2s.

LAW.

8. The compleat Attorney's Practice in *Engliſh*, in the Courts of King's-Bench and Common Pleas at *Weſtminſter*, Printed for *F. Clay*, and *H. Lintott*, price 5s. 6d.

9. A Guide to Juſtices; being modern *Engliſh* Precedents, for the Direction of *Juſtices of Peace*, in making out Warrants, Mittimus's, Recognizances, Superſedeas's, Affidavits, Informations, Inquiſitions, Summons, Precepts, Certificates for the Poor, and Warrants for their Removal, Bonds, *&c.* By *Joſeph Higgs*, Gent. Printed for *A. Bettesworth* and *C. Hitch*, *S. Birt*, *C. Ward*, and *R. Chandler*, 8vo, price 3s. 6d.

10. The *Engliſh* Pleader, being a ſelect Collection of various Precedents, of Declarations on Actions brought in the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas at *Weſtminſter*. Taken from the Rolls in the Treaſury of the ſaid Courts, and Forms ſettled by Counſel and Special Pleaders, ſince the Commencement of the Act of Parliament for the Laws being in the *Engliſh* Language. To which are added, The Forms of Pleas and Iſſues, both general and ſpecial, with Replications thereto; as alſo Judgments in both Courts, on the ſeveral Actions. By a Gentleman of *Lincoln's-Inn*. Printed for *A. Bettesworth* and *C. Hitch*, *T. Longman*, *J. Hazard*, *C. Ward* and *R. Chandler*, price 5s. 6d.

11. The compleat mineral Laws of *Derbyſhire*. Taken from the Originals. Sold by *R. Williamſon*, price 2s. 6d.

* 12. A general Abridgment of Caſes in Equity, argued and adjudg'd in the High Court of Chancery, *&c.* By a Gentleman of the *Middle Temple*. The 2d Edition. Printed for *J. Shuckburgh*, price 18s. 6d.

* 13. The compleat Pariſh Officer. The 7th Edition. Printed for *B. Lintott* and *S. Birt*, 12mo, price 1s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

14. Miſcellanies. Conſiſting chiefly of original Pieces in Proſe and Verſe. By D—n *S*——*t*, never before publiſh'd in this Kingdom. Reprinted from the *Dublin* Edition, for *A. Moor*, price 1s.

15. The Unnatural Mother: Or, Innocent Love perſecuted. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 1s. 6d.

16. Geometry no Friend to Infidelity: Or, a Defence of Sir *Iſaac Newton* and the *Britiſh* Mathematicians. Printed for *T. Cooper*, price 1s.

17. Some Thoughts on Chriſtianity as old as the Creation. In a Letter to a Member of Parliament. Printed for Meſſ. *Knapton*, price 1s.

18. A firſt Book for Children, adorn'd with ſeveral Pictures, with an Explanation. Printed for *R. Hett*, price 6d.

19. A *French* Grammar on a new Plan. By the Rev. *F. Buffier*, Soc. Jeſu. Tranſlated into *Engliſh*. Printed for *W. Hinchliffe*, price 5s. 6d.

20. The Contract violated: Or, the haſty Marriage. By *John Goole*, M. A. Maſter of the Free School of *Witney*, and Vicar of *Eynſham*, in the County of *Oxford*. Sold by *J. Wilford* in *London*; *B. Hall*, at *Witney*, *Woodſtock*, and at *Abingdon*, price 2s. 6d.

* 21. Twelve Diſcourſes concerning Religion and Government. Inſcribed to all Lovers of

Digitized by Google

of Truth and Liberty. Written (at the Command of the late King of *Sardinia*) by *Albert* Count *de Passeran*; for which he was forced to fly his Country; and was afterwards burnt in Effigies at the Inſtigation of the Clergy of that Kingdom. The ſecond Edition, Sold at the Pamphlet Shops, price 3s. ſew'd.

22. A particular Deſcription of the City of *Dantzick*. By an *Engliſh* Merchant, lately reſident there. Printed for Meſſ. *Batteſworth* and *Hitch*, price 1s.

POETICAL.

23. Fables and Tales from the celebrated *La Fontaine*. In *French* and *Engliſh*; now firſt tranſlated; with the Author's Life. Printed for Meſſ. *Batteſworth*, *Hitch*, and *Davis*, 8vo, price 4s. 6d.

24. The *Scarborough* Miſcellany, for the Year 1733. A Collection of original Poems, Tales, Songs, Epigrams, *&c.* (none of which ever yet printed.) Printed for *J. Wilford*, price 1s.

25. Prieſtcraft; or, the Way to Promotion. Printed for *J. Wilford*, price 1s.

26. Know yourſelf. A Poem. Printed for *J. Torſon*, price 6d.

27. The Bricklayer's Miſcellany; or, Poems on ſeveral Subjects. By *Robert Taterſall*, a poor Country Bricklayer at *Kingſton* upon *Thames*, price 6d.

POLITICAL.

28. The neceſſary Reſpondent: Or, a full, clear, and adequate Anſwer to, as well as juſt Obſervations on, a late ſcurrilous and vile Invective, againſt a Right Reverend Prelate; entitled, *A Letter to the Right Reverend Dr. Codex, on the Subject of his modeſt Inſtruction to the Crown.* Printed for *T. Green*, price 1s.

29. A ſhort and plain Anſwer to the modeſt Reply of Dr. *Codex*. With ſome proper Advice to Dr. *Codex* himſelf. In a Letter to the Author. Printed for *T. Cooper*, pr. 6d.

30. An Apology for Dr. *Codex*. Humbly addreſs'd to the Doctor. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6d.

31. Dr. *Codex* unmaſk'd. Printed for *T. Cooper*, price 6d.

32. An Apology for the Clergy of the Church of *England*. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6d.

33. A Letter to *Samuel Holden*, Eſq; from a Diſſenter in the Country. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 3d.

34. An authentick Journal of the moſt material Occurrences and remarkable Proceedings in the laſt Parliament. Sold at the Pamphlet Shops, price 1s.

35. Plain Reaſons, of the higheſt Intereſt and Concern to every honeſt Voter in the preſent Elections of Members, *&c.* Printed for *T. Cooper*, price 6d.

36. Occaſional Remarks on ſome Proceedings of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament. Printed for *J. Wilford*, price 1s.

37. The City Garland; or, the Country Medley, *&c.* containing ſeveral curious Pieces. Sold at the Pamphlet Shops, price 1s.

38. A Letter from a Diſſenter to the Author of the *Craftſman*. Printed for *J. Peele*, pr. 6d.

39. The honeſt Electors: Or, the Freeholders Opera. Sold at the Pamphlet Shops, price 1s.

40. Lord *Wharton*'s Puppies; or, juſt as they were ſinking, their Eyes open'd, pr. 6d.

SERMONS.

41. A Sermon preach'd at St. *Brides*, on Wedneſday in *Eaſter Week*. By *Joſeph Roper*, D. D. Printed for Meſſ. *Innys* and *Manby*, price 6d.

42. A Sermon preached at *Coggeſhall* in *Eſſex*, at a ſolemn Day of Humiliation and Prayer, on Account of our National Sins. By *W. Ford*. Printed for *J. Oſwald*, pr. 6d.

43. A Charge delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. *Farnham Haſkill*, at *Taunton*, *Nov.* 8, 1733. By *Henry Grove*. Printed for *R. Hett*, price 6d.

44. A Sermon preached at *Birmingham*, from *Luke* 16. Ver. 22, 23. By *J. Baſſet*. Printed for *R. Hett*, price 6d.

THEOLOGICAL.

45. A ſhort View of the Evidences upon which the Chriſtian Religion and the divine Authority of the Holy Scripture is eſtabliſh'd. In 2 Parts. By *Patrick Middleton*, A. M. Printed for Meſſ. *Straban*, *Innys*, *Rivington*, *Gilliver*, *Millar*, and *Whillock*, pr. 4s. 6d.

46. A compleat Collection of Devotions, both publick and private. In 2 Parts. Printed for the Author; and ſold by the Bookſellers, 8vo. price 6s.

47. The Deiſt confuted. Sold by *J. Roberts*, price 2s.

48. A Diſcourſe, in which, among other Things, the Abſurdity of God's being acted by natural Inclinations, and of an unbounded Liberty, is ſhewn; the moral Attributes of God are explained; the Origin of Evil is conſider'd; the fundamental Duties of natural Religion are ſhewn to be reaſonable, *&c.* Printed for Meſſ. *Knapton*, price 1s. 6d.

* 49. The Importance of the Doctrine of the holy Trinity aſſerted, in Reply to ſome late Pamphlets. By *Daniel Waterland*, D. D. The ſecond Edition corrected. Printed for *W. Innys* and *R. Manby*, 8vo, price 6s.

50. The Apoſtolical Decree at *Jeruſalem* proved to be ſtill in Force, both from Scripture and Tradition. Printed for *C. Bowyer* and *L. Gilliver*, price 1s. 6d.

51. An Anſwer to Mr. *Fowler Walker*'s Defence of Infant Baptiſm. By *David Rees*. Sold by *A. Ward* and *J. Noon*, price 2s. 6d.

52. Some Conſiderations relating to the preſent State of the Chriſtian Religion, in anſwer to ſome Objections in a late Vindication of the Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*. By *Alexander Arſcott*. Sold at the Bible in *George Yard*, price 1s.

53. The Way to eternal Salvation plainly pointed out. By *Edward* Lord Archbiſhop of *Tuam*. Printed for *R. Williamſon*, price 2d. or 12s. a Hundred.

Digitized by Google

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1734.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the *laſt Seſſion* of the late PARLIAMENT.

ON *Jan.* 17. his Majeſty open'd the Seſſion with a moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes; which ſee p. 43.

As ſoon as his Majeſty was retir'd, and the Commons returned to their Houſe, L—d *H*——*y*, in the Houſe of Lords, made a ſhort Speech, and moved for an Addreſs; which Motion was ſeconded by the L—d *C*——*n*. To this Motion there was no Oppoſition made, nor any Amendment offer'd to the Terms of the Addreſs propoſed; only the E—l of *C*——*ld* ſaid, That he hoped, no Words or Expreſſions in their Addreſs ſhould afterwards be made uſe of, either for or againſt any Propoſition that might be made, or any Queſtion that might ariſe in that Houſe. (See p. 44.)

DEBATE *in the Houſe of Commons upon the Motion for an Addreſs.*

The Speaker having reported to the Houſe his Majeſty's Speech; and a Copy of it being read, *J*——*n C.pb-ll*, Knight of the Shire for the County of *P*——*ke*, ſtood up, and after a ſhort Speech, made the following Motion, *viz. That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return the Thanks of that Houſe for his moſt gracious Speech: To acknowledge his Majeſty's Goodneſs, in the Concern he had expreſſed on Account of the War unhappily begun in* Europe; *and his great Wiſdom in uſing ſo much Precaution on that critical Conjuncture, in waiting the Reſult of the Councils of thoſe Powers, who were more immediately intereſted in the Conſequences of the War, and in taking Time to examine the Facts alledged on both Sides, and to concert with thoſe Allies, who were under the ſame Engagements with his Majeſty, and had not taken Part in the War, ſuch Meaſures, as ſhould be thought moſt adviſable for the common Safety, and for reſtoring the Peace of* Europe: *To declare their unfeigned Confidence in his Majeſty, that in all his* A *Conſiderations on that important Affair, his Majeſty would have the ſtricteſt Regard to the Honour and Dignity of his Crown and Kingdoms, and to the true Intereſt of his People: And to aſſure his Majeſty that he might entirely depend on the Support and Aſſiſtance of his faithful Commons, in ſuch Meaſures as he ſhould find it neceſſary to enter into, for attaining and ſecuring theſe valuable Purpoſes; and that that* B *Houſe would make ſuch Proviſion for the Defence of the Nation, as ſhould ſecure his Majeſty's Kingdoms, Rights, and Poſſeſſions, from all Dangers and Inſults; as might preſerve the Reſpect due to the Crown of* Great Britain, *and not give any Encouragement to the deſperate Views of thoſe who never fail to flatter themſelves with the Hopes of great Advantages* C *from publick Troubles: And to aſſure his Majeſty that that Houſe would immediately take into their Conſideration ſuch Eſtimates and Demands, as ſhould be made by his Majeſty for the publick Service, and raiſe the Supplies which ſhould be anſwerable to the preſent Exigency of Affairs, with their known Zeal and Chearfulneſs, and with a due Regard to the* D *Intereſt of their Fellow-Subjects: And, that the publick Buſineſs might be diſpatched with all proper Expedition, that they would endeavour to avoid all Heats and Animoſities, and all Occaſions that might tend to protract the then preſent Seſſion by unneceſſary Delays.*

This Motion was ſeconded by *S*——*n* O o *F*——*x*,

Digitized by Google

F——x, Esq; Member for *S——ry* in *Dorsetshire*; and also by the L--d *T——ll*, Member for *G——m* in *Lincolnshire*; who declared it as his Opinion, that as this was a trading Nation, nothing but the most absolute Necessity should ever force us into a War. After him,

W——m S--pp--n, Esq; Member for *N——n* in *Lancashire*, stood up and spoke as follows, *viz.* Sir, I believe it has always been taken for granted by most Gentlemen in this House, that the Speeches from the Throne are the Compositions of Ministers of State, and on that Supposition we have always thought ourselves at Liberty to examine every Proposition contained in them: This House has, on many Occasions, canvassed such Speeches, and debated upon them with great Freedom. Even without Doors People are generally pretty free in their Remarks upon them; and I believe no Gentleman that hears me is ignorant of the Reception the Speech from the Throne at the Close of last Session met with from the Nation in general. (See Vol. II. p. 303.)

If then, Sir, so much Freedom be taken with the Speeches themselves; doubtless, the same Freedom may be taken with any Proposition made in this House, in Consequence of such Speeches. I will not say that the Question moved by the Hon. Gentleman over the Way was penned by the same Hand that penned his Majesty's Speech, tho' I must say there is a good deal of Reason to believe, that they were both penned by the same Hand.

As to the Motion, I have one very great Objection to the Whole, and that is, that it is too cautiously and too generally worded: Under such general Expressions Designs may be concealed, which the Gentleman who penned the Motion, does not think proper now to declare; but when they come to be explained, this House may then probably find itself drawn into some Difficulties by making Use of such uncertain Expressions. There is indeed one Paragraph in the Motion, which I shall now particularly lay my Finger on; I cannot pretend to repeat the very Words, for we who hear the Speech and the Motion but once read, are obliged in some Manner to shoot flying; but I shall repeat them as near as possible: I think the Paragraph proposes for us to say in our Address, that we will support his Majesty in all those Measures he shall think it necessary to enter into. Now, Sir, I am afraid, that under such a general Expression, there may be couched, or at least it may hereafter be insisted on, that there is couched, a Promise of a Vote of Credit, and therefore I should be willing to have those Words a little explained; for I shall always endeavour, as much as I can, to prevent this House's being rashly drawn into such Promises: I shall not offer any Amendment till I have heard other Gentlemen's Sentiments on the Question before us; I now only lay my Finger upon this Part of the Motion; and after other Gentlemen have spoke, I may then possibly give my Opinion farther, and may perhaps offer an Amendment; but I could wish rather that the Words were altogether left out.

Sir *J—s H——d C---tt---n*. Sir, I stand up to agree, in a great Measure, with the Hon. Gentleman who moved the Question, and with the other Hon. Gentleman who seconded his Motion. I had indeed an Objection to one general Expression: But the Gentleman who made the Motion explained it in such a Manner as satisfied me, and in which it will, I hope, be explained by this House. The Passage is that whereby we promise to provide for the Security of his Majesty's Kingdoms, Rights, and Possessions: Now, Sir, these last Words, *Rights and Possessions*, is an Expression so general, that I am afraid it may include his Majesty's *German* Dominions; I am persuaded it will be understood so by all without Doors, whatever this House may intend by it: the Gentleman who open'd the Debate has, 'tis true, satisfy'd me, and, I believe every one in the House, that no such Thing is intended; but I think it likewise necessary to satisfy the World; I think it incumbent on us, to assure our Constituents, that no such Thing was ever meant; for which Reason I shall move for this Amendment, to wit, that the Words, *thereunto belonging*, may be added after the Word *Possessions*; so that the Sentence will then run thus, *as shall secure his Majesty's Kingdoms, Rights and Possessions*, thereunto belonging, *from all Dangers and Insults*, and so on.

J—n C--pb--ll, Esq; Sir, I believe I did open the Affair as the Hon. Gentleman has mention'd, but it was not from an Opinion that there was any Possibility for putting such a Sense upon those Words as the Gentleman seems apprehensive of. Those Words are so fully explained, both by what goes before, and what comes after, that there is no Room for imagining, they ever were meant to comprehend his Majesty's *German* Dominions; every Man must see that they relate only to the foreign Rights and Possessions belonging to the Crown of *Great Britain*; and I gave some Explanation of them, only to preclude any Exception that might have been taken, by Gentlemen's considering those general Words by themselves, and without Regard to what went before, or followed after; but to any one either within or without Doors, who considers the Whole together, there cannot so much as a Doubt arise; every Man must see that the Words can relate to nothing but what belongs to his Majesty as King of *Great Britain*, and therefore I cannot think there

Digitized by Google

there is the leaſt Occaſion for the Amendment propoſed.

The L——d *C——ne*, Member for *B——n* in *Lincolnſhire*. Sir, the Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, has not in the leaſt ſatisfied me; for if thoſe Words be taken in a ſtrict grammatical Senſe, they muſt comprehend his Majeſty's *German* Dominions: Thoſe Dominions are certainly a Part of his Majeſty's Poſſeſſions, and as ſuch muſt be comprehended under thoſe general Words; nor can I ſee that there is any Reſtriction put upon them, either by what goes before, or follows after. Even the Amendment propoſed, will not, I am afraid, be ſufficient to reſtrain them as they ought to be; and therefore I am of Opinion, that the Amendment ought to be in theſe Words, *belonging to the Crown of* Great Britain; ſo as that the Sentence may run thus, *as ſhall ſecure his Majeſty's Kingdoms, and all the Rights and Poſſeſſions* belonging to the Crown of *Great Britain, from all Dangers and Injuſts.*

H——y P——m, Eſq; Knt. of the Shire for *S——x*. Sir, the Queſtion moved by the Hon. Gentleman was, as I thought, ſo aptly worded, and, to uſe my worthy Friend's Expreſſion, ſo cautiouſly worded, that I did not imagine, any Objection would have been made to it. As to the Words, *Rights and Poſſeſſions*, the proper Meaning of them ſeems to me to be certain and apparent; it is well known, that Doubts have lately been raiſed about ſome of thoſe Dominions, which belong to the Crown of *Great Britain*; and tho' there never was any Foundation for thoſe Doubts, yet ſome have ſtrongly inſiſted on it, that there was ſomething further neceſſary to be done, in order to ſecure our Enjoyment of thoſe Poſſeſſions; and from that Conſideration alone, if there were no other, every one muſt conclude, that all that could be meant by thoſe general Words, was, to comprehend the ſeveral *Britiſh* Poſſeſſions in foreign Parts; but as to his Majeſty's *German* Dominions, as they in no Way belong to the Crown of *Great Britain*, which is mentioned, in the very next Sentence, I cannot believe that any Gentleman in this Houſe, or without Doors, will ever imagine, they were meant to be comprehended under thoſe general Words.

W——m P——ney, Eſq; When I heard his Majeſty's Speech, and the Motion made by the Hon. Gentleman, in Conſequence thereof, I was in Hopes, Sir, we ſhould have ſeparated to Day without any Debate; and yet I muſt own, that the Words contained in the Motion, which were taken Notice of by my Hon. Friend over the Way, did at firſt ſtrike me a little. I was indeed a little afraid of the Conſequences, or at leaſt of the Uſe that might be made of ſuch Words, but I was reſolved to paſs them over in Silence: However, now that they are taken Notice of, I muſt ſay, that ſome Amendment in order to reſtrain them a little will not be unneceſſary. I am not for leaving them out entirely, becauſe one Part of his Majeſty's Speech would in that Caſe ſtand without any Anſwer; and I am unwilling that this Houſe ſhould on any Occaſion ſhew the leaſt Want of Reſpect and Complaiſance towards his Majeſty.

I ſhall therefore, Sir, propoſe an Amendment; but I muſt acquaint the Houſe, that the Motion I am to make for that Purpoſe, is without any View of making a Difference or Diviſion among us this Day; nor ſhall I inſiſt on my Motion, if it does not appear to be agreeable to every Gentleman in this Houſe. I know we are not tied down by any general Expreſſions in an Addreſs of Thanks; but I remember, that a Vote of Credit paſſed in this Houſe, towards the Cloſe of a Seſſion, for which there was no other Foundation but ſome general Expreſſions in the Addreſs of Thanks which had been voted the firſt Day of the Seſſion; and therefore we ought to be extreamly cautious in agreeing to any Sort of Words, from whence the Promiſe of a Vote of Credit may be afterwards inferred: For this Reaſon I ſhall beg Leave to add a few Words by Way of Amendment; but as I ſaid before, I will not inſiſt on it, in Caſe my Amendment ſhould be oppoſed. The Amendment I propoſe is, that the following Words be inſerted, to wit, *Provided ſuch Meaſures ſhall appear to this Houſe to have been neceſſary for obtaining ſuch Ends.* In which Caſe the Paragraph taken Notice of by my worthy Friend, will run thus; *and to aſſure his Majeſty, that he may entirely depend on the Support and Aſſiſtance of his faithful Commons, in ſuch Meaſures as he ſhall find it neceſſary to enter into, for attaining and ſecuring theſe valuable Purpoſes*; provided *ſuch Meaſures ſhall appear to this Houſe to have been neceſſary for obtaining ſuch Ends.*

Mr. C——r of the E——r. Sir, the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt has propoſed an Amendment, but has not made any direct Motion for that Purpoſe; and he was pleaſed to ſay, that what he propoſed was without any View of making a Difference or Diviſion among us; I am very glad, Sir, to find that the Hon. Gentleman is now come to be of that Way of Thinking; for there is nothing can contribute more to the Honour of this Houſe, than a Harmony and Unanimity amongſt us; and therefore I hope the Gentleman will not inſiſt on his Amendment. One of the Objections to the Queſtion, made by the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke firſt againſt it, was, that it was too general, and worded with too much Caution: This, I muſt ſay, is an Objection of a very new Nature; for the chief Objection to Addreſſes of this Nature has generally been, that they deſcended too much into Particulars, and were not worded with proper Caution. From this general Objection

Digitized by Google

the Gentleman was pleased to come to a particular, and took Notice of some Words under which, he said, he believed a Vote of Credit was intended to be couched: But does not every Gentleman in this House know, that his Majesty never desires any such Thing as a Promise of a Vote of Credit, nor has it ever been usual to make any such Promise? The usual Method has been, whenever his Majesty wanted a Vote of Credit, he always acquainted the House of it by a direct Message, and therefore there is not the least Ground to presume an Intention of couching a Promise of a Vote of Credit under any general Words proposed to be put into the Address: As to the Case mentioned by the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, I do not remember that there was ever any Vote of Credit founded on a pretended Promise in the Address of Thanks at the Beginning of the Session. There may have been, for what I know, such a Case; but as I now speak upon Memory only, I cannot say whether it may have been a late Case, or one of an older Date: However, this I am certain of, that no such Thing is intended by the Words now objected to, nor will there, I believe, be any such Use made of them.

As to the other Objection, Sir, it is equally without Foundation; I do not believe that it can so much as once enter into the Head of any Man to imagine, that by the Words, *Rights and Possessions*, this House means to include his Majesty's *German* Dominions: If ever those Dominions should come to be in such Danger, as that his Majesty should find it necessary to ask the Assistance of this Nation, he would certainly do it by a direct Message to Parliament; and I am very sure, that at present there is no such Thing thought of, nor is there the least Shadow of Reason for suspecting that there will be an Occasion for any such Demand: The Words, *Rights and Possessions*, must therefore be understood to relate only to the foreign Possessions belonging to *Great Britain*; and had those Words been left out, (to willing Minds, at least) it would have afforded a Pretence for the Raising of much greater Alarms without Doors; it then might probably have been said, that we were going to give up some of those valuable Possessions we have abroad; Possessions so valuable, that I hope this Nation will never consent to the giving them up.

Upon the Whole, Sir, however unwilling some Gentlemen may pretend to be, to create Differences and make Divisions, I am persuaded, that nothing but a Desire to do so, could have raised any Objections to the Question now in your Hands; and as I have not heard any Colour of Reason for supporting any of the Amendments, I must therefore be against them.

Sir *W——m W--nd--m*. Tho' the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, does not seem to remember the Case mentioned by the Gentleman who spoke just before him, I remember it well, Sir, and I speak of it with the greater Confidence, because this very Morning I loook'd over some of the Journals of the House, together with my Hon. Friend on the Floor, by which I found that that famous Vote of Credit was agreed to in this House, on the 12th Day of *April* 1727, which was towards the Close of the Session; and I remember, Sir, that there was but a very thin House; and there was no other Foundation for that Vote, hardly indeed any material Argument offered in Favour of it, than what has been mentioned by my Hon. Friend. I remember, Sir, that it bore a very strenuous Debate in this House, and that the Gentleman who sits behind the Hon. Person who spoke last, had a very considerable Share in that Debate, and was one of the Tellers, against the Question.

Whether any such Use is now intended to be made of the general Expressions objected to, I shall not take upon me to say; but that I do not take to be the Matter in Dispute, the proper Question is, whether any such Use can possibly be made of those general Expressions? For if it can, we are not to depend on the Assurances of any Member, that it will not; and therefore, left any such Use should hereafter be made of those general Expressions, I think it highly necessary that some Words should be added for restraining them to what is now declared to be the Meaning of them: For my own Part, I am very easy about it, because I am now free to declare, that if ever any Vote of Credit of the same Nature with those lately agreed to, be proposed or moved for in this House, I shall always be against any such, as long as I have the Honour to sit here; nor shall any general Words, or any express Promise contained in any former Address, be of the least Weight with me in such a Debate.

T——s W——n, Esq; stood up next, and gave some Account of the Vote of Credit agreed to in the Year 1727; and *P——p G——n*, Esq; and *S——l S——ys*, Esq; disagreeing with him in his Account of that Vote of Credit,

Sir *W——m Y——ge* stood up, and spoke as follows, *viz*. I was at some Distance, Sir, when the Hon. Gentleman on the Floor first mentioned the Case which seems now to be the Subject of Debate; and tho' I had not look'd into the Journals this Morning, as some Gentlemen seem to have done, yet I could not but think, that it was impossible that ever any House of Commons should have proceeded in the Manner they have represented. I have now look'd upon the Journals of that and the preceding Session, and as I have the Book in my Hand, I shall from thence set that Matter in a clear Light. In 1725, his

his late Majeſty ſent a Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons, by which he acquainted them, that in order to prevent and fruſtrate ſuch Deſigns as had been formed againſt the particular Intereſt of this Nation, and the general Peace of *Europe*, he found it neceſſary not only to augment his Maritime Force, but to concert ſuch other Meaſures as might moſt effectually conduce to theſe deſirable Ends; and as theſe Services would require ſome extraordinary Expence, his Majeſty hoped he ſhould be enabled, by the Aſſiſtance of Parliament, to encreaſe the Number of Seamen then before voted and granted for the Service of that Year; and to enter into, and make good ſuch Engagements as the Exigency of Affairs might require. Upon this Meſſage, the Houſe, as in Duty they ought, voted and preſented an Addreſs to his Majeſty, that he would be pleaſed to make ſuch an Addition to the Number of Seamen then before voted, and to concert ſuch other Meaſures as his Majeſty ſhould in his great Wiſdom think would beſt conduce to the Security of the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and to the Preſervation of the Peace of *Europe*; and aſſured his Majeſty, that that Houſe would effectually provide for, and make good all ſuch Expences and Engagements as ſhould be made for obtaining thoſe deſirable Ends.

At the Beginning of the next Seſſion, his Majeſty, in his Speech, expreſly ſaid, that as the Expence he had in the preceding Year been in a particular Manner intruſted to make, had amounted to no conſiderable Sum, and the publick Utility might again require the like Services to be performed, he hoped they would again repoſe the ſame Truſt and Confidence in him. To which the Houſe, in their Addreſs of Thanks, as expreſly anſwer, and promiſe, that they would repoſe ſuch a Truſt and Confidence in his Majeſty as the publick Utility ſhould require, and as his Majeſty ſhould find reaſonable and neceſſary for carrying on the great Work in which his Majeſty was engaged, for the Intereſt and Security of his People, and the common Cauſe of *Europe*.

Thus, Sir, every Gentleman may ſee, that the Vote of Credit agreed to at the End of that Seſſion was not in Conſequence of a few general Words in their Addreſs at the Beginning of the Seſſion, but in Conſequence of an expreſs Demand in the Speech, and as expreſs a Promiſe in the Addreſs; and from thence, I think, every Gentleman may ſee how vaſtly different that Caſe is, from what is now the Subject of Debate.

J——n S——pe, Eſq; ſtood up next, and gave a ſhort, but moſt diſtinct Account of all the Votes of Credit that had ever been agreed to by that Houſe; after which, he concluded, that, in his Opinion, there was no Amendment neceſſary to that or any other Part of the Motion.

W——m P——ney, Eſq; ſpoke again as follows. Sir, The Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt has, in a few Words, explained how the ſeveral Votes of Credit have been granted, and he and I do not, I think, differ much in our Accounts; but the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke with the Book in his Hand, and who ſet out with a Promiſe of clearing that Matter fully to the Houſe, has, in my Opinion, and, I believe, in the Opinion of every Gentleman who heard him, left the Matter juſt where he found it; and therefore I would adviſe him, for the future, to ſpeak without Book.

Can any Gentleman, Sir, imagine, that, in Conſequence of the Paragraph of his late Majeſty's Speech mentioned by the Hon. Gentleman, or the Anſwer thereto in the Addreſs of Thanks, a Vote of Credit was, or ought to have been agreed to, without a new Meſſage from his Majeſty, ſignifying, that the publick Utility did actually again require the repoſing of ſuch a Truſt and Confidence in his Majeſty? Does any Gentleman ſuppoſe, that this Houſe is to repoſe ſuch a Truſt and Confidence in the Crown, only becauſe 'tis demanded by the Crown, and without aſſigning any Reaſon for ſo doing? No, Sir; and I believe I may appeal to every Gentleman who hears me, and who had the Honour to be a Member of this Houſe, when that Addreſs was agreed to, whether he did not then think that all that was meant by thoſe general Aſſurances, was, that they would again repoſe the ſame Truſt and Confidence in his Majeſty, if upon a new Meſſage, it could be ſhewn them, that the publick Utility required it; but Gentlemen found afterwards that another Uſe was made of thoſe general Expreſſions; they were at the End of the Seſſion made the only Argument for agreeing to a Vote of Credit; and leſt the ſame Thing ſhould be again practiſed, we ought to be extreamly cautious of putting any ſuch general Expreſſions in our Addreſs.

When I firſt ſtood up, Sir, what I was then to propoſe was, I ſaid, without any Intention of making a Diviſion or Difference amongſt us to Day; and the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke next after me, ſaid, he was glad to find me in that Way of Thinking. Sir, I am now in the ſame Way of Thinking I always was, and if other Gentlemen think in the ſame Way they have lately taken up, I am afraid we ſhall have many and great Differences before this Seſſion can well be at an End. The Hon. Gentleman ſaid he did not remember whether the Caſe of a Vote of Credit I had mentioned was of a late, or of an older Date: Alas! Sir, there are no ſuch Votes of Credit to be found of an old Date; Votes of Credit of old were of a very different Nature, they were never ſo much as aſked, but for ſome particular Purpoſes expreſly mention-

ed,

ed, the Sum was always limited, the Parliament became Sureties only for that Sum, and an exact Account was afterwards given to Parliament, to what Purposes the Money so granted was applied; but our late Votes of Credit have all been granted in the Dark; we have granted Sums unlimited without knowing to what Uses any of the Money so to be raised was to be applied, and we have never been able to have any proper Account (tho' often asked for) how the Money was disposed of.

However, Sir, tho' I wish we may separate to Day without any Division, yet I hope we shall have many Days after this to enter into the Consideration of Affairs of very great Consequence; I am fully sensible of the calamitous Situation of our Affairs both at Home and Abroad; they necessarily require the Consideration of Parliament: There are many, many Grievances both foreign and domestick, under which the Nation groans at present, and which call loudly for Redress, and therefore, tho' we promise not to protract or prolong the Session by unnecessary Delays, yet I hope we shall not separate before we have taken all those Matters properly under our Consideration: The State of the Nation must be called for, and, I dare say, this House of Commons which has shewn so much Regard for their Fellow-Subjects, will envy any succeeding House the Glory of redressing those many Grievances we now labour under: Upon such an Occasion, I hope, Gentlemen will attend, I hope they will be emulous who shall attend best; and when such a Spirit of Liberty appears over the whole Nation, I am convinced no Man will dare desert his Duty in this House, no Man will dare retire to the Country, when Affairs of such Moment demand his Attendance in Parliament.

After these Speeches, as none of the Gentlemen insisted on any of the Amendments, the Question was put upon the first Motion, and carried in the Affirmative, without a Division; and a Committee being appointed, they drew up an Address, in Pursuance of this Resolution, which Address was reported next Day to the House, and an Amendment being offered, viz. in the second Paragraph of the Address, which at first run thus: Not wondering, that the same Prudence and Precaution, the same Concern and Circumspection, *and the same wise Councils*, that have guided, &c. It was proposed to leave out the Words, *and the same wise Councils*, as not being proper in an Address to his Majesty; and the same was agreed to; then the Address itself was agreed to by the House, and was the next Day presented to his Majesty. [See the Answer to it, p. 45.]

On the 25d the House resolved, *Nem. Con.* that a Supply should be granted to his Majesty,

DEBATE *on the Motion about the Letters and Instructions relating to the* Treaty *of* Seville.

The same Day it was resolved, That an humble Address should be presented to his Majesty, that he would be pleased to give Directions, that a Copy of the Treaty between his Majesty and the Emperor, concluded at *Vienna* in 1731, with the secret and separate Articles, and the States Generals Act of Concurrence to the same, should be laid before the House; and the said Address being ordered to be presented to his Majesty by such Members of that House, as were of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council,

Sir *J——n R---sh---t*, Bart. stood up, and, after a short Speech, moved, that an humble Address should be presented to his Majesty, that he would be pleased to give Direction, that the Letters and Instructions sent to his Majesty's Ministers at the Courts of *France* and *Spain*, relating to the Execution of the Treaty of *Seville*, should be laid before the House.

Sir *W——m Y——ge*. I do not stand up, Sir, to say any thing against the Power this House has of calling for whatever Papers they may think necessary to give them proper Lights into any Affair: That the House has such a Power is what I believe none will deny; but then every Gentleman must grant, that this Power should be used with great Caution and Discretion; no Papers ought to be called for but such as properly relate to the Affair in Hand, and without which it would be impossible to understand fully what we are to be about. It has been resolved to address his Majesty for a Copy of the Treaty of *Vienna* to be laid before us; but I can't apprehend what Connection there is or can be between that Treaty and the Letters and Instructions sent to our Ministers in *France* and *Spain*, relating to the Treaty of *Seville*. Can it be supposed, that those Letters and Instructions have any Concern with a Treaty afterwards concluded with the Emperor, who was not then in good Terms with either of the other two Courts? As all such Negotiations are carried on in the most secret Manner, it cannot be supposed, that our Ministers either in *France* or *Spain* knew any Thing of those Negotiations at *Vienna*, which so happily ended in that Treaty; and therefore it is impossible to suppose, that we can, from the Letters and Instructions sent to them, receive any Light or Information, with Respect to the Treaty of *Vienna* now called for.

But granting, Sir, that some possible Connection might be found out, between the Treaty of *Vienna*, and the Letters and Instructions moved for; yet there is another Rule to be observed in the using of that Power which this House has of calling for Papers, which in the present Case will be an effectual

Bar to the Motion: Tho' this Houſe has a Power of calling for Papers, yet we ought in no Caſe to call for thoſe which may contain Secrets, the publiſhing whereof might be of ſignal Diſadvantage to the Common-wealth. A Secret communicated once to this Houſe is in great Danger of not remaining long a Secret: It was never known that a Secret was long kept by any ſuch numerous Aſſembly, and therefore we ought to be extreamly cautious, and never call for any Papers which may contain ſuch Secrets. I do not pretend to know the Nature of thoſe Inſtructions or Letters; but ſome of them may contain ſomething not proper to be publiſhed to the World at this Juncture; the Publiſhing of it might, perhaps, open old Sores, and give Offence to ſome of thoſe Powers with whom we have at preſent a good Underſtanding; by which his Majeſty's Negotiations for reſtoring the Tranquillity of *Europe* might be embarraſſed, perhaps rendered entirely fruitleſs; and therefore I cannot but think, that any ſuch general Call for Papers is now, and always will be, of dangerous Conſequence.

If this Houſe ſhould at any Time reſolve to take the Treaty of *Seville* into their Conſideration, when that Day comes, if any Gentleman of this Houſe can then lay his Finger on any particular Paper, which he thinks may be neceſſary for our Information, he may then move for it; and the Houſe may, if they think proper, agree to ſuch a Motion; but to make ſuch a general Motion as the preſent, to call for all the Letters and Inſtructions ſent to our Miniſters at thoſe two Courts in general, I think moſt improper and irregular, and therefore I ſhall give my Negative to it.

Sir *W——m W--nd--m.* Sir, Notwithſtanding what the Hon. Gentleman, who ſpoke laſt, has ſaid, I cannot help thinking, that the Motion made by my Hon. Friend is regular, and that the Papers he has called for are ſuch as muſt neceſſarily tend to give a great deal of Information, not only with Relation to the Treaty of *Seville*, but likewiſe the Treaty we ſhall ſoon have, I hope, laid before us, in Purſuance of the Reſolution we have juſt now come to; and therefore I take it to be as proper now as it can be when the Day comes which the Gentleman ſpeaks of.

As to any Secret which may be contained in thoſe Papers, and which it would not be proper at preſent to publiſh to the World, that can be no Argument againſt the Motion; becauſe if that ſhould be the Caſe, his Majeſty would communicate to us none but ſuch as contained no ſuch Secrets, and in his Anſwer to our Addreſs, would acquaint us, that the other Letters or Inſtructions contained ſuch Secrets as were not proper to be revealed at preſent; this would be a proper Anſwer from his Majeſty, and ſuch an Anſwer as this Houſe would certainly reſt ſatisfied with, unleſs ſome very ſtrong Reaſons appeared to the contrary: But, Sir, this is an Anſwer which ought not to be taken from any other but his Majeſty: It is below the Dignity of this Houſe to take it from any other; it is what no Member ought ſo much as to inſinuate; for any ſuch Inſinuation is offering an Indignity to the Crown, becauſe it ſeems to be a dictating to his Majeſty, what Anſwer he is to make to the Addreſs of this Houſe. The Gentleman ſpoke of opening old Sores, and that the publiſhing of thoſe Papers might give Offence to ſome of thoſe Powers we are now in Friendſhip with: This ſeems to be a very extraordinary Reaſon againſt the Motion; for I am ſure this Reaſon will hold equally good againſt calling for any Treaty, or any Paper relating to our foreign Negotiations; and I can ſee no Difference between denying that the Houſe has a Power to call for any Papers, and making Uſe of an Argument, which, if allowed, would render that Power altogether ineffectual: But, Sir, I would gladly know what Prince, what State there is now in *Europe*, whom we have not diſobliged and fallen out with, by Turns; and ſhall it be ſaid, that the publiſhing of thoſe Negotiations which we carried on while we were at Enmity, or at leaſt not in a cordial Friendſhip with them, will open thoſe Sores which were healed up by a new Treaty afterwards concluded with them? Does not every one ſee, that this Argument ſtrikes againſt this Houſe's ever deſiring to have any foreign Treaty or Negotiation laid before them, except ſuch as have been before publiſhed to the World?

As to the Connection between the Papers now moved for, and the Treaty juſt before called for, it is, in my Opinion, evident: For what End have we called for a Copy of the Treaty of *Vienna?* What are we to conſider of, when we enter into the Conſideration of that Treaty? Are not we to conſider, whether it was for the Benefit of this Nation, or not? And how ſhall we determine this, without knowing the Circumſtances which made it neceſſary for us to conclude ſuch a burthenſome Treaty? By that Treaty we entered into very great Engagements, Engagements, which if punctually performed, may coſt this Nation infinite Sums; and Engagements which we ought not to have entered into, if the publick Tranquillity could have been eſtabliſhed at any cheaper Rate. Is it to be preſumed, that the Impoſſibility of carrying the Treaty of *Seville* into Execution, without involving ourſelves and all *Europe* in a bloody War, was what made it neceſſary for us to agree to thoſe Engagements contained in the Treaty of *Vienna*; and how is it poſſible to determine, whether or no there was an Impoſſibility of carrying the Treaty of *Seville* into Execution, without having all thoſe Papers laid before us, which relate to the Execution

Digitized by Google

tution of that Treaty? It was, I remember, when first concluded, a Treaty that was much bragged of by the Friends of the Gentleman who spoke last; and if it was so good a Thing, I can't find out why he or his Friends should be so fond of keeping secret either the Means by which it was obtained, or the Methods that were used for carrying it into Execution: As to the Means by which that Treaty was obtained, they may not perhaps relate much to the Treaty of *Vienna*; but as to the Methods for carrying it into Execution, the last of which was the Treaty of *Vienna*, every Man must see the Connection; and therefore must be convinced, that it is necessary for us to have the Papers now moved for laid before us, before we can properly take the Treaty of *Vienna* into our Consideration.

His Majesty, Sir, in his Speech, recommends the present Situation of Affairs to the Consideration of Parliament; he recommends it to us, thoroughly to weigh all Circumstances before we come to a final Determination; but if such Things as are necessary for our Information, are, when called for, refused by those in Power, how is it possible to answer his Majesty's Expectations? It must be owned, that we have, of late Years, been in very odd Circumstances; and our present Situation may, perhaps, in the Opinion of many, be owing, in some Measure, to the Mismanagement of those in the Administration; I shall not say, it is so, but if this be not the Case, I can see no Reason for refusing the Papers now called for; and if this be really the Case, it ought to be enquired into, and the Papers now called for, as well as a great many others, must be laid before us, to enable us to make a proper Enquiry, and to apply proper Remedies for those Evils which the Nation now labours under. Upon the Whole, Sir, as I said at first, I think the Motion now made most regular; I think it is absolutely necessary for us to have those Papers laid before us; for without them the Resolution we have just come to, can be of no Effect; and therefore I hope the House will agree to the Motion.

Mr. C——r of the E——r. I stand up, Sir, to agree, in some Part, with the Hon Gentleman who spoke last: If we are at present in any unhappy Situation, and if it be but thought, by any Gentleman in this House, that that Situation is in any Way owing to the Mismanagement of those in the Administration, in my Opinion, whoever thinks so, ought to move for this House's going into such an Enquiry; they ought to move for it to go into a Committee upon the State of the Nation; and on the Foot of such an Enquiry I will willingly join Issue with the Hon. Gentleman, or any other in this House: Whenever the House shall resolve on going into such a Committee, I promise, that in so far as lies in my Power, nothing shall be refused that is thought proper or necessary for giving the House all the Information that can be desired; but as that Time is not yet come, I must think that the Motion now under our Consideration is very irregular, and seems calculated rather for giving Gentlemen an Opportunity of declaiming against those who have the Honour to serve the Crown, than for procuring any proper Information for the House, or any Advantage for the Country.

It is usual, Sir, for some People to make Motions rather to fix unpopular Things on others, than to have any Information for themselves: They make Motions in order to make a Figure in the Votes, which are sent to all Parts of the Nation, and to serve some particular Ends of their own: When a Negative is put on any such Motion, they are then ready to cry out, we would have relieved you, we would have extricated you from all the Difficulties you labour under, but we were by Power denied the Means of doing it. This, Sir, is a Piece of Management, it is a Sort of parliamentary Play, always practised by those who oppose the Measures of the Administration; I remember it as long as I remember Parliaments, and have by my own Experience been acquainted with it: I can remember Motions made with no other View, but to have a Negative put upon them; and particularly at the Beginning of a Session, the Language among such Gentlemen has always been, we must attack them, we must give them no Rest, but make Motion after Motion; if they agree in any Motion we make, it will distress them; and if they put a Negative on every one, it will render them odious among the People.

This I say, Sir, has been always the Practice of those who are resolved at any Rate to oppose the Administration; but to say, that any Motion in Parliament is refused by Power, is, in my Opinion, a very unparliamentary Way of speaking; when any Motion is made, every Gentleman is at Liberty to debate upon it, and to agree or disagree as he thinks reasonable; if it be rejected it must be by a Majority of the House, and becomes an Act of this House; and to say that what is the Act of the House is an Act of Power, is not, I think, speaking in the Language of Parliament.

I shall likewise agree with the Hon. Gentleman, that when any Papers are moved for, the House is not to be told by any Member, or any but his Majesty, that such Papers contain Secrets which must not yet be discovered; but I hope the Gentleman will agree with me, that it is below the Dignity of this House to present insignificant Addresses to his Majesty; we are not to desire of his Majesty what evidently, and at first Sight, appears to be such as his Majesty cannot comply

Digitized by Google

ply with; and therefore when a Motion for any ſuch Addreſs is made, any Gentleman of the Houſe may, nay, he ought, if he thinks ſo, to riſe up and ſhew to the Houſe, that what is deſired by the Addreſs moved for, is of ſuch a Nature, that his Majeſty cannot comply with it; and this I take to be the Caſe now before us. In moſt publick Negotiations ſome Things may happen which ought never to be revealed; in every Negotiation, I believe, ſome Things happen which ought not to be publiſhed to the World for a great many Years after; and therefore it muſt be very irregular to deſire his Majeſty to lay before this Houſe, that is, to publiſh to the World, all the Letters and Inſtructions relating to a Negotiation, which happened but a very few Years ago.

Gentlemen may aſſign what Cauſes they pleaſe for the Treaty of *Vienna*, but when that Treaty comes to be conſidered, I believe it will appear, that we thereby entered into no extraordinary or burthenſome Engagements; and that we are not thereby obliged to do any Thing, but what we were by the Nature of Things, and the Circumſtances of Affairs, obliged to do, if no ſuch Treaty had been made. If this ſhould appear, it will then be certain, that what the Hon. Gentleman mention'd, was not the true Cauſe, or only Foundation of the Treaty of *Vienna*; ſo that till this Houſe has entered into the Conſideration of that Treaty, and has found that the Engagements thereby entered into were ſuch as we ought not to have taken upon us, if there was any other Way of carrying the Treaty of *Seville* into Execution, without entering into a War; till ſuch Time, I ſay, it cannot be pretended, that there is any Connection between the Letters and Inſtructions relating to the Execution of the Treaty of *Seville*, and the Treaty of *Vienna* now reſolved to be called for; and therefore, till that Time, the Motion now before us cannot be a proper or a regular Motion.

Before I conclude, Sir, I muſt take Notice, that the Way which ſome Gentlemen have got into, of making Panegyricks, and praiſing the Miniſters for their profound Wiſdom by way of Irony at one Time, and at other Times calling Names, ſuch as a cowardly Adminiſtration, a wheeling, ſhifting Miniſtry (tho' by the by I never underſtood the preſent to be a ſhifting Adminiſtration, for, as I take it, the great Quarrel is, that the Adminiſtration has not been ſhifted) ſuch a Way, I ſay, Sir, is a Method of Speaking, which very ill becomes any Member of this Houſe. Tho' I cannot agree with Gentlemen who ſay that this Nation is at preſent in ſo unhappy a Situation, yet I muſt grant that the Affairs of *Europe* are not at preſent in a very happy Situation; and if the Errors or Miſmanagement of any of the Adminiſtration here has contributed in the leaſt to the preſent Poſture of the Affairs of *Europe*, I muſt think they very little deſerve to ſerve the Crown; but really by ſome Gentlemen's Way of Talking, one would imagine that the Miniſters of *England* were the Miniſters of *Europe*, or that Madneſs and Folly reigned at this Court, and the moſt profound Wiſdom prevailed at all others: If any unforeſeen Accidents Abroad, if the Ambition of any foreign Prince, or the Miſconduct of any foreign Court, produces any untoward Effects, or occaſions any Troubles in *Europe*, the Miniſters of *England* are immediately loaded with the Whole; it is they that have done the Miſchief, and they muſt anſwer for it. This, Sir, is a Way of Treating thoſe who have the Honour to ſerve the Crown, which to me ſeems neither candid nor juſt: However, I ſhall trouble you no further, but only to declare that I ſhall be againſt the Motion which the Hon. Gentleman has made.

W———m S--pp--n, Eſq; Sir, As the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt has made grievous Complaints of the Treatment he and his Friends receive from other Gentlemen, I am ſurprized he ſhould, at the ſame Time, fall into that very Error he ſo much complains of in others; for to ſay, that Gentlemen make Motions only for the Sake of having an Opportunity to declaim againſt thoſe in the Adminiſtration, or for the Sake of making a Figure in the Votes, is Language, in my Opinion, as unparliamentary, and treating Gentlemen with as little Candour, as what he has blamed others for.

I muſt ſay, Sir, that it ſeems a very difficult Matter to know how to pleaſe thoſe great Men in the Adminiſtration; for I find that when any Encomiums are made upon them, when any Thing is ſaid in praiſe of their Meaſures, they immediately take it to be meant by Way of Irony; and if any Gentleman happens to give them any Names which may ſeem to be a little harſh, that they underſtand exactly as it is ſpoke, and complain that Gentlemen do not treat them in a parliamentary Way: But, Sir, whatever others may do, I am none of thoſe who have beſtowed Panegyricks either upon the preſent or upon any Adminiſtration; and I hope I never was, nor ever ſhall be guilty of calling Names. Perhaps the Hon. Gentleman may diſlike thoſe Names which he pretends have been given to him in this Houſe; whether it be parliamentary Language or no I ſhall not determine, but I muſt tell him, it is very ſoft and pleaſant Language when compared with that of the People of *England*: Were he to hear them ſpeak, he would hear them ſpeak in a Stile very different from that uſed at Court, or even in this Houſe; and I believe it would be for his Advantage to give a little more Attention to the plain Language

Digitized by Google

of thoſe he looks on to be none of his Friends, than to the ſoothing Flatteries of his Creatures and Paraſites about him.

Sir, Gentlemen may make themſelves merry, but what I have ſaid, may, perhaps, when it is too late, be found to be true; and whatever the Hon. Gentleman and his Friends may pretend to think of the preſent Motion, I muſt be of Opinion, that it is not only reaſonable, but a natural Conſequence of what was immediately before moved and agreed too; and therefore I hope this Houſe will act ſo conſiſtently with itſelf, as to agree to the preſent Motion likewiſe. What Information we may get from the Papers moved for, with Regard to the Treaty of *Vienna*, the Gentleman who has ſeen them can beſt tell; but as that Treaty was the immediate Conſequence of the Negotiations relating to the Execution of the Treaty of *Seville*, I muſt think that the Journal of thoſe Negotiations will afford us ſome Light, with Regard to that Treaty which immediately followed; and therefore I hope the Gentleman will excuſe me for not taking it upon his Word, that the Papers called for can have no Manner of Connection with the Treaty which we ſeem now reſolved to take into Conſideration.

W——m P——ney, Eſq; Sir, I ſtand up now, as I have been obliged to do on many other Occaſions, to aſſert the Rights and Privileges of this Houſe; we have not only a Right to call for what Papers we think neceſſary for our Information, but a Right to have the Papers ſo called for, laid before us. The Hon. Gentleman on the Floor ſeems highly offended at an Expreſſion which dropt from my Hon. Friend by me. I will agree with him, that this Houſe may or may not agree with the preſent, or any other Motion: This is a Privilege which I hope ſhall always be preſerved, not only in Show, but in Reality; I hope no Gentleman ſhall ever attain to ſuch a Power as to have a Majority in this Houſe always ready to approve of what he pleaſes to propoſe; and I will likewiſe agree with him in this, that when any Motion is rejected by a Majority, it then becomes an Act of the Houſe, in which every Gentleman muſt acquieſce; but I hope he will agree with me, that till the Queſtion is put on any Motion, and the Opinion of the Houſe taken upon it, it does not become an Act of the Houſe: Now, as no Queſtion has yet been put on the preſent Motion, and as it has yet been oppoſed, only by thoſe who are immediately concerned in the Adminiſtration, I think it may very properly be ſaid, that what has been aſked has been refuſed by Power, or at leaſt by thoſe in Power.

The Gentlemen who oppoſed this Motion are forced to acknowledge, that this Houſe has a Power of Calling for what Papers we pleaſe; but then, ſay they, you ought not to call for the Papers relating to any foreign Negotiation, becauſe all ſuch muſt contain Secrets which ought not to be publiſhed to the World. Is not this, Sir, ſaying and unſaying in the ſame Breath? You may call for what Papers you pleaſe, but you muſt not call for the Papers relating to any foreign Negotiation, becauſe the Addreſſing for ſuch, appears, at firſt Sight, to be ſuch an Addreſs as his Majeſty cannot comply with. Sir, I ſay, that when this Houſe finds it neceſſary, they may call for all the Papers relating to any Negotiation whatever, and may inſiſt upon having all of them laid before the Houſe. Do not we know that on ſuch Occaſions we name a ſecret and ſelect Committee, to inſpect ſuch Papers, and to report what they find in them; and I hope, Sir, we ſhall always have in this Houſe ten or a dozen of Gentlemen, as capable to diſtinguiſh what ought to be kept ſecret, and as capable to keep thoſe Secrets, as any Secretary or other Miniſter of State, that is, or ever ſhall be in this Nation.

I am really, Sir, ſurpriſed to hear Gentlemen pretend there is no Connection between the Negotiations for carrying the Treaty of *Seville* into Execution, and the Treaty of *Vienna*; when by that very Treaty of *Vienna* the Treaty of *Seville* was actually carried into Execution. It was the laſt Negotiation ſet on Foot for carrying it into Execution; and in order to judge of this laſt Negotiation, we only deſire to ſee the Papers relating to the preceding Negotiations, which were carried on for that ſame Purpoſe. It may, for what I know, be true, that by the Treaty of *Vienna* we entered into no Engagements, but ſuch as we were obliged to by the Nature of Things, and the Circumſtances of Affairs; but it muſt ſurely be granted that an expreſs Stipulation is more binding than a natural Obligation, and that no prudent Man will confirm a natural Obligation by an expreſs Stipulation, unleſs he has ſome very good Conſideration for ſo doing: If we had entered into no expreſs Engagements, we would have left our Poſterity in the ſame Caſe we were in ourſelves; they might then have judged as well as we, by the Nature of Things, and the Circumſtances of the Affairs of *Europe*, as they ſhould then have appeared to them; but now they are pinned down, they muſt judge only by the Terms of the Treaty which we have made for them; and tho' the Nature of Things, and the Circumſtances of *Europe*, ſhould be entirely altered, it will, without doubt, be inſiſted on, that they ought to perform thoſe Engagements we have ſubjected them to.

The Hon. Gentleman ſaid, that if the Nation was in an unhappy Situation, and if it was owing to any Miſmanagement at home, it ought to be enquired into, and that on the Foot of ſuch an Enquiry he was ready to join Iſſue with any Gentleman in this Houſe: On that

Digitized by Google

that Foot, Sir, I am ready to join Issue with him: To me there is nothing appears more certain, than that we are in a most lamentable and calamitous Situation; and even from the Lights I have already, I am convinced, beyond all Doubt, that our present Situation is owing to the Mismanagement of those at Home: It may, I believe, be proved, to the Satisfaction of every unbiassed Person; but I must say, that if the Hon. Gentleman's Opinion prevails in the present Debate, he is taking a very effectual Method to prevent its being in the Power of any to bring Proofs of what I have now asserted: While he is possessed of all or most of the Materials necessary for such a Proof, it is an easy Matter first to deny Gentlemen any Access to them, and then to throw out a Defiance; but this will not, I hope, be in his Power; I hope the House will, in the present Question, join with me in Opinion, that it is absolutely necessary for us to have the Papers now called for laid before us.

I would gladly know how it is possible for the Parliament to give the Nation any Relief in its present melancholy Circumstances, if we are deny'd Access to those Particulars from which only we can know what our present Situation is. If the Question should come before us, whether or no we ought to take any Part in the present War? can we pass any Judgement upon such a Question, without first knowing how we stand engaged to the several Powers? And can we know any Thing of this, without examining the many Treaties and Negotiations carried on of late Years? If we are to take no Part in the War, we must provide for the Safety of the Nation; how can we do this properly, and as it ought to be done? How can we judge of the Estimates to be laid before us for that End, without knowing what Danger the Nation is in? And how can we know our Danger, without knowing how we stand with Respect to our foreign Alliances and Engagements? For those Ends, Sir, we must have not only the Papers now moved for, but, in my Opinion, a great many others, in order to give us those Lights which we ought certainly to have.

As I have said before, Sir, even as Things now appear to me, all that has happened is the Work of our own Hands; the Weakness of those whom many already look on as our Friends, and the Strength of their Enemies, is all of our own doing: Gentlemen were told of it when those Transactions were carrying on, but they were too wise to listen to Advice. When the whole Chain and Series of our Management for several Years past comes to be impartially look'd into, what I now say will be found to be true: Certain Causes will be found producing certain Effects, these Effects afterwards becoming Causes, and producing other Effects, till at last we have arrived at the miserable State we are now in; but these are Matters, which I hope will soon come to be more fully opened, and clearly stated to this House.

The Hon. Gentleman said that Motions were often made with no other View, but to have Negatives put on them; if that be the Case, as to the present Motion, the Gentleman and his Friends may easily disappoint us of the Negative we are supposed to expect; and I wish, with all my Heart, that the Gentleman would give himself the Pleasure of disappointing me and some other Gentlemen, the obliging of whom did never, I am persuaded, yield him any great Delight.

J——pb D——rs, Esq; Member for *B——r* in *Sussex*. Sir, I am entirely against your Question; I think it a most unreasonable Proposition: In my Opinion, it would be altogether as right and as dutiful to address his Majesty to bring his Cabinet, with all the Papers in it, and lay it upon the Table, or upon the Floor of this House, to be perused by the Members. An Hon. Gentleman talked of the Language of the People of *England*, and seemed to insinuate, as if they railed at the Ministry. As to that, Sir, I have been, since last Session, in several Counties, and have conversed with People of different Parties; and I never heard any Man reproach the Ministry; on the contrary, they seemed all to think, that the only Dispute among us here was, who should be Minister; and as this is a Dispute which the Generality of the People of *England* are no Way concerned in, Gentlemen are much mistaken, if they imagine that the People of *England* trouble their Heads about it.

The Question was then put upon the Motion, and upon a Division carried in the Negative 195 to 104.

DEBATE *on the Motion for calling for the* Instructions *to his Majesty's Minister in* Poland.

On *Jan.* 25. *S——l S——ys*, Esq; stood up, and spoke as follows, *viz.* Sir, as we have been told, not only upon the Occasion of our Address in Answer to his Majesty's Speech, but have likewise heard, from Gentlemen in a late Debate, that the principal Causes of the War now carrying on in *Europe*, proceeded from those Obstructions which were thrown in the Way at the late Election of a King of *Poland*; I shall therefore move, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to give Direction, that the several Instructions to Mr. *Woodward*, his Majesty's Minister in *Poland*, in the Year 1729, be laid before the House.

It is well known, Sir, that the late King of *Poland* was then in a bad State of Health, so that even his Life was despaired of; and therefore we need not doubt, but there were some Measures then laid down for regulating, or at least influencing the Election of a new

Digitized by Google

King: As we had a Minister there at that Time, it is as little to be doubted, but that we were at least consulted, perhaps by all Parties concerned; we had a Right to intermeddle, because there are, I believe, some Treaties subsisting between us and *Poland*; and we were certainly interested in that great Event, because of the Extensive Trade carried on by our Subjects in that fruitful Kingdom: 'Tis true, the then King happened to live for a few Years after; but it is probable that the Measures then agreed on were much the same with those which have been since pursued; or at least that the Measures then concerted, very much influenced some of those Measures which have been since carried into Execution: For this Reason I should be glad to see, and I think it is absolutely necessary for this House to see the Instructions at least, that were sent to our Ministers at that Time, before we can determine any Thing as to the State in which we stand at present, with Respect to the War now unhappily begun in *Europe*; and therefore I have taken the Liberty to make you this Motion. *This Motion was seconded by Mr.* Ch———d.

H——y P——m, Esq; Sir, the Motion now made can, in my Opinion, bear but a very short Debate, I really think it a most improper Motion, nor can I apprehend what the Gentleman means by going so far back as 1729. I do not indeed remember any Thing of the K. of *Poland*'s bad State of Health at that Time; but if he was then indisposed, he recovered of that Indisposition, and lived for a long Time after in a State of perfect Health; and even when he died, I believe it will be granted, that, but a very few Days before his Death, he was in as good a State of Health, and as likely to live as most Men of his Age in *Europe*.

I wish, Sir, as has been wished in a former Debate, that Gentlemen would be so candid as to declare what they really intend by such Motions as they have made of late: If they would once fairly tell what they mean, we might form some Judgment, whether what they assed for was necessary for attaining the Ends they propose; and in that Case, if any Thing necessary or reasonable should be refused them, they would have some just Ground of Complaint; but thus to move, Day after Day, for all Letters, all Instructions, sent to his Majesty's Ministers at the several Courts of *Europe* in general, is a Method of proceeding, altogether new in this House; and if these Motions were complied with, I can see nothing they could possibly tend to, but to the increasing of the Troubles already begun in *Europe*: This would, as I take it, be one of the certain Consequences of the Motion now made; and therefore, as a Person no Way concerned in the Administration, but as a Member of this House, I shall heartily give my Negative to the Question.

H------o W-------le, Esq; Sir, after what has been said by my Hon. Friend, it may, perhaps, be thought, that I give both this House and myself unnecessary Trouble in urging any Thing farther against the Question before us. If we should agree to this Motion, it would, in my Opinion, be shewing a very great Disrespect to his Majesty; for as his Majesty has in his Speech assured us, that he had no Share in those Measures which have occasioned the present War, other than by his good Offices; and as this Motion, if it means any Thing, means to insinuate, that his Majesty has had a Share in the late Transactions relating to the Election of a King of *Poland*; our agreeing to it, would plainly be, to tell his Majesty that we suspect he has had a very great Share in those Measures which gave Occasion to the present War; and therefore, Sir, I have a better Opinion of this House, than to believe that they will ever agree to a Motion so inconsistent with that Duty and Respect, which we have expressed in our Addres's of Thanks to his Majesty.

There are some Gentlemen, Sir, who seem to have laid it down as a Principle, that every Thing that's wrong, happen in what Corner of *Europe* it will, must be owing to the Mismanagement of the Ministers of *Great Britain*; and they do all they can to persuade other People to think in the same Manner; but to imagine, that if any wrong Steps have been made by any Power in *Europe*, with Regard to the Election of a King of *Poland*, they must be owing to the Misconduct of our Ministers, or to imagine, that any Instructions given to our Minister in *Poland* in 1729, can have any Relation to what has lately happened in that or any other Kingdom, has really something so ridiculous in it, that I can hardly believe the Gentleman was in earnest, when he made the Motion. From such Motions it may be expected, that in a few Days some Gentleman will rise up and move for the Instructions sent to the Lord *Kinnoull*, at *Constantinople*, in order to prove from them, that the Defeat given to the *Bashaw Topal Osman*, by the *Persian* General *Kouli Kan*, was owing to the Ministry here.

The same Gentlemen have of late pretended to be very dexterous, not only in discovering the hidden Causes of Things past, but in prophesying and foretelling future Events. I have lately seen a Pamphlet, which was, I suppose, wrote by one of those prophetick Gentlemen; but I am afraid they, like all other false Prophets, will very soon come to loose Credit, even among those who are now their most implicit Believers. When any Event has actually come to pass, they cry, O! this we told you long ago; and thus they pretend to have foretold every great Event that has lately happened in *Europe*; but I would gladly ask them, where or when any of them have pro-

prophesied, what Potentate, or in what Manner any Potentate, would interfere in the Election of a King of *Poland*? Have any of them prophesied, that the King of *Sardinia* would grant a Passage to the *French* Troops thro' his Territories, to *Italy*? or did they prophesy, that he would join with *France* in declaring War against the Emperor? Have any of them prophesied, that the two strong Forts of *Milan* and *Pizzighitone*, that might have been reasonably supposed to have held out a Siege of 5 or 6 Months, should have been taken in a few Weeks? In short, Sir, they have pretended to foretel every Thing, and have really foretold nothing; but this being a Digression, I shall say no more about it. As to the Motion itself, it appears to me in such an odd Light, that I dare say, the Gentleman who made it, when he considers better of it, will rather withdraw it, than have it stand in the Votes of this House; if he does not, I shall certainly give my Negative to it.

Sir *C——s W--g--r*. Sir, the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last having mentioned Pamphlets, brings to my Mind, that I have lately seen one, which I believe I should not have read, had I not been told that my Name was mentioned in it. 'Tis true, that, about the Time mentioned in that Pamphlet, we were obliged to fit out some Squadrons of Men of War; and though I thought myself then old enough to be laid aside, yet I had the Honour to be appointed, by his Majesty, Commander of some of them: With one of those Squadrons I sailed to the *Baltick*, for the Relief of *Sweden*, which was then in a very dangerous Situation, the *Muscovites* having then a large Squadron at Sea, with which they were plundering and ravaging their Coasts, at the same Time that they were at tacking them with a numerous Army by Land. The very News of our fitting out such a Squadron had so good an Effect, that before I had arrived at *Stockholm*, the *Muscovites* had agreed to conclude a Peace with *Sweden*, upon reasonable Terms; so that when I came to *Stockholm*, I was told by the Court, that they had no farther Occasion for our Fleet; but the Fright the poor People were in, upon all the Parts of that Coast, which I touched at, and the Joy they expressed on seeing our Fleet, was a plain Demonstration of the Danger they thought themselves in.

I went afterwards, Sir, to the Coasts of *Spain*, with another Squadron, where I cruized and looked out with all possible Care for the *Spanish* Flo illa, then expected home; they, indeed, had the good Fortune to escape me, but if the Gentleman who wrote that Pamphlet knew the Place I was obliged to cruize in, and the only Place I could properly cruize in, for the intercepting of the *Flotilla*, and if he knew the great Seas that roll there in the Winter, he would not have had Occasion for long Nights, or foggy Weather, as a Reason for my having missed the *Flotilla*; he would have known, that at that Time of the Year they might have passed even within my View, without its being in my Power either to come up with them, or to fire a Gun at them: But Gentlemen often censure other People's Actions, because they know nothing of the Matter, and are quite ignorant of many Circumstances, necessary to be known, before they can form a right Judgment about what they take upon them to criticise.

I have, Sir, served as an Officer in the Navy ever since the Revolution, and, I hope, I have hitherto served without the least Reproach: I am sure I have always endeavoured to serve my Country to the utmost of my Power; and therefore I hope Gentlemen will take Care not to throw any Reflections upon my Conduct. But some People seem to think, that, with our Squadrons, we may do whatever we please, and that, if a Squadron is fitted out we must fight, whether there be any Occasion or no; I believe they think that, with the last Squadron we had at *Spithead*, we ought to have fought the *Dutch*, who came and joined us, rather than not to have fought at all; but surely this, as it is a very monstrous Opinion, cannot be a general one. We may perhaps this Year fit out a Squadron, and possibly they too may go no further than *Spithead*; they certainly will not, unless there be a Necessity for proceeding further; but when all our Neighbours are fitting out Squadrons, and making great military Preparations, it would surely be very imprudent in us, not to put ourselves at least in a Posture of Defence.

W——m P——ney, Esq; Sir, I am very apt to believe, my Hon. Friend over the Way, who made you this Motion, was very serious, as he always is in every Motion he makes in this House. The Reason he gave for his Motion was a very strong one, so strong that it has not as yet met with any Answer; for if it should appear, that we, at the Time he mentions, concerted Measures in Conjunction with other Powers, for regulating or influencing the next Election of a King of *Poland*, and that the Plan then laid down has been since pursued, these Instructions will certainly inform us; and from thence we may know a little more of our present Situation than we now do: But I find, Sir, if the Opinion of some Gentlemen prevail, we are to have no Information at all; and in that Case, how we can answer his Majesty's Expectations, who desires our Advice and Assistance, I leave to every one to judge.

The Hon. Gentleman who spoke last but one talk'd of Prophecies, and asked what those Prophets had prophesied; had they, said he, prophesied this? or had they prophesied that? What Prophets or Prophecies he means

Digitized by Google

I do not know; but I may say, that without any great Spirit of Prophecy, the Moment you separated the Courts of *Vienna* and *Spain*, every Thing that has since happened might have been easily foretold. The Gentleman likewise talked of Pamphlets: I, Sir, have likewise seen a Pamphlet, lately publish'd, and whether from the Stile it is wrote in, or the Perplexity in the Way of Thinking, which is discovered in every Part of it, I think I can be almost certain as to the Author of it. *(Here he gave a Description of the Person he supposed to be the Author of it.)* The Whole of this fine Performance results in this, that the Nation is in a very bad Situation; something must be done; but what, the Author does not know: If we do one Thing, we are still in the same Situation as before, perhaps worse; if we do another Thing, our Case will still be the same: In short, he at last leaves us in the same wretched Condition he found us; upon which, Sir, I must suppose this Case: Suppose a Physician to have a Patient for some Time under his Hands; the Patient lingers and decays, and at last finds himself in so weak a Condition, that he begins to despair; the Physician's sent for, the Patient complains, and asks what must be done? The Doctor answers gravely, Sir, you are indeed in a very bad State: There are but two or three Ways of treating your Distemper, and I am afraid neither of them will do; a Vomit may throw you into Convulsions, and kill you at once; a Purge may give you a Diarrhea, which would certainly carry you off in a short Time; and to bleed you, Sir, I have already bled you so much and so often, that you can bear it no longer: In such a Situation would not the Patient probably exclaim against his Doctor, and say, Sir, you have always pretended to be a regular Physician, but I have found you to be an arrant Quack; I had an excellent Constitution when I came first into your Hands, but you have quite destroyed it; and now I have no other Chance for saving my Life, but by calling for the Help of some regular Physicians.

But, Sir, to be altogether serious, for the Subject is really of a very serious Nature; if Gentlemen have a Mind to do something for the Safety of the Nation in our present melancholy Circumstances, and seriously to ask the Advice and Assistance of Parliament, those Things that are necessary for our Information, must not be denied: Their being refused by a Majority, which seems to be almost the only Argument urged by those who oppose these Motions, will not have any Weight with the Nation; Gentlemen, 'tis true, must acquiesce in what is done by the Majority, but it will not have all that Force without Doors, as some may imagine. I know, Sir, it is not allowable to say any Thing against what is done by a Majority of this House; but there are certain Methods of Speaking, which are not against Order, and which might, notwithstanding, make Gentlemen feel, that an Answer could be given, even to that unanswerable Argument, of its having been done by a Majority.

I have known, Sir, in former Parliaments, most scandalous Things done by a corrupt Majority; any Thing's being done or resolved on by a Majority even of this House, will not make it right, nor convince the Nation that it is so: We know, Sir, what Opinion the whole Nation had of that wicked Scheme, which was before us last Session; we know what Abhorrence they still have of it, and of many of those who voted for it; and yet that Scheme, to use an honourable Person's own Words, was attended with a Majority in every Division; but this is foreign to the Question, I only mention it to shew how unfairly that Argument of a Majority is urged by those of the other Side.

In a late Debate, Sir, Gentlemen found Fault with the Question then moved, because of its being too general: They desired we would be a little more particular, and lay our Finger on some Paper or Papers relating to some particular Transaction, which might give us the Information we desired: The Election of a King of *Poland*, and the Measures taken by certain Powers for influencing, or rather directing that Election, has been owned on all Hands to have been what has given Rise to the present Troubles in *Europe*; and now when the particular Instructions, relating to that particular Affair, which were sent to our Minister at that Court, only for one Year, and that too several Years ago, are moved for, still we are told by the same Gentlemen, you are not particular enough, your Demands are unreasonable; ask but what is reasonable, and we will give it you, provided the Majority agree to it: At this Rate it is impossible for Gentlemen who are entirely ignorant of our late foreign Transactions to ask for any Thing; for it is not to be presumed, that any Man can ask for any particular Paper, from which this House could get a proper Information, even as to any particular Transaction, unless he knew very exactly the whole Series of that Transaction, and all other Transactions relating to it.

The Hon. Gentleman by me has been pleased to declare his Willingness to enter into the most strict Enquiry; and for that Purpose has promised a great deal of Condescension, as to the laying before the House whatever Papers might be thought necessary for their Information; but what has all this come to? Why, he and the Majority have condescended to give us a Treaty, which has long ago been in Print, and published in, I believe,

Digitized by Google

believe, most of the Countries of *Europe*. I must say, Sir, that such Treatment is intolerable; I do not know what Name to give it; but I shall avoid giving Names: I would not willingly fling the first Stone, but if any Stone be flung at me, I shall always be ready to fling it back again.

H----o W----le, Esq; Sir, the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, ended his Speech with saying, that he would not willingly fling the first Stone; but it seems he had then forgot what he had said but a very little before, by which, if he did not fling a Stone, he, at least, in my Opinion, threw a very great Pebble at the whole House: After having told us, that it was not allowable to say any Thing against what was done by the Majority, he said, that there were, notwithstanding, some Methods of Speaking, which were not against Order, and by which Gentlemen might be made to feel, that an Answer might be given to what the Majority had thought unanswerable; then he talked of scandalous Things having been done in former Parliaments by a corrupt Majority: Now, Sir, I would be glad to know how this House can feel any Thing that is said of former Parliaments, unless it be meant, that the present Parliament is of the same Nature with the former Parliaments talked of: This, Sir, as I have said, seems to be a very great Pebble thrown at the whole House; besides the Dirt he had before flung at the supposed Author of a Pamphlet lately publish'd, whom he took Care to describe so particularly, that, I believe, every Gentleman thinks, the Author, or at least the supposed Author, is now speaking to you; but I can freely declare, that I am not the Author of it; I have indeed read it, and I believe the greatest Quarrel that Gentleman and his Friends have with it, is, that they do not know how to answer it.

The Hon. Gentleman likewise mentioned the Case of a Patient and his Physician; but I leave the World to judge, who most deserve the Appellation of Quacks, they who have the proper Degrees, and practise in a regular Manner, or that Gentleman's Friends, who have been for some Years past dispersing their Quack Bills round the Country, exclaiming against all those in the regular Practice, and endeavouring to persuade People in good Health that they are in a dangerous Condition; and that if they do not immediately discharge all their regular Physicians, and swallow their Quack Powders, they must inevitably perish.

But, Sir, to be serious, as the Gentleman said, upon this Subject, tho' I cannot think that the Subject is so serious as he would represent; if those Gentlemen would fairly enter into the Consideration of the State of the Nation, I will defy that Gentleman or any other, to shew that those in the Administration have acted any Part, or entered into any Measures, but what were, at the Time they were transacted, the most consistent with the Interest of *Great Britain*, of any that could then be thought of. Gentlemen may call the present Administration a shifting Administration; they may say they have wheeled about from Court to Court; but on Enquiry it will appear, that they have never shifted or wheeled, but when the Interest of their Country required it; and that if there has been any shifting or wheeling, it was always owing to a Change of the Measures at other Courts: As long as any Power in Alliance with us, continued to act agreeably to the Interest of *Great Britain*, so long we continued firm to them; but when any of them began to enter into Measures directly opposite to our Interest, we then likewise changed our Measures, and had Recourse to other Powers, who, from that Moment, became our more natural Allies: This, Sir, has been the Method always observ'd by those in the Administration; but I know who have shifted and wheeled with quite another View than that of the Interest of *Great Britain*; when we were in Friendship with *France*, they were caballing with the Ministers and Agents of the Emperor; when the Face of Affairs changed, and our Friendship with the Emperor was restored, they then caballed with the Ministers and Agents of *France*; and thus they have been always in the greatest Friendship with those who have been most at Enmity with their native Country.

In short, Sir, those Gentlemen who call themselves Patriots, have laid this down as a fixt Principle, that they must always oppose the Measures resolved on by the King's Ministers, and consequently must always endeavour to shew that those Measures are wrong; and this, Sir, I take to be the only Reason why they have been as yet so silent as to a certain Subject, in which the Interest of their Country is very much concerned: Their Language at present is, as I suppose, do not let us declare our Opinion; let us wait till we know what Part the Ministry takes, and then let us endeavour to shew that they ought to have acted quite otherwise: If I may be allowed to use a low Simile, they treat the Ministry as I am treated by some Gentlemen of my Acquaintance, with Respect to my Dress; if I am in plain Cloaths, they then say I am a slovenly dirty Fellow; and if by Chance I have on a Suit of lac'd Cloaths, they cry, what, shall such an aukward Fellow wear fine Cloaths? So that no Dress I can appear in can possibly please them. But to conclude, Sir, the Case of the Nation under the present Administration has been the same with what it always has been, and must be; for to use another Simile, which my worthy Friend over the Way, whom I have in my Eye, will understand:

As

As long as the Wind was fair, and proper for carrying us to our deſigned Port, the Word was, ſteddy —— ſteddy; but when the Wind began to ſhift, the Word came then neceſſarily to be, thus----thus, and no nearer.

Sir *W——m W--nd--m* ſtood up next; whereupon Mr. S——r got up, and ſaid, that Gentlemen had ſo much run away from the Queſtion in Debate, that, before he began he would beg Leave to read the Queſtion. Then Sir *W——m* went on as follows, *viz.* I ſhall take Care, Sir, to confine myſelf as ſtrictly to the Queſtion as poſſible, tho' thoſe Gentlemen who have ſpoke againſt it, have made ſuch long Digreſſions, and traverſed ſo many Parts of *Europe*, that it is difficult to ſay any Thing in Anſwer to what they have advanced, and at the ſame Time to keep cloſe to the Queſtion. As to the Digreſſions the Gentlemen have run into, I ſhall not give the Houſe much Trouble about them; and as to Arguments, the only two that I have heard made uſe of, or ſo much as hinted at, againſt the Queſtion, are, that the agreeing to the Motion would be ſhewing a Diſreſpect to his Majeſty; and, that if it ſhould be agreed to, it could be of no Service, as to the giving us any Information about our preſent Circumſtances.

It is ſaid, Sir, that the agreeing to this Motion would be ſhewing a Diſreſpect to his Majeſty, becauſe it would be ſhewing a Sort of Suſpicion, that his Majeſty has had a Share in thoſe Tranſactions which have given Occaſion to the preſent War, tho' he has, in his Speech, declared, he has had no Share in them. The Anſwer to this Objection is plain; we all know, it has always been allowed in this Houſe, that Speeches from the Throne are the Speeches of the Miniſter, and on that Suppoſition it has always been thought, that neither this Houſe, nor any Member of it is guilty of any Diſreſpect to his Majeſty, by examining and canvaſſing with all Freedom every Sentence of the Speech from the Throne; even the Facts there aſſerted may be denied, and if on Examination it ſhou'd be found, that they are falſe, the Miniſter ought and certainly would anſwer ſeverely for it. This is the very Caſe now before us: It is allowed of all Hands, that the Election of a King of *Poland* is the principal Cauſe of the preſent War; and to tell us, that his Majeſty has ſaid, he has had no Share in that Tranſaction, and that therefore we muſt not enquire into it, is a direct begging of the Queſtion: The Miniſters are the only Perſons we can ſuppoſe to have ſaid ſo, and there are other Gentlemen who affirm, or, at leaſt, ſuſpect the contrary: This is a Fact then that is controverted; this is the Fact we are to enquire into; and when a Motion is made for having thoſe Papers laid before us, which are neceſſary for giving us ſome Lights into this Affair, ſhall Gentlemen be told, ſuch a Motion is improper, becauſe inconſiſtent with that Reſpect we have profeſſed for his Majeſty, in our Addreſs of Thanks? If this Houſe can be perſuaded to accept of ſuch an Excuſe, if a Majority can be prevailed on to join in ſuch a Method, thoſe Gentlemen who can ſo prevail upon them, may throw out as many Defiances as they pleaſe: They are the ſole Maſters of all the Proofs that are neceſſary for, or can be made uſe of on any Enquiry; and they are, it ſeems, reſolved to continue ſo.

Whether this Houſe, Sir, can have any proper Information from the Inſtructions now called for, as to the Fact in Diſpute at preſent, is what I ſhall not take on me to determine, nor can it be, in my Opinion, determined, by any one in this Houſe; but to me it ſeems very probable, that we may from theſe Inſtructions receive ſome Lights which may enable us to determine how this Nation ſtands engaged, with Reſpect to the War now carrying on in *Europe*, ſince the principal Reaſon of that War is allowed to be founded on the late Election of a King of *Poland*. Gentlemen may, if they pleaſe, pretend Ignorance, but it is very certain, the late K. of *Poland* was in 1729 in a very bad Condition, as to his Health, and therefore it ſeems certain, that ſome Meaſures muſt have been concerted, relating to the then future Election of a King of *Poland*; whether we had any, and what Share in thoſe Meaſures, is what this Houſe now wants to enquire into, and to me it ſeems moſt evident, that the ſeeing of thoſe Inſtructions is abſolutely neceſſary for this End. 'Tis true, the King of *Poland* did recover a little, and did live for a few Years after, but he never was after that in a State of perfect Health, and, conſequently, it is moſt reaſonable to believe, that the Meaſures then concerted were the ſame with, or, at leaſt, did very much influence the Meaſures purſued on the Demiſe of that King: If we had no Share in the Tranſactions at that Time carried on in *Poland*, no Secret can be diſcovered by the laying of thoſe Inſtructions before this Houſe; and if we had any Share in thoſe Tranſactions, it cannot be ſaid, I think, that we have had no Manner of Share in thoſe Tranſactions which have occaſioned the preſent War in *Europe*.

What Share we had in thoſe Tranſactions, till I ſee thoſe Inſtructions, it is impoſſible for me to ſay; but from the Lights I already have, it appears evident to me, that we have had a very large Share in all the other Negotiations lately carried on in *Europe*. Did not we procure the Introduction of the firſt *Spaniſh* Forces in *Italy*? Are not we Guarantees for all Don *Carlos*'s Rights and Poſſeſſions in *Italy*? Are not we Guarantees for all the Emperor's Rights and Poſſeſſions in *Italy*? Are

Are not we Guarantees even for the Pragmatick Sanction in its full Extent? I believe we are under Engagements to every one of the Northern Powers; and I have heard, we are under some Engagements to *France*; so that let a War have broke out between any two Powers in *Europe*, it will be difficult to shew, that we had no Hand in the Transactions which gave Occasion to it; on the contrary, I believe it will appear, that each of them might have justly made Demands upon us; and this, Sir, is our present unhappy Situation: If this shews great Wisdom, or regular Practice (as the Gentleman was pleased to call it) in those at the Helm, I leave to the World to judge: We have been running all over *Europe*, and entering into Engagements with every Prince and State in *Europe*, and all this without any national Benefit in View, but generally to the great Detriment of our domestick Affairs, and often to the great Interruption of our Trade in all Parts of the World; and how probable it may be, that the same Wisdom, which has brought us into this Situation, will be able to extricate us out of it, is a Question which may be easily resolved.

We were told, Sir, the first Day of the Session, that we were to concert Measures, and to act in Conjunction with Powers who are under the same Engagements with us, and have not taken Part in the present War, more particularly the States General: But I would gladly know, if we have hitherto taken any one Step in Conjunction with them? Is it not well known, that in most Cases we have lately made the first Step by ourselves, and then have, with great Difficulty and Expence, prevailed on them to follow us, which they never did, but on their own Terms, and under great Restrictions and Reservations: They have now indeed done something for their own Security, but I believe, without any Thing of our Participation; they did not so much, I believe, as consult with us upon the Head, which looks as if they had some Distrust of our Power, or as if they thought they could not put any Confidence in the Counsels of this Nation; and if our most natural Allies should once begin to harbour such an Opinion of us, we may then conclude, there is no Dependence on their Friendship or Assistance.

In short, Sir, if his Majesty expects our Advice upon the present State of Affairs; if his Majesty expects the Assistance of Parliament in the present Exigency, we must be informed how our Affairs stand, before we can in a proper parliamentary Way give either our Advice or Assistance: It was with this View, and this only, that some Papers have been already called for, which have indeed been refused by a Majority; it is with this View only, that the Papers mentioned in the Motion before us are asked for; and if they likewise be refused by a Majority, we may, perhaps, give his Majesty such Assistance as his Ministers shall please to ask; but I am sure we can give him no Advice, nor can we give a Reason for what we do.

Mr. C——r of the E——r. I will agree with the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, that the present Posture of Affairs does require, and his Majesty expects the Assistance of Parliament; but I will say, that the present Motion, and some such lately made, had the House agreed to them, would have tended to increase the present Confusions abroad, rather than to have given any real Assistance to ourselves or others. I believe, Sir, there is not a Court in *Europe*, whether engaged in the present War, or otherwise, but expected to have known by the 17th of this Month, what Part *Great Britain* was to have taken in the present War; as yet it remains unresolved, or, at least, a Secret, and it is the Interest of *Britain* it should continue so; but some Gentlemen seem inclined not only to precipitate their Country into a Resolution, but to publish that Resolution, as soon as taken, to the whole World; and which Side deserves most the Thanks of their Country, those who are for our coming to no Resolution till we have fully examined the Circumstances of Affairs, and even then concealing our Resolutions, till we are just ready to carry them into Execution; or those who are for our coming to a hasty Resolution, and immediately publishing it to the World, that our Enemies may have Time to provide against it, I leave to the World to judge.

Whatever other Gentlemen may think, Sir, it is my Opinion, that our Situation is much better than can well be expected; and when ever that Matter shall be examined into, I believe it will appear, that our present Situation is the very best that the Nation could possibly be in, with Relation to the present Posture of the Affairs of *Europe*. The Gentleman who spoke last mention'd the States of *Holland*, and that they had done something for their own Security; 'tis true, they have done something, they have entered into a Treaty of Neutrality; whereas we have remained entirely in a State of Inaction; but on this very Account, I think, we are in a much better Condition than they; by that Neutrality they have engaged not to act at all, nor to concern themselves in the present War; we are still at Liberty, and may, on any Event, take that Part which shall then appear most for the Interest of *Great Britain*.

I do not believe, Sir, that the States-General, or any other Power has less Trust in the Strength, or less Confidence in the Counsels of this Nation than formerly; but if it were so, I should not wonder at it, when every Post tells them, that we are a divided

Digitized by Google

Nation, and that there is no Dependence to be had upon our present Counsels, because great Alterations are soon to happen, which must necessarily produce a thorough Change in all our publick Measures; and upon this Consideration I leave it to every impartial Man to judge, if we are in any unhappy Situation, who have contributed most to it, those who have honestly and faithfully served the Crown, or those who have made it their Business, for some Years, to do all in their Power to distress every Measure of his Majesty's Government; and that too in Conjunction with a Person who I believe will never be trusted by any Court in *Europe*.

His Majesty, in his Speech, has told us, that he is not any Way engaged in the present War, and that he will take Time to examine the Facts alledged on both Sides, before he comes to any Determination; when he has done so, it is not to be doubted but that he will lay all the Informations he can get before his Parliament, and will take their Advice, what Part the Nation ought to take in the then Conjuncture; why then should we endeavour to anticipate his Majesty's wise Designs? Why should we run headlong and plunge the Nation into a War, by joining either one Side or the other, before his Majesty has had any Time to examine into the Posture of Affairs abroad? This seems indeed to be the View of some Gentlemen, but surely such a rash Proceeding would rather increase, than diminish the Unhappiness of our present Situation; and is far from that Coolness and Temper which ought to be shewn, when the very Salvation of our Country depends on the Prudence and Unanimity of our Resolves.

An Hon. Gentleman, Sir, who spoke some Time ago, took indeed a great deal of Liberty in talking of Majorities; but I would have Gentlemen to know, that when they talk of such Majorities at present, they speak of their Equals as Members of this House, or their Equals on any Ground in *England*; let Gentlemen but cast their Eyes round the House, and they will find a Number of Gentlemen superior to the highest Number of their Minority, who can as little be suspected of Corruption, as any of those who generally appear on the Minority Side of the Question.

It is easy for Gentlemen to represent the Measures lately taken by the Government as unwise, inconsistent, and the like; but when the Day comes for enquiring into them, which I as heartily wish for as any in this House, I believe those Measures will appear in a quite different Light; and those Gentlemen who may, perhaps, have hearkened to every little Whisper of some of the Foreign Ministers, at this Court, which is, I believe, the only Foundation for what they have asserted, will find themselves at last sorely disappointed. Whenever such an Enquiry shall be resolved on, I doubt not but the Majority of this House will agree to call for every Paper that can be thought necessary for giving a full Information of the present State of the Nation: But this is not the Question at present, nor are we now to enquire whether his Majesty has had any Share in those Transactions which have given Occasion to the present War; and therefore I cannot think we have, at present, any thing to do with any Instructions to his Majesty's Ministers in *Poland*, or elsewhere.

His Majesty, 'tis true, expects the Assistance of his Parliament; but for what? He does not immediately expect such an Assistance as to enable him to take any Part in the present War; he wants only such as may enable him to put the Nation in a proper Posture of Defence; and surely we may determine what will be necessary for that End, without enquiring into any of our foreign Negotiations. It is for this Reason, Sir, that I think the House has done right in rejecting all the Motions hitherto made for Letters and Instructions relating to our foreign Affairs; and, for the same Reason, I make no doubt, but they will likewise reject the present Motion.

The Question was then put upon the Motion, and upon a Division was carried in the Negative 202 against 114.

Motion about good Offices.

Immediately after this, *E——d W--ll--r*, Esq; Member for *Great M——w* in *Buckinghamshire*, rose up, and after a short Speech, moved, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to communicate to that House, how far he had been engaged, by his good Offices, in those Transactions, which had been declared to be the principal Causes and Motives of the War, which was then begun and carried on against the Emperor, with so much Vigour, by the united Powers of *France*, *Spain*, and *Sardinia*. [See the King's Speech, p. 43.]

Which Motion was seconded; and, after a short Debate, the Question was put upon it, and carried in the Negative, without a Division.

DEBATE *on the Motion for addressing to know what Applications have been made to his Majesty*, &c.

Then *S——l S——ys*, Esq; stood up, and said, that tho' the Motion he had just before made had been rejected, yet, as he never proposed any thing, but what he thought just and reasonable, he was not therefore apt to be discouraged; and for that Reason he would beg Leave to make another Motion, which he hoped would meet with better Success: His Motion was, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to communicate to that House, what Application had been made to him by the several Parties then engaged in the War, founded upon Treaties or other Engagements.

Digitized by Google

gagements. This Motion was seconded by Sir *J——n R——t.*

H——y P——k——m, Esq; It is very true, Sir, that the Hon. Gentleman who made you this Motion is not very apt to be discouraged; but however he may flatter himself with Success in his present Motion, it is, in my Opinion, so much of a Kin to his former, that I can see no Reason he has to expect, that it should have a different Fate. His Majesty has already told us, that he was no way engaged in the present War, nor had had any Share in those Transactions which gave Rise to it; and therefore 'tis not to be presumed, that any Power engaged has made any Application to him, founded upon Treaties or other Engagements. Some of them might perhaps have made an Application to his Majesty for his Assistance; but even such an Application was not to be presumed, because, had any such been made, it was not to be doubted, but that his Majesty, in his Speech, would have taken some Notice of it. As this Question, Sir, is of the same Nature with the former moved by that Gentleman, and founded upon the same Jealousy of his Majesty's Conduct, it is impossible for me to have any thing new to urge against it; but I believe it is as impossible for any Gentleman in this House to say any thing new in favour of it, and therefore I shall give the House no further Trouble, only to declare, that I shall give my Negative to it, as well as I did to the former.

W——m P——ney, Esq; Sir, Whatever Light the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last may take the present Motion in, I think it must bear a very different Consideration from that formerly made by my worthy Friend. I believe it will not be denied, but we are under some Engagements to every one, or, at least, to most of the Powers engaged in the present War; and whatever we may at present pretend to think of those Engagements, it is very probable, that those to whom we are engaged think otherwise: It is not to be doubted, but that some of them think we are, by the Engagements we have entered into, obliged to assist them, on the present Emergency; and it is pretty well known, that they have made Application for an immediate Performance of those Engagements. I have heard, that 10000 Land Forces, or some such Number, has been actually demanded by one of the Powers engaged in the War; I will not, indeed, affirm the Truth of it, tho' I have something more than the Whisper of a foreign Minister to confirm what I say.

It is well known, Sir, that in most of the Engagements we have entered into, it is left optional to the Power we are engaged with, to demand our Quota in a Squadron of Ships, a certain Sum of Money, or a certain Number of Troops; and as we are to go into a Committee on the Supply on *Monday* next, there is nothing more reasonable, than that the House should be informed of what Demands have been made upon us, and whether those Demands have been for Ships, Money, or Men, before we go into that Committee; for without such Information it will be impossible for us to know how to come to such Resolutions as may be most for the Safety and Honour of the Nation. The Motion is therefore so far from being unreasonable, that it is necessary it should be complied with; and if it is not, I cannot see how we can properly go into the Committee upon the Supply.

Sir *W——m Y——ge*, Sir, I can see no Reason why the House may not be fully prepared for going into the Committee of Supply, tho' this Motion should be rejected as the others have been; and therefore I do not think it necessary to enter into the Debate at present, whether the Motion be reasonable or no; there may be another Time for that Question, and for that Reason I shall now only move for the previous Question.

W——m P——ney, Esq; Sir, I find the Gentleman who spoke last has avoided entering upon the Merits of the Question, and, by a sort of Parliamentary Trick, by moving for the previous Question, he intends, it seems, to put off the Question for this Day, at least; this, in my Opinion, is treating the Question with much greater Indecency than if it were to be fairly argued, and afterwards rejected; for if the Question be delayed till after *Monday* next, it will then be too late to enter upon the Consideration of it; it will really be in effect first to resolve, and then to enter into the Consideration of what ought to be resolved; and therefore, Sir, I must desire, that the Question may be fairly debated, that Gentlemen would, at least, give us a Reason for what they are to do, and then let the Motion stand or fall upon its own Merits.

Sir *W——m Y——ge*. I did not, Sir, intend any Trick when I moved for the previous Question; it is what has been always practised in this House, when any Question has been moved which Gentlemen have a Mind to favour so much as not to put a Negative upon it: But even as to the Merits of the Question, it cannot, certainly, have any Relation to any Resolutions we can possibly come to on *Monday* next; for all the Resolves we come to in that Committee are founded upon Estimates given in, or Demands made, by the Crown; and if any Demand were to be made upon this House, to enable his Majesty to send a Quota either of Ships of War, Money, or Troops, to any Power in *Europe*, such Demand would certainly be laid before this House by his Majesty's Orders, without putting us to the Trouble of presenting any such Address as is now moved for; there is therefore no Necessity for entering this Day upon the Merits of this

Digitized by Google

Queſtion; the Gentleman may renew his Motion when he thinks proper, and then I do not doubt but other Gentlemen will debate the Reaſonableneſs of it, and as it appears to the Houſe, it will certainly be agreed to or rejected; but as I do not think this a proper Time for debating it, I muſt inſiſt upon my Motion.

W—r P--m--r, Eſq; Sir, as we ſhall probably come on *Monday* next to ſome Reſolutions, with Reſpect to our Seamen, I ſhould think it neceſſary for this Houſe to know what Demands have been made upon us by our Allies, before we come to any Reſolution on that Head; otherwiſe we may leave Room for thoſe extraordinary Meſſages and Demands towards the End of a Seſſion, which this Nation has of late been too much accuſtomed to. The Gentleman who moved the previous Queſtion ſays, that this is not a proper Time for entering upon the Merits of the Motion, becauſe if any ſuch Application had been made, and his Majeſty had reſolved to grant what was aſked, he would have ordered this to be laid before us, together with the other Eſtimates and Demands of the current Service of the Year. Is not this, Sir, directly to tell us, that after his Majeſty has come to a Determination what Part to act, he will be graciouſly pleaſed to take the Advice of Parliament. It is true, Sir, his Majeſty has by his Prerogative the Power of making Peace or War: But, Sir, in a Matter of ſo great Conſequence, it has always appeared to be the Intereſt, nay, I may ſay, it has always been thought to be the Duty of the Kings of *England*, to take the Advice of their People in Parliament aſſembled, and not to truſt entirely to the Advice of their Miniſters; and if any ſuch Demand, as is mentioned in the Motion, has been made by any of his Majeſty's Allies, I cannot think it would be any way derogatory to the Prerogative of the Crown, or to the Wiſdom of the Miniſters, to lay it before the Parliament, whether it ought to be complied with or not.

J——n C---ck---rn, Knight of the Shire for *H——n* in *Scotland*. Sir, I was againſt the firſt Motion, becauſe ſome Gentlemen had aſſured the Houſe, and I was myſelf a little afraid, that at preſent it might tend to increaſe the Troubles that are now in *Europe*; but the preſent Motion I take to be of a very different Nature; I am ſure that, ſhould it be complied with, no Secrets can thereby be diſcovered, nor can it poſſibly tend to increaſe the preſent Troubles.

I am old enough, Sir, to remember the Beginning of the firſt great War againſt *France*, and I remember, that as ſoon as the *Dutch* applied to us for our Aſſiſtance, King *William* immediately laid the Caſe before the Parliament, and took their Advice, as to what was proper to be done upon that Emergency, before he came to any Reſolution: Upon the breaking out of the ſecond War, the late Queen did the ſame, and I muſt ſay, that I think every King of this Nation ought to follow that Example; if they expect the Aſſiſtance of Parliament, they ought to take the Advice of Parliament; and our Hiſtories will inform us, that where they have done ſo, they have generally done well, and where they have done otherwiſe, they have had but little Succeſs; for which Reaſon I am for agreeing with the Motion now made to us.

The Queſtion was then put upon the previous Queſtion, *viz.* Whether the Queſtion upon the Motion ſhould be then put; which was carried in the Negative, without a Diviſion.

Number of Seamen agreed to.

On *Monday*, *Jan.* 28. the Houſe (according to Order) reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe on the Supply granted to his Majeſty; and came to the following Reſolutions, *viz.* That 20,000 Men ſhould be employed for the Sea-Service for the Year 1734, beginning the firſt Day of *January* 1733. And that 4 l. *per* Man *per* Month ſhould be allowed for maintaining the ſaid 20,000 Men for 13 Months, including the Ordnance for Sea.

Theſe Reſolutions were reported next Day to the Houſe, and were agreed to, as they had been in the Committee, without any Debate or Diviſion; only ſome Gentlemen ſaid, That the Number was certainly either too large or too ſmall; for if we were not to engage in the War, they ſaid, there was no Occaſion for keeping ſuch a Number of Seamen in Pay; and if we were to engage in the War, they thought double the Number would ſcarcely be ſufficient: To which it was anſwered, That tho' we were not to engage in the War, yet, as ſome of our Neighbours were fitting out large Squadrons, and making great military Preparations, almoſt at our very Door, it was abſolutely neceſſary to put the Nation in a better State of Defence, than during the Time of a profound Peace; and as our Fleet was our chief Bulwark, it was moſt proper to apply the greateſt Part of our Expence that Way, and to have a ſtrong Squadron ready to put to Sea on any Occaſion.

Druggiſts PETITION, *and* DEBATE *thereon.*

On *Feb.* 4. a Petition of the Druggiſts, Grocers, China-Men, and others dealing in Tea, was preſented to the Houſe and read; alledging, *That by an Act paſſed in the* 10*th of King* George I. *the Petitioners were induced to hope, that the Duty ariſing from Tea would be better ſecured to his Majeſty, and the Intereſt of the fair Trader be better ſupported, but have fatally experienced the contrary Effects; the clandeſtine Importation of Tea being greatly encreaſed,*

Digitized by Google

encreaſed, to the Damage of the publick Revenue, and Ruin of the fair Trader, occaſioned by the great Difference of the Value of that Commodity at this and foreign Markets, whereby the Smugglers are enabled to purchaſe it abroad for leſs than half the Duty paid here: That the Regulations which the Petitioners are laid under, are moſt burthenſome and grievous, their Houſes being liable to be entered by Perſons unknown to them, and their Properties ſubjected to the judicial Determination of Commiſſioners: That the Petitioners are liable to ſevere Penalties for Errors and Omiſſions abſolutely unavoidable, and reſtrained from diſpoſing of their Goods, after having paid Duty for the ſame, without Permits from the Officers of the Inland Duties, expreſſing the Names and Places of Abode of the reſpective Buyers and Sellers, expoſing thereby the Extent and Circumſtances of their Trade; whereby the Petitioners conceived they were in a worſe Condition than any other of his Majeſty's Subjects; and therefore praying the Houſe to give them ſuch Relief as to the Houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

This Petition was preſented by Sir *J——n B--rn--d*, who, after he had brought it up, and the ſame was read at the Table, ſtood up, and ſpoke to the following Effect. Sir, as this Petition is the ſame with that which was preſented laſt Seſſion, (See Vol. II. p. 606.) I need not take up much of your Time in opening it to the Houſe. The Petitioners apprehend they labour under very great Grievances by their being ſubject to the Laws of Exciſe; and as this Houſe in the very laſt Seſſion thought it unreaſonable to ſubject ſome other Traders and Dealers to thoſe oppreſſive Laws, the Petitioners think they have Reaſon from thence to conclude, that this Houſe will be ready to relieve them from thoſe Burdens.

When this Petition was preſented laſt Year, the chief Objection to it was, that it was ſigned only by a few, and thoſe not the moſt conſiderable Dealers in that Commodity; but this Objection is now entirely removed, for I believe, there is not one Dealer in that Commodity, I am ſure not a conſiderable Dealer in *London*, who has not joined in, and ſigned this Petition.

The great Frauds committed in the running of Tea, which are daily encreaſing, are now become a very great and general Grievance, not only with Reſpect to the Publick, but to the fair Trader: It is impoſſible for a Man who honeſtly pays the heavy Duties on the Commodity he deals in to ſell ſo cheap as the Smuggler; and therefore if ſome Stop is not ſpeedily put to the infamous Practice of Smuggling, we may expect that in a few Years the whole Trade of the Kingdom, in ſo far as relates to our home Conſumpt of that Commodity, will be got into the Hands of Smugglers only, and the Retailers who buy from them. It was expected, that the Alteration made ſome Years ago in the Method of collecting thoſe Duties, would have prevented this infamous Practice: When that Project was firſt ſet on Foot, I remember, ſome People were mighty fond of it; they aſſured us, it would entirely put an End to Smuggling; but Experience has taught us the contrary, for ſince that Alteration the Trade of Smuggling has been much more general than ever it was be ore; ſo that we have ſubjected a great Number of our Fellow-Subjects to infinite Hardſhips, without gaining thereby any Advantage to the Publick.

As this Practice of Smuggling, which has of late ſo much encreaſed, muſt be likewiſe a conſiderable Detriment to the publick Revenue, the Petitioners have this other View, that they hope we ſhall take the Affair again into our Conſideration, and endeavour to contrive ſome Methods to prevent this infamous Practice: If then the Relief of a great Number of our Fellow-Subjects from Grievances they juſtly complain of; if the Encouragement of the fair Trader; if the encreaſing of the publick Revenue, are Conſiderations which ought to weigh with a *Britiſh* Parliament, I am ſure the Caſe now before us, deſerves the utmoſt Regard of this Houſe; and therefore I cannot doubt of the Petition's being referr'd to a Committee, and when we go into that Committee, I do not doubt, but ſeveral Gentlemen will offer their Opinions, and propoſe Expedients for the Relief of the Petitioners, as well as for the Advantage of the Revenue; but as theſe Things cannot properly come now under our Conſideration, I ſhall not give the Houſe any farther Trouble at preſent, but only to move, that the Petition may be referred to the Conſideration of a Committee of the whole Houſe.

A——n *P-rr-y*. As my Hon. Friend, Sir, has fully open'd the Petition, and as it is a Matter of ſuch Conſequence, that I make no Doubt of his Motion's being complied with; I think there is nothing incumbent on me at preſent more than to ſecond the Motion he has made.

T——l W——n, Eſq; I can by no Means, Sir, agree with the two Hon. Gentlemen, in the Motion they have now made you. I will, indeed, agree with them, that the relieving of any Number of our Fellow-Subjects from Grievances they juſtly complain of, the encouraging of the fair Trader, and the encreaſing the publick Revenue, are Matters of a very great Concern, and always deſerve the utmoſt Attention of this Houſe, when they are regularly and properly brought before us; but I cannot think that this Petition can properly bring either of them before us, nor can I think that it is now a proper Time to go into a Committee upon this or any

Digitized by Google

any such Petition. Nothing can be proposed in Consequence of this Petition, but what may diminish the Revenue; and as we are in a Manner now just upon the Brink of a War, I think it would be very unwise to do any Thing that may possibly diminish that Revenue, for which we may soon have so great an Occasion.

As to the infamous Practice of Smuggling, and the Frauds committed in that Branch of the Revenue, which the Petition relates to, I believe every Gentleman would be willing to do something to prevent it if possible; but the Method, which seems to be proposed by this Petition, appears to me in a very strange Light: It has been found, they say, that the Laws of Excise joined with those of the Customs, have not been effectual for preventing all those Frauds; and therefore Gentlemen propose, that we should take off one of these Checks, and indeed that which must be acknowledged the most effectual of the two, in order to prevent Running for the future. I am sure, Sir, I need not say any Thing to convince Gentlemen, that this Proposition cannot be supposed to tend to the Encouragement of the fair Trader, or to the Encrease of the Revenue; and as to the Petitioners, if they are all fair Traders, they must acknowledge, that it would be so far from giving them any Relief, that it would entirely ruin them.

I should be glad, Sir, to hear any Thing proposed for the Benefit of the fair Trader, or the Security of the Revenue; but for us to go into a Committee upon that Subject, when no Gentleman can say, there is any particular Method or Scheme to be proposed, would be taking up the Time of the House to no Purpose. Besides, Sir, if there were any Methods or Schemes to be proposed to us, for putting an End to Fraud and Smuggling, it is not now a proper Time for us to enter into the Consideration of them: As it is now the last Session of a Parliament, and considering the present Posture of the Affairs of *Europe*, it must be presumed that the short Time we have to sit will be taken up in Matters of very great Weight, and which require a more immediate Consideration. There cannot be any great Inconvenience in putting off this Affair to another Session, and therefore I must be against the Motion now made, and shall move that the Petition may be ordered to lie upon the Table.

A——n *P-rr-y*. When this Motion was made, Sir, by my Hon. and worthy Friend, I did not apprehend it would have met with any Opposition, and therefore I gave the House no other Trouble than just to second the Motion; but now that I find the Hon. Gentleman, who spoke last, opposes the Motion, I hope I shall be indulged a few Words in Support of it. It has always been my Opinion, Sir, that while we sit here, no Time can be improper for taking into our Consideration a Petition signed by such a Number of considerable Traders, complaining of Grievances they apprehend themselves under: The hearing of Complaints from the Subjects, and the redressing of Grievances, I have always understood to be a chief Part of the Business of Parliament; and am sorry to hear it said, that any Time is improper for such a Consideration, especially when it is not so much as pretended, that the Complaints are frivolous, or the Petitioners inconsiderable.

The Hon. Gentleman spoke of our being on the Brink of a War, and therefore thought it unwise for us to attempt any Thing at such a Juncture, that might possibly lessen the publick Revenue: I believe there is no Gentleman in this House means to lessen the Revenue; the very End of the Motion is, to endeavour to do something that may encrease it, by preventing those Frauds by which it is greatly diminished. The Gentleman allows that the Laws of Excise, and of the Customs, when joined together, are ineffectual for preventing the running of Tea, but thinks it strange, that the taking off one of those Checks should be propesed as a Method for the preventing of Running for the future; and it would be so, if this were the only Method to be proposed; but there may be some Method proposed, if we go into a Committee, which will render the Laws of the Customs singly more effectual against Smuggling, than both the Laws of Excise and Customs have been found to be; and, in such Case, it will not appear strange, to give a Relief to many of our distressed Countrymen, by freeing them from the oppressive Laws of Excise.

If Gentlemen will but examine this Affair a little, they will find, that by adding the Laws of Excise to the Laws of the Customs, they have neither given a Check to Smuggling, nor have they encreased the Revenue, in the same Propertion as the Consumpt of that Commodity has encreased of late Years. In the Year 1716 the Duty on Coffee and Tea amounted to but sixty odd thousand Pounds; from 1716 to 1724 that Duty continued subject only to the Laws of the Customs, and yet so greatly did our Consumption encrease within that Time, that in 1723 the Duty amounted to 112,000l. which is near double the Sum in that 7 Years which preceded the Alteration; which can be attributed only to the Encrease of the Consumption, for it cannot be said, that the Custom-House Officers were more exact and diligent, or the Smugglers less skill'd in the Arts of Deceit in that Year, than they had been in any of the former.

In the Year 1724 the famous Alteration now complained of was made; we cannot suppose that the Consumption has since decreased;

creased; on the contrary, as Tea has been sold cheaper since that Time than ever it was before, we must suppose, that the Consumption has greatly increased; and as by this Alteration the unfair Dealers and Traders were entirely put out of all their old Arts of Smuggling, or at least, of disposing of their run Goods, we must suppose the Duty encreased, and accordingly it did so, always till the Year 1729; when it amounted to about 162,000*l.* But by that Time the Smugglers began to learn new Arts, and to contrive new Ways of defrauding the Publick, so that since 1729, the Duty has been daily decreasing, and is now reduced to less than 120,000*l. per Ann.* From hence it must appear, that the Publick has not gained much by the Alteration of the Method of Collection, which lies so heavy upon all the Dealers in that Commodity.

It is certain, Sir, that this Decrease in the Revenue, which has happen'd since 1729, cannot be owing to any Decrease in the Consumption of that Commodity; for it is of late Years sold so cheap, that the very meanest of the People make Use of it, which I know by my own Experience to be true; because but lately a poor Woman of that Part of the City where I live, for whom I had, some Time before, procured Twelve-Pence *per* Week Charity, acknowledged to me, that she had Tea every Morning for her Breakfast, and said, that except Water, it was the cheapest Drink she could get; and therefore as the Consumption must be much larger, and the Produce of the Duty very little superior now to what it was in 1723, we must conclude, that the Alteration now complained of, has rather increased than diminished Smuggling.

The Hon. Gentleman should not have said, Sir, that it was proposed to lessen the publick Revenue, or to take off any of those Checks which have been laid upon Smuggling; there has not been any Thing proposed, nor is it proper there should, until we go into the Committee moved for, which I have Reason to believe the House will agree to, because I have not yet heard any one Argument offered against it, but only that of its not being now a proper Time, which indeed has been always the only Argument made use of against most Things that have been proposed this Session, and I really believe we are to hear no other from that Quarter; but I must think that it is a very unfair Way of treating any Proposition or Motion made by any Gentleman of this House, and however far such Arguments may prevail in this House, I am sure they will give but very little Satisfaction to those without Doors.

Sir *W——m Y——ge.* Sir, notwithstanding what the Hon. Gentleman who made the Motion, and the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, have urged, in Support of it, I must agree with my Hon. Friend on the Floor, that the present is not at all a proper Time, nor, indeed, are we any Way prepared for going into a Committee upon the Petition now before us. I am surprized, Sir, to hear it pretended, that no Argument has been offered against the Motion, but that of its not being a proper Time: Have they not been told, is it not well known, that this is the last Session of a Parliament, which must always be pretty much hurried, and therefore it is not proper to bring before us an Affair of such a complicated Nature, and which will require so much Time to search thoroughly to the Bottom of the Wound, before we can so much as pretend to apply, or even to find out a proper Remedy?

Besides, Sir, have they not been told, and does not every Man know, that the present Posture of Affairs in *Europe* may probably bring Matters of much greater Importance before us, Matters of the highest Consequence to the whole Nation, and which will require the immediate Consideration of Parliament? Shall we then take up the short Time we have to sit, in the Examination of Affairs relating to one small Branch of the Revenue, the delaying of which until another Session, can be of no signal Disadvantage to the Nation, or even to any private Man? And I shall add, that we ought to be the more cautious of entering into the Examination of this Petition, because it may bring before us a great many such; several other Commodities are subject to the Laws of Excise, and if we once enter upon giving Relief to the Petitioners, we may expect Petitions from the Dealers in all those other Commodities.

The Gentleman who spoke last has, I find, been at the Pains to consider the Amount of the Duty upon Tea for 7 Years before, and 7 Years after the Alteration; and I will agree with him, that in this last Year the Produce of that Duty amounted to no more than 120,000*l.* But his Method of comparing the one with the other is neither fair nor just: He has, out of the Time before that Alteration, picked out the Year when the Produce of that Duty amounted to the highest Sum that it ever did before the Alteration was made; and out of the Time, since the Alteration was made, he has picked out that Year when the Produce of that Duty was the lowest it has been in any Year since, in order to make a Comparison, and from thence to draw his Conclusion, that the Revenue has not been much increased by the Alteration made in the Year 1724, as to the Method of collecting that Duty.

Now, Sir, I appeal to every Gentleman that hears me, if the fair Way of stating this Matter is not, to compute the Amount of the Duty for 7 Years before, in order to fix a Medium for that 7 Years; and next to compute the Amount for 7 Years after, in order to fix a Medium for that Time, and then to

to compare the two Mediums together. According to this Method it will be found, that the Revenue has been increased above 34,000*l.* *per Ann.* Besides this, the Gentleman forgot to mention Seizures, by which there is an Addition of 20,000*l.* a Year more to the Revenue; which in the whole amounts to 54,000*l.* a Year; an Increase which I believe no Gentleman in this House will think inconsiderable, nor ought they, I think, to go rashly into the changing of that Method of Collection by which this Increase has been made, especially when we are at least in Danger of being upon the Brink of a War.

I will allow, Sir, that the Practice of running of Tea is a very great Fraud upon the Publick, and an Injury to the fair Trader; and that it has come to a very great Height of late; but the Manner of carrying it on now is very different from what it was formerly. The Smugglers now travel in Bodies of 30 or 40 Men together, all well armed and provided for a desperate Defence; they carry their Goods from House to House, and actually murder and destroy the King's Officers, wherever they can meet with them unsupported by regular Troops: This must be much more dangerous and expensive to them, than the clandestine Way they were in formerly; this Method they have been reduced to by the Laws of Excise, and yet Gentlemen desire to have that Check removed, which has laid them under so great Difficulties.

Gentlemen complain, that Arguments are not offered against what they propose, or at least none but such as are general; but, I think, it has always been the Custom, when any Thing new is offered, for those who are for it, to give their Reasons, and if those Reasons cannot be sufficiently answered, or stronger ones brought against it, the House then agrees with the Motion. Now I wish those Gentlemen would give us some particular Argument in Support of what they propose, I wish they would agree upon some particular Facts, and argue from them; and then the Gentlemen who seem to be of a contrary Opinion would be able to debate the Question fairly with them; but since they have not been able to agree upon any Facts, or to give us any particular Reasons for referring this Petition to a Committee, I must conclude, that even they themselves are not prepared for taking it into Consideration, and therefore I hope it will be ordered to lie upon the Table.

S——l S——ys, Esq; Sir, the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last desired we might agree on particular Facts, and argue from those Facts. This, Sir, would be a proper and reasonable Demand, if we were now in a Committee upon the Petition; but as the only Question now before us is, whether or no we shall go into a Committee, I cannot think, that it is either proper or reasonable: It is, I think, acknowledged, that the Practice of Smuggling is come to a very great Height; and I believe it will not be denied, but that all those who are subject to the Laws of Excise are under a great many Inconveniences which their Fellow-Subjects are free from: This alone, in my Opinion, ought to be a sufficient Inducement for us to go on into a Committee; for, in most Cases, Petitioners, who complain of Grievances, are to prove the Facts they alledge, before the Committee, and Petitions are generally referred to Committees upon Suggestions only of Grievances, which ought to be redressed; but the Case now before us is much stronger, the Facts alledged by the Petitioners are allowed to be true, and the Grievances complained of to be such as ought to be redressed; and yet some Gentlemen are, I find, against so much as taking their Petition into Consideration: If this be treating our Fellow-Subjects as they ought to be, as I hope they always will be treated by this House, I leave to the whole World to judge.

But, Sir, upon the presenting of a Petition and upon the Debate, whether that Petition ought to be referred to a Committee, to desire Gentlemen to agree upon particular Facts, especially when the Facts must all be such as cannot be known to any but those in the Administration, or those who are immediately concerned in the Management of the publick Revenue, is really most unreasonable: It is desiring Gentlemen to agree upon Facts which it is impossible for them to know, till they can, in a proper Way, have an Opportunity to enquire into them. If the House shall agree, which I hope it will, to go into a Committee upon this Petition, I do not doubt but such Papers will be called for as will put us upon an equal Footing with those Gentlemen who have the Advantage of being concerned in the Administration, and in the Management of the Revenue; and then I make no Doubt of being able to comply with the Gentleman's Desire; I am persuaded, we shall then be able to fix upon such Facts as will make it appear, that not only the Petitioners ought to be relieved, but that some new Method must be contrived, for putting an End to the infamous Practice of Smuggling; so that our not being able at present to fix upon any particular Facts, is so far from being a Reason against, that it is a strong Reason for our referring this Petition to a Committee.

The Petitioners, Sir, have very just Grounds to hope, that this House will take off of them those Shackles which we most justly refused to put upon the Dealers in Wine and Tobacco: They have as good a Title to all the Liberties and Privileges of *Englishmen* as any other Subjects, and I can see no Reason for distinguishing them from the rest of their Countrymen. In the present Case Gentlemen need not be afraid of making a Precedent, and laying

Digitized by Google

laying a Foundation for a great many Petitions; there are no Dealers in *England* followed by the Laws of Exciſe as the Dealers in Tea are, except only the Dealers in Brandy; and therefore, the giving Ear to the heavy and juſt Complaints of the Petitioners, can lay no Foundation for a Multitude of Petitions being brought in upon us from the Dealers in other Commodities ſubjected to the Laws of Exciſe; for tho' there are other Commodities ſubject to the Laws of Exciſe, yet thoſe Laws go no further than the firſt Manufacturer, they do not follow the Commodity thro' all the Corners of the Kingdom, and into the little Shops and Cellars of every petty Retailer.

Gentlemen tell us, we are to have Matters of much greater Weight before us, which require a more immediate Conſideration, and will take up the Whole of that ſhort Time we have to be together. Sir, I know nothing of greater Weight than that of effectually ſecuring the publick Revenue, encouraging the fair Trader, and relieving our Fellow-Subjects from the Grievances they labour under; and I wiſh the Gentlemen would riſe up and inform the Houſe what it is, that they think a Matter of much greater Weight. I am ſure, if we are upon the Brink of a War, or in any Danger of it, it renders it much the more neceſſary for us to take the Petition into our Conſideration: As the War can be ſupported only by the publick Revenue, if we are in any ſuch Danger, it is the more incumbent on us, to take all poſſible Methods to ſecure and increaſe that Revenue; and as in Time of War the fair Trader labours under many Diſcouragements abroad, it will become the more neceſſary to take Care that he ſhall labour under as few as poſſible at home; and I am ſure, if we are threatned with a War, it is the Buſineſs of this Houſe, and of every Man who wiſhes well to the preſent Eſtabliſhment, to be more diligent than uſual in conciliating the Minds of the People to his Majeſty's Government, which can only be done by removing their Grievances as ſoon as we hear them: Thus, Sir, every Argument that has been offered againſt going into a Committee, appears to be a ſtrong Argument in Favour of the Motion; and therefore, unleſs ſome more weighty Arguments be offered, I am perſuaded the Houſe will not reject it.

P——p G——n, Eſq; I ſtand up, Sir, to agree with my worthy Friend in the Motion he has made, and as I have not yet heard any one Argument againſt it, I ſhall not take up much of your Time. I have indeed heard Gentlemen argue againſt what they imagine may be propoſed when we go into a Committee, which to me ſeems to be a very prepoſterous Way of arguing; they firſt form to themſelves hideous Notions of what is to be propoſed in that Committee, and from thence they reſolve to be againſt going into any ſuch Committee. I would be as unwilling, Sir, as any Gentleman in this Houſe to do any thing at the preſent Juncture for leſſening the publick Revenue, and I am far from believing, that any ſuch Thing is intended to be propoſed; but if I really thought, that ſome ſuch Thing was to be propoſed, tho', according to my preſent Sentiments, I ſhould be very much againſt any ſuch Propoſition, yet I ſhould be willing to hear what Gentlemen had to ſay on that Head, and therefore would not be againſt giving them an Opportunity, eſpecially in a Caſe which every Man allowed to be ſuch as ſtood very much in need of Redreſs.

I am of Opinion, Sir, that thoſe Gentlemen who ſeem to ſhew ſo great a Concern for the Revenue, need not be ſo much afraid that the giving a proper Relief to the Petitioners would diminiſh it; for I believe when proper Papers and Accounts are called for, and the Matter fully examined, it will appear, that the Revenue has been no great Gainer by the Alteration in the Method of collecting the Duty upon Tea; I believe it will then appear, that the Increaſe of the Revenue has not near kept Pace with the Increaſe of the Conſumption; ſo that if thoſe Gentlemen have really nothing elſe to fear, but a Decreaſe of the Revenue, they need make no Difficulty in reſtoring the Petitioners to thoſe Privileges which no *Engliſhman* ought to be diveſted of, without ſome very abſolute and apparent Neceſſity for ſo doing.

Gentlemen ſay, the Seſſion is to be but ſhort, and therefore we have not Time to enter into this Affair; thoſe who talk ſo ſeem to have forgot one of the chief Ends of our meeting in this Place: It is, or it ought to be known to every one in this Houſe, that two of the chief Ends of our meeting here are, to redreſs Grievances, and to grant ſuch Supplies to his Majeſty as appear to us to be neceſſary for the Support of his Government; and the Uſage of Parliament anciently was, to grant no Supplies, till all Grievances were firſt redreſſed; but the Method ſeems now to be entirely altered; Gentlemen find Time enough to load the Nation with many and heavy Taxes, but can ſpare no Time, it ſeems, to relieve the People from any Grievance they juſtly complain of. They who talk ſo muſt have much more Aſſurance than I am Maſter of: I wonder how, after ſuch a Declaration, they can, with Confidence, look their Conſtituents in the Face, far leſs expect, that they ſhould again do them the Honour to ſend them hither. Thoſe Gentlemen really talk of this Houſe, as if they looked on it only as a Regiſter for Taxes, and as if we had nothing to do here but to grant to the Crown what Sums the Miniſters ſhall pleaſe to call for; I hope, Sir, we are not yet come to ſo low a Paſs; I have ſtill a better Opinion of this

Digitized by Google

House than to believe, that you will reject a Motion so reasonable and so necessary.

W——r P——m——r, Esq; Sir, I am so sensible of the Grievances the Petitioners labour under, and of the Necessity of doing something to put a Stop to that growing Evil of Smuggling, that I have been in Expectation of this Petition ever since the Session began. The Time I spent in the Country, during the last Recess of Parliament, happened to be in a County where I had Occasion to see a great deal of that infamous Practice; so that if there were no other Motive for going into the Committee proposed, than that of endeavouring to do something to prevent Smuggling, that alone with me would be a prevailing Motive; and for that Reason I am surprized to see the Motion opposed by any Gentleman, but much more to see it opposed by those who must know much more than I do of the great Increase and the fatal Effects of this infamous Practice.

Sir, in that County where I was, the Smugglers went about in such formidable Bodies, that if something is not done to put a Stop to it, they may soon threaten Danger even to our civil Government: I have often met them in Gangs of 40 or 50 together, and all so well mounted, that even the Dragoons could not come up with them; and they give such excessive Wages to the Men that will engage with them, that the landed Interest in that Part of the Country suffers considerably by it: The common Price of a Day's Labour, in that County where I was, is already got up to 18 *d.* and, even at that Price, it is with great Difficulty that the Farmers can find Labourers; and how can it be otherwise? For all the young, clever Fellows of the County are engaged and employed by the Smugglers; from them they have half a Crown a Day, while they wait upon the Sea-Coast, for the Landing of the Goods; and as soon as the Goods are landed, and they mount on Horse-back, to go about the Country to dispose of them, they have a Guinea a Day, and are well entertained during the whole Time of their Attendance: Thus they find a much easier, and more profitable Employment than any they can have from the Farmer, and while they are thus employed all Improvements of Land must remain in Suspence.

Gentlemen may talk of the great Check that has been put upon Smuggling, by the joining of the Laws of Excise to the Laws of the Customs, but they must allow, that Project from which so much Benefit was expected, has proved altogether ineffectual, and I am afraid, all other Methods will prove so, as long as the Duty is so high, and so much Advantage to be got by Running. In that Part of the Country where I was, Tea is generally sold by Retailers, in their Shops, at 5 *s.* a Pound, and as we must suppose the Importer to have a Profit upon Importation, and as the Duty amounts to about 4 *s.* and 9 *d.* a Pound, I leave to Gentlemen to judge, whether it is possible to sell by Retail at 5 *s.* a Pound any Tea upon which the Duty has been honestly paid: It is easy to guess from whence all this Tea comes; the Smugglers buy it in *Holland*, at 2 *s.* a Pound, and from thence run it into this Country; the *Dutch* buy it in the *East Indies*, at 6 *d.* a Pound; so that this Nation pays the *Dutch* 18 *d* a Pound for the Carriage: This must be a vast Loss to this Nation, and so great an Advantage to *Holland*, that, I am sure, if there were now a *Dutch* Minister in our Gallery, he would be extreamly pleased to see this Motion rejected, and would not fail to acquaint the States General by the very first Post, how much the Interest of *Holland* had, by some Gentlemen in a *British* House of Commons, been preferred to that of *Great Britain*.

I am amaz'd, Sir, to find that some Gentlemen do not see how much the Revenue suffers by Smuggling, and tho' I do not expect that they should take any great Care of the Subject, yet I hope they will take some Care of the publick Revenue, since they have the Fingering and the Managing of it. Upon the Whole, I must say, that if we have any Regard for the Subjects in general, any Regard for the Trade of this Nation, any Regard for the publick Revenue, any Regard for the landed Interest, particularly the Tillage, we must certainly agree to go into this Committee; I am sure nothing more worthy of our Consideration can possibly come before us, and therefore I shall be most heartily for the Question.

[*The rest of this Debate, and the other Proceedings in Parliament to be continued, in our next.*]

A View of the Weekly ESSAYS *and* DISPUTES *in this Month.*

Universal Spectator, June 1. N° 295.

Of Conversation.

CONVERSATION is either the most *pleasing* or most *displeasing* Thing in the World: It gives us Opportunities to be improved by Men of *Sense*, and lays us open to the Impertinence of *Fools*.

To converse with our Inferiors, tho' it is not always the most eligible, yet it is the most easy; because then by the Deference that

that is paid us, we command the Subject, and change it whenever we please; so that we lead the Company from one Topic to another, till we arrive at one we are the best vers'd in.

The Conversation with our Equals is not so easy; they will claim an equal Liberty, and there must be a proper *Respect* shewn them; for it would be downright ill Manners to continually engage them in those Subjects only which we relish best; we must in their Turns give them their Choice, and follow them in a Discourse which may neither be so agreeable, nor so well understood by us. But to maintain a Conversation with our *Superiors*, is still more difficult; for we must hold our Peace, or understand *well* what it is we are to speak of: We cannot change the Subject; and whenever they change it, we must follow them, and have a good Stock of Knowledge upon all the Subjects they offer, which is seldom to be met with. To come off with Credit in the Conversation of *People of Quality*, there requires a great Deal of *Caution* to speak to the *Purpose*, and not with too much *Learning*, lest we make our Parts appear to be greater than the rest of the Company have. This offends their *Self-Love*, and soon grows troublesom; and our too great Knowledge may be hurtful to us, as our too little would be a Reproach. A young Nobleman of *Italy* lost himself by speaking too well before an old Cardinal, concerning the Government of the Church: For this Cardinal being made Pope, wou'd never give him the Hat, *Because*, (said he) *I am resolved never to admit into the sacred College a Man who is more able, and knows more than myself.*

As for our *common Conversation* with our *Equals* or *Inferiors*, it requires a great *Mildness*, *Decency*, and *obliging Behaviour*; for to please our Company, we must make them believe that we ourselves are pleased at what we hear, and that we value what they say: Our Discourse must not be too *positive*, or with too much *Passion*; it may be set off with genteel *Raillery*; but *Scurrility* and *Buffoonry* will gain us more *Enemies* than *Admirers*.

There is nothing more troublesome in *Conversation* than to meet with those who are continually offending others with a ridiculous *Jargon*, with *Novelty* of *Expressions* and *Cant Phrases*, which comes from no one's Mouth but their own, and which by a continual Use is become their natural Dialect. *Belinda* in all Companies speaks much, but her Meaning can only be guess'd at; the most common Incidents she dresses up in the most pompous Phrases;

To glaze the lakes and crystallize the floods,
And perewig with snow the bald-pate woods,

would be a proper Phrase with her for *Winter*.

It is equally ridiculous in Discourse for People to speak without Thinking, and to think for every Word they say: We are troubled with the incoherent Follies of the first, and must wait till the latter have determined on the Propriety of a Monosyllable. Their Formality is impertinent, nothing comes from them *easy*, all is *Affectation*, they may perhaps talk *properly*, but are very *heavy* and *tiresome*.

A Mildness and Decency in arguing among Company, is the Characteristick of a Man of *Sense* and *Good Manners*; and it is a surer Mark of *Wisdom*, to speak modestly, with Reason to prove a Thing is *bad*, than with a positive Tone say, this is *dull*, *execrable Nonsense*: Nothing can offend more in Conversation than such dogmatick Arguing, except confirming the Force of the Argument with horrid *Oaths* and *Imprecations*.

In fine, to be *agreeable* in *Conversation* a Man must have *Vivacity*, *Wit*, and above all, *Discretion*; must observe the Propriety of *Time*, *Place*, and the *Quality* of the Persons to whom he speaks, without which he will be either censur'd for his *Formality* or his *Impertinence*.

Fog's Journal, June 1. N° 291.

The Norfolk *Congress*.

OUR Advices from some Parts of the Kingdom take Notice of the Grandeur and magnificent Living of some particular Persons; but in *Norfolk*, particularly, they tell us, there has of late an Expence been made, as if a certain Gentleman had found out a Mine of Gold; this (says *Fog*) puts me in Mind of a merry Paper published some Years since, called the *Norfolk Congress*; which is as follows.

HUNTING and Feasting are both celebrated in Holy Writ. *Nimrod* was a mighty Hunter before the Lord; and the hairy *Esau* is said to be a cunning Hunter. Kings and Princes have delighted in this Sport in all Ages; and the two eminentest Persons of this our Day are now Hunting, one of them at *Fontainbleau* and the other in *Norfolk*. Feasting is likewise so far from being contrary to our Religion, that we find the *Israelites* often commanded to make solemn Feasts or Festivals.

Forasmuch, therefore, as it hath been always customary in this Kingdom, for Great Men in Time of publick Prosperity to give Feasts unto the People, and make publick Rejoicings, so doth it behove also such as are sufficient for the Purpose aptly to describe, and with proper Phrase and gorgeous Shew of Words to set forth such Magnificence, that the Memory thereof may not be lost to After-ages.

Digitized by Google

Many plentiful Entertainments hath our Friend *Hollingshead* ſerved up in his delightful Hiſtory, particularly one of the Archbiſhop of *York*, and alſo many of the famous Cardinal *Woolſey*, who when he went to his Country Seat, took ſo many of the Nobility and Gentry with him (who were indeed a Kind of menial Attendants) that he left the *Court* almoſt like a *Deſart*, and the *King* his Maſter ſeemed quite neglected.

But how ſumptuous ſoever the Entertainments were of this *proud* and *haughty Cardinal*, we ſhall not find them in any Degree of *Compariſon* with that, which we are now attempting (tho' I fear with barren and ſapleſs Stile) to deſcribe.

Reaſonable indeed is it that great and able Men, who by their Induſtry and Application have procured many Bleſſings to their *Country*, ſhould ſometimes relax their Minds, and ſhare thoſe Bleſſings which they have been the Means of procuring.

Who therefore, if his Heart doth not burn with *Envy* and *Malice*, can enter the Houſe of this *great* and *good Man*, now ſojourning and merry-making in *Norfolk*, without ſaying, *Peace be within theſe Walls!* for he hath procured *Peace* unto the Kingdom. Who is there that doth not rejoice at the *Plenty* that is within his Palace? for he hath ſtrewed Plenty over the Face of the Land. To him our *preſent Tranquillity* is owing, and the ſteddy Happineſs of our *preſent Circumſtances*. Thro' his Care the *Huſbandman* ſoweth with Profit, and the *Merchant* ſaileth with Safety. How comfortable likewiſe is it unto the People to ſee their *Governors* indulge themſelves in *Eaſe*, *Diverſions* and *Pleaſures*, which, like the playing and ſinging of Mariners, is a ſure Sign that the Ship is ſafe, and in a *Calm!*

This great Feaſt or Feſtival certainly exceedeth all that ever went before it, both in Reſpect to its Plenty and Politeneſs; for if we regard the Number and Value of the Horſes, the Staunchneſs and Goodneſs of the Hounds, or the Wit and Humour of the Company, we ſhall be at a Loſs to know which merits moſt our Commendation; for from this Society might be culled Perſons, for their Wiſdom and Valour, fit either to compoſe a Cabinet Council, command Fleets and Armies, or be Plenipotentiaries at any Congreſs in *Chriſtendom*. But, above all, let us commend the Cooks; for the Cocks of *Norfolk* have been eminent for many Ages.

Proceed we now to give ſome Particulars of this noble Entertainment.

The Breakfaſt or Preliminary Courſe is made up of cold Veniſon Paſties, Hams, Tongues, Tea, Chocolate, with a Mixture of many other Delicacies, inſomuch that it hath been generally called an *Ambigu*, which being interpreted in our Language ſignifies ſomething doubtful in its Nature, or which no body knows what to make of. At this Courſe the Converſation run chiefly upon Hunting a Vixon or She Fox, which they were determined to purſue thro' all the Brakes, thick Woods and Covers ſhe ſhould lead them. They got on Horſeback and reſolved to ride over Hedge and Ditch after her, not regarding the He-Fox that belong'd to her, who kept always burrow'd in his Earth, and never ſtir'd abroad.

After a very long and weariſome Chaſe, they found that they could make nothing of this ſame *Vixon*; for ſhe baffled all their Hounds, and tired them and all their Horſes. By Way of Excuſe they pretended that during the whole Chaſe a large Eagle flew over her Head and protected her from the Dogs. The chief Huntſman tells an incredible Story, He ſays that he ſaw this Eag'e once make a Stoop to a foundling Child, that lay in the Way, and that he ſaw the Child with *Bologna Sauſages*, in the Manner that we often ſee it repreſented in our Signs. But the Huntſman being known to be a great Gameſter, the Company did not ſeem inclined to believe him.

The Dinner conſiſted of many hundred Diſhes, all replete with the moſt excellent Viands, of great Prodigality and delicious Flavour; to expreſs the Sumptuouſneſs or Variety of it is impoſſible. But ſome of the moſt remarkable Diſhes will I adventure to relate.

In the firſt Place, there was an *Hotch-Potch*, which conſiſted of *Weſtphalia Bacon*, *Engliſh Beef*, *Dutch Pickle-Herrings*, *and French Truffles*. It ſeemed very ſtrong, but few People reliſhed it; for it could not ſit well on their Stomachs.

Over againſt this was placed a *Spaniſh* Ollio, with an huge Oſtrich in the Middle of it. It was made chiefly with Garlick, Giblet-hare, and many other Ingredients, all ſeaſoned with certain Spices brought from the *Eaſt Indies*.

There was alſo a Peace-ſoop, filled with Balls of Forced-meat.

A *Cardinal* (which is a moſt rare Fiſh, often mentioned by *Horace*, tho' ſcarcely known in *England*) was placed ſuper-eminently on a Ring of Gold in the Midſt of the Table, and round it were ſeen many Gudgeons.

Next came a pompous Pye, with a young Cockeril upon it, curiouſly formed in Paſte, with an Olive Branch in his Mouth, ſignifying, as the Neighbours would have it, the *Peace*, which the young King of *France* was to give to *England*; for *Gallus*, as we have been informed, in the antient Language of the renowned *Romans*, ſignifieth both a *Cock* and a *Frenchman*.

There was alſo a *Pruſſian* wild Boar's Head, with an Orange in his Mouth.

The Maſter of the Houſe himſelf fed chiefly on Stock-Fiſh and Plumb-Dumpling. On one Side of him ſtood a Porringer of Viper-Broth, and on the other a Biſk of Pid-

Digitized by Google

Pidgeons, denoting the Wiſdom of the Serpent and the Innocency of the Dove.

The Sallad conſiſted entirely of Sallary and Penny Royal, which all the Gueſts devoured very greedily.

There was one Diſh that ſhock'd many of the Spectators, which was an *Engliſh* Collar of Brawn, ſtuck with *French* Lillies, inſtead of Roſemary. At this many were offended, and ſaid, the Times were hugely changed with our Landlord, and his Taſte and Way of Living ſtrangely altered: For they remembred when he had like to have overturned the whole Table, upon ſeeing ſome *French* Kickſhaws upon it, which he ſaid was Poiſon to an *Engliſh* Conſtitution; but now forſooth, nothing but *French* Sauces will go down, and he loves every Thing gareen'd, but particularly Tongues, when they are ſo, which we ſhould call corrupted.

But how vain would be an Attempt to deſcribe the whole of this Entertainment! All was elegant, ſumptuous and polite, tho' no Deſert ever appear'd at it. The Wines, which came from all Parts of the World, were like the Maſter, rich and generous. *Burgundy* and *Norfolk* Nog were equally plenty; and all the Neighbourhood were invited to partake of it, except the poor handy *Craftſmen*.

Craftſman, June 1. N° 413.

The dreadful Conſequences of a general Corruption.

THERE cannot (ſays *D'Anvers*) be a more certain Symptom of approaching Ruin to any Country, than the Manifeſtation of a general Diſregard to publick Virtue. When once the Bulk of the People are thus vitiated, there is no Miſchief, however remote it may ſeem, that is not actually at the Door; and the Change from Liberty to Slavery, from Plenty to general Diſtreſs, is often ſo precipitate in Countries thus corrupted, that the ſame Men, who have enjoyed the Benefits of the pureſt Conſtitution at the Beginning of their Lives, have lived not only to ſee the Introduction, but to groan under the Burthen of the moſt ſevere Tyranny.

The Limitations of a Monarchy, the Regulations of a State, or what we call a valuable Conſtitution, are juſtly to be regarded and eſteemed; but no otherwiſe than as they naturally produce a good Effect upon the Minds of the People, which are always influenced by the Government, under which they live. A *good Conſtitution* is a downright Farce with a *corrupted People*. Every good Law made in it is perverted, or at leaſt is never to be put in Execution; and, in ſhort, a *Solon*, a *Lycurgus*, or a *Moſes*, would never be able to form a Government, ſo as to render a People happy, unleſs their Minds were generally prepared to aſſiſt in the Adminiſtration of it.

The Forms of Liberty were long preſerved in the *Roman* Government, after the moſt intolerable Tyranny had uſurped its Seat; and we are told that under *Tiberius*, one of their moſt execrable Emperors, the Freedom of the People was ſtill in outward Shew preſerved. The *Senate* was ſtill employed in managing the Buſineſs of the Publick. Their Money was for many Ages after coin'd by their Authority, as the Marks upon it teſtify to this Hour; and every other publick Affair received their Sanction; yet, at the ſame Time, we know the moſt ſhocking Barbarities were exerciſed by the Emperors; who, while their Actions met with no ſignificant Oppoſition, were well ſatisfied that the People would ſtill flatter themſelves with the empty Shew of Power.

If a *Miniſter* ſhou'd be exalted here, with a Diſpoſition to mind nothing but the Increaſe of his private Fortune, and conſequently aim at nothing ſo much as to continue himſelf in his Employment, tho' the Means were ever ſo flagitious; our Ruin would follow as certainly from him, as it could from any other. If he ſingly ſet about this Work, by playing our own Corruption upon us, by reducing all the Corporations into a venal Habit, by beſtowing only upon ſuch as were qualified to elect Members of Parliament the inferior Employments, and afterwards by confining the larger and more lucrative to the Parliament, thus choſen, and to ſuch of its Members, as would accept them upon the baſe Tenure of doing all his Drudgery; if this ſhould ever happen, the Increaſe of our Corruption muſt eaſily be foreſeen, and we may readily determine that nothing could follow from it, but a total and voluntary Conceſſion of the publick Liberty to the very firſt Prince, who ſhould ſhew a Deſire for it.

I ſhall not inſinuate that any *Miniſter*, now in Power among us, hath betrayed a Diſpoſition of this Kind, or endeavoured to ſupport his Adminiſtration by theſe deſtructive Meaſures. I mean only to ſhew how dangerous and deſperate our Condition muſt be, if *ſuch a Genius* ſhould ever ariſe in this Kingdom.

We are daily treated as *Promoters of Sedition*, and *publick Incendiaries*, for endeavouring to ſtem the Torrent of that general Corruption, which every Man of all Parties acknowledges in private Converſation. Surely, we may venture to give our Senſe of the dangerous Conſequences of an Evil, which has proved fatal to every Country, that has been yet invaded by it; and, in this, we act with the ſame Zeal to the *Prince* and to the *People*; for however weak Men have been flattered with the Temptations of abſolute Authority, it is equally dangerous to the Perſons, who poſſeſs it, as to thoſe, who feel its Burthen.

To

To perſuade the People that we would endeavour to deſtroy their Veneration for *Parliaments*, is an Inſinuation as weak as the Attempt would be vain. They are univerſally ſenſible that *Liberty* can never be preſerved but by a *Repreſentative from among themſelves*; tho' their Indignation and Apprehenſions might naturally lead them to ſpurn at ſuch a one as may be hereafter made, by *Treaſury Mandates*, and a *Conge d' Elire from a corrupt Miniſter*; if any Thing could deſtroy the Reverence due to parliamentary Juriſdiction, the *corrupt Influence* contended for by ſome would effect it.

We ſhall conſume no more of our Time in Animadverſions upon the Infamy of *theſe Men*. They are no farther worth our Notice, than as their Numbers teſtify the Depravity of the Times. We ought therefore every one of us, who have not bow'd our Knees to *Baal*, who have not yet been infected, to endeavour in our different Capacities to ſtem the Torrent. Some may, by the Stations they are placed in, be able to be more eminently ſerviceable by a virtuous Example. Others may have Opportunities and Talents to perſuade, or confirm their Fellow-Subjects in the noble Principles of *publick Virtue*. But the meaneſt of us all hath it in his Power to preſerve one Man; nor can any private Neceſſity juſtify a Crime againſt the Publick; for the moſt important Duty and Buſineſs of our Lives is to promote the general Welfare of Mankind.

London Journal, June 1. N° 779.

A View of the Reign of Queen Anne.

THE Gentleman (ſays one who ſigns himſelf *T. Wharton*) who hath entertained the Publick with the *Diſſertation on Parties*, (ſee p. 32.) ſeems, at length, to have declined the further Proſecution of it. This appears very ſurprizing, and indeed a little unkind in him; both as the Reign of Queen *Anne*, which he hath hitherto left untouched, affords Plenty of excellent Materials for ſo fine a Genius to work upon, and as the Gentleman himſelf ſeems exceedingly well *prepared* and *inſtructed* for letting his Readers into the *Secrets* of that buſy and remarkable Period. I am of Opinion, that the Tranſactions of that Reign are of the utmoſt Importance to be conſidered by every ſincere Lover of his Country; for which Reaſon, I ſhall venture to give my Sentiments on that Subject.

When Q. *Anne* aſcended the Throne, I think it is univerſally agreed on, that ſhe was under the Influence of the *Tory* Party. The two *Great Men*, who then had the largeſt Share of her Confidence, found themſelves obliged to comply with her Inclinations this Way, and to join in Counſels with a Set of Men, who diſcovered a very early Deſign of overthrowing every Thing that had been done at the late happy *Revolution*. Their Pretence was no longer *Liberty* and *Property*, which had been their Cry in the *late Reign*. The *Divine Hereditary Right* of the *Queen*, and the *abſolute unconditional Obedience* of the *Subject*, became the Topicks of all Converſation, and were boldly propagated both from the Pulpit and the Preſs. The *Toleration* was complained of as a Grievance, and ſeveral repeated Attempts made to undermine and render it *precarious*. Their Regard to the *Conſtitution* and the Liberties of *Engliſhmen* remarkably appeared in the famous Caſe of the *Ailſbury* Men. Here not only the Judicature of the Houſe of *Peers*, but the known Laws of the Land, and the *Perſonal Liberty* of the Subject, were invaded in the moſt open and violent Manner. A continued Series of ſuch arbitrary and imperious Meaſures, as it render'd them intolerable to the Bulk of the Nation, ſo at length it diſguſted the *ſoberer* Part of their own Friends, and obliged the very Men who had brought them in, to throw them out again, not for their own Safety only, but to prevent the Ruin of their Country, and of all *Europe*.

Minds *inſolent* in Power are always *mutinous* out of it. The *Tories* did not fail to verify this Maxim in the following Years of that Reign, while they were kept under by that glorious and ſucceſsful Adminiſtration, who furniſhed the Materials for the moſt ſhining Period of the *Britiſh* Annals: Their Tune was now changed; tho' they ſtill kept up their *old Principles* and *Averſions*. The Miniſtry were repreſented as a Set of dangerous Men, who had enter'd into very cloſe and dark Deſigns againſt the *publick Liberty*; and the chimerical Project of ſetting up an arbitrary *General for Life*, was boldly charged upon Men, who had proved themſelves the beſt and trueſt Friends to *Liberty* the Kingdom had ever enjoyed. Annual Invectives were made, both in Parliament and out of it, againſt *Bribery* and *Corruption*, under an Adminiſtration, which, every Body is now convinced, was one of the honeſteſt and moſt upright that had appeared in any Age. *Courtiers* and a *Court Intereſt* were exclaimed againſt, at a Time when the *Court* employed none who were not truly in the Intereſt of their *Country*, and when the Glory of the Kingdom was carried to a higher Pitch than it had been in any former Reign. Thus did they rave and babble during the Time of their Seclusion from Power, till they had ſo perverted the Underſtanding of a great Part of the People, and made ſuch Impreſſions in a higher Place, that they once more got into the Seat of Government, and had an Opportunity of ſhewing the World their true and genuine Character.

The

The *Tories*, upon this *new Revolution*, display'd themselves in their *ancient* Colours. But this was not sufficient, for now they went greater Lengths than ever they had done before. I speak not here of the *infamous Treaty* of Peace with *France*, and the *barbarous Sacrifices* made at *Denain* and *Barcelona*. These Tranſactions, however wicked and impious, yet had not a direct Tendency to hurt the Conſtitution. But was not the Creation of 12 *Peers* in one Day, on Purpoſe to *carry a Point* in the Houſe of Lords, a plain Attack upon the Conſtitution, and an open Attempt to deſtroy *the balancing Powers* in the Legiſlature? Were not all the *ſecret Tranſactions* in Favour of the *Pretender*, calculated for the Deſtruction of all our Liberties? Was it conſiſtent with Freedom, to put the *Queen* upon repeated Meſſages, and Speeches to her Parliament, to induce them to come into Meaſures for reſtraining the *Liberty of the Preſs*? And, in one Word, did their whole Management, during the *Four laſt Years*, wherein *Great Britain* was under the Influence of this *unhappy Conſtellation* of Men, diſcover any Thing elſe but one uninterrupted Concatenation of Meaſures for breaking down all the Barriers of Liberty, and making the braveſt and freeſt People in the Univerſe a vile and contemptible Herd of *Boudmen* and *Bigots*?

Weekly Miſcellany, June 1 and 8.

An Apology for Religious Zeal.

EVERY one, I believe, that looks abroad into the faſhionable World, and obſerves the Humours and Modes prevailing in it, muſt be ſenſible enough of this melancholy Truth, that we are refin'd at laſt into the moſt irrational Coldneſs and Indifference to Religion, that ever was ſeen in *England*, ſince the Chriſtian Religion was firſt planted in it. Our Thoughts, our Company, and Converſation are ſo turn'd upon Matters of a lower Nature, they are ſo entirely ſwallowed up in Voluptuouſneſs and Secularity, that a Zeal for Religion looks as odd and ſingular upon a Man, as an antiquated Dreſs of our great Grandfathers, and is truly become the Object of Pity and Deriſion among the Men of Elegance and Taſte. What may be the Cauſes of this Folly, I will not determine; but ſure I am, that 'tis contrary to Reaſon and good Senſe, brings Diſhonour and Reproach upon our Nation, and ſerves no other End, but to propagate Licentiouſneſs, and to plunge us at laſt in a general Ruin.

By *Religious Zeal* I underſtand a *hearty and an affectionate Concern for the Service and Honour of God, and an earneſt Deſire and Study to promote it, upon good Grounds, by all lawful and prudent Methods.*

One neceſſary Requiſite in Religious Zeal is, that it be always expreſs'd in a *decent Manner*. And this will require our utmoſt Vigilance; becauſe in a Complication of ſo many various Paſſions, as are naturally concurring to our Zeal, we ſhall find ourſelves in perpetual Danger of tranſgreſſing the Rules of *Prudence* and *Decency*, nay, and of *Juſtice* and *Charity* too, unleſs they be conſtantly kept under good Regulation. The Truth and Excellency of the Goſpel of Chriſt, the Honour of God, and the Salvation of Men, are dear and ſacred Pledges, which Zeal is always moſt affectionately concern'd for, and will always moſt earneſtly contend for. But then 'tis ſtill a compaſſionate Concern, and a very charitable Contention; not carried on by Virulency of Speech, and raiſing Accuſations; not enlightening Mens Eyes by the dreadful Blaze of Fire and Faggot, nor butchering Mens Bodies in order to ſave their Souls; that's the Charity and Preſumption of the *Romiſh Church*. But the Zeal that is truly *Chriſtian*, tho' it is always an active Inſtrument in promoting God's *Glory*, yet it never preſumes to be the Executioner of his *Vengeance*.

From hence we may obſerve, that *Zeal* and *Moderation* are not Oppoſites and Enemies to one another, but inſeparable Friends and Allies; for that *Zeal* is never commendable, which is not allayed with ſomething of Moderation, nor is that *Moderation* of much Value, that is not enliven'd and invigorated with Zeal. Take away your *Moderation*, and your Zeal is the moſt irregular, furious, and ungovernable Thing in the whole World; and take away your *Zeal*, and then Moderation degenerates into Remiſſneſs and Supineneſs, which leaves the Soul quite deſtitute of Reſolution, Conſtancy and Vigour.

I may deſervedly recommend religious Zeal, as one of the juſteſt, the moſt reaſonable, moſt neceſſary, moſt becoming, and moſt beneficial good Qualities, that can adorn either a *Chriſtian*, or even a *rational* Creature. For,

1ſt, It is moſt juſt, whether we conſider God's prerogative *Right* to the beſt of our Affections and Services; or the equitable Reaſons on our Part that bind us to it. God has unqueſtionably a prerogative *Right* to the beſt of our Affections and Services, and that immediately derived from the very Pre-eminence of his Nature; not barely as he is the ſupreme Being, the Author, Proprietor, and Diſpoſer of all Things; but as he is the *ſupreme Good*, and therefore the ultimate End and Scope of all *rational* Creatures and their Actions; and the abſolute Complement of all the Happineſs they are capable of.

Again farther. Such a Zeal is as reaſonable as it is juſt. For one principal Uſe of Reaſon

Digitized by Google

Reaſon is to direct and govern our Paſſions in ſuch a Manner, as to make them ſubſervient to Virtue. And this Direction and Government of the Paſſions conſiſts partly in determining them towards their proper Object, and partly in keeping them under due Regulation; that ſo they may incite us to purſue ſome rational and worthy End, and not turn us out of the Way to it by any precipitate and diſorderly Motion. Now where can our Paſſions (out of which Zeal is form'd and compounded) be placed, with more Reaſon and Succeſs, than on him who is himſelf the ſupreme Good, and on that Service of him, which alone can lead us to it, and qualify us for it? I deſire it may be remember'd, that the Zeal which I contend for, is not a blind, enthuſiaſtick, and furious Zeal, without Knowledge, without Juſtice and Charity, but one that is regular and well-grounded, under the Guidance of Reaſon, influenced by religious Principles, and ſteadily purſuing the Glory of God as its great and ultimate End.

Neither is it only reaſonable and juſt, but alſo neceſſary; neceſſary both to the *Being* and *Well-being* of Religion. For, indeed, the very Eſſence of Religion, conſiſts in the due Apprehenſions of God's Excellencies and Perfections, and in ſuitable Affections and Demeanour towards him. Laſtly, a Religious Zeal is highly beneficial to the Perſon endu'd with it, and to others about him.

Univerſal Spectator, June 8. N° 296.

The Folly and Abſurdity of Atheiſm.

THERE needs no *Miracle* be wrought by *God*, ſays Sir *Francis Bacon*, to convince Men of the Error of *Atheiſm*, becauſe his *ordinary* Works convince it. He who contemplates the Works of *Nature* (if ſo he pleaſe to term them) will find ſuch a Chain of Miracles, that he will be oblig'd to fly to the Acknowledgement of a *God*. If we conſider the immenſe Stock of Beings endow'd with *Life* and *Senſe*, in this our little World; that every Plant and Animal breeds numberleſs other Inſects; that every Drop of Water has its Inhabitants; or if we contemplate the bright and ſpacious Globes of Heaven, we muſt have Reference to a *ſupreme Cauſe*, which *Cauſe* can be only *God*.

The *Mite* has its Eyes; it will turn away from ſuch Objects as may be hurtful to it; place but a Straw in its Way you will ſee it alter its Courſe immediately. Can you think then that the *Cryſtalline Humour*, the *Retina*, the *Optick Nerve*, all which are aſſiſtant to convey Sight to this little Product of *Nature*, are the Product of *Chance*?

Take your Magnifying Glaſs and look into a Drop of Water in which a little Pepper has been ſteep'd; there obſerve what a Thirſt it has excited in an infinite Number of ſmall Animals, who like ſo many Monſters in the wide Ocean are moved to and fro with incredible Swiftneſs: Each of theſe Creatures is a thouſand Times leſs than a *Mite*, and yet is a Body that lives, receives Nouriſhment, muſt not only have *Muſcles*, but Veſſels alſo equivalent to *Veins*, *Nerves*, *Arteries*, and beſides them, a *Brain* to make Diſtribution of the *Animal Spirits*. To vary your Wonder, look thro' your Glaſs at the leaſt Bit of any Thing that is *mouldy*, tho' no bigger than a *Grain* of *Sand*, and it will appear like a Heap of many Plants, ſome of which have *Flowers*, ſome *Fruits*, others only *Buds*, others quite *wither'd*; how extreamly ſmall muſt the Fibres be thro' which they receive their Nouriſhment? But then ſhould you conſider that theſe Plants have their own proper Seed as well as *Oaks* or *Beech*, and that thoſe minute Animals are multiply'd by Generation as well as *Whales* or *Elephants*, whither can ſuch Obſervations lead the moſt ſtubborn Favourer of *Chance*, but to confeſs theſe could never be the *meer Effects* of it? Could a fortuitous Congregation of Atoms produce Creatures ſo fine, ſo exceeding ſmall, that no Eye can perceive them; and, that as well as the Heavens, border on Infinity, tho' in the other Extreme? Is it not rather that *Being* which moves the *Heavens* and the *Stars*, thoſe vaſt Bodies, ſo wonderful in their *Bigneſs*, *Motion*, and Extent of their Courſes? Behold this our World, which in Regard to the whole Syſtem, is but one Atom hanging in the Air; behold the *Moon* in its *Full*, it ſeems larger than the *Sun*, and a great deal larger than the other Planets; yet there is nothing in the Heavens ſo ſmall: Its *Motion* is not above 1,620,000 *Miles a Day*, which is not above 1120 *Miles in a Minute*. But the *Sun* is really larger than a Million of ſuch Globes put together: Conſider then the Diſtance it muſt be, when its Appearance to us is ſo ſmall; it is calculated to be *ninety Millions of Miles*; but the Diſtance of the Planet of *Saturn* is *nine hundred Millions of Miles*; yet the Diſtance of theſe is ſo inconſiderable, if oppos'd to that of the other Stars, that no Compariſon, no Expreſſion is adequate to the Meaſure. Do you not wonder? but if you wonder that ſuch immenſe Globes ſeem only Sparks, ſhould you not admire that they preſerve from ſo vaſt a Height any Appearance at all? When you have ſurvey'd theſe, think of the *Earth* on which you tread; a Globe like a looſe Grain of Sand hanging in the Air: Behold then that Multitude of fiery Globes, the Vaſtneſs of whoſe Bulk confounds Imagination, whoſe Height is beyond the Conception of Man, all in a conſtant Courſe perpetually rolling round this little *Ball*, and each within its proper Limits journeying thro' the immenſe

Spaces

Spaces of the Heavens. Are these *Miracles* of *Chance*, as you call it? Consider if these can be *Chance*; and while you are *amaz'd*, confess the *Power* of your *God*. These Globes are regular in their proper Courses: Should they in the least deviate, should they hit, should the least of them but touch our World, it would reduce it into a *Chaos*: But all these heavenly Bodies are so exact and constant in their Stages, that a little Creature, (confin'd to this little Globe) call'd *Man*, knows their Revolutions, and can tell in what Degree of their Courses these Stars will be 2000, nay, 10000 *Years* hence. Now think, thou *Patron* to *Chance*, thou *Denyer* of thy *God*, are these the *blind Effect* of *Chance*? Could *Chance* produce such *Wonders*?

A contemplative *Atheist* is what I think impossible; most who would be thought *Atheists*, are so out of Indolence, because they will not give themselves Time to reason, to find if they are so or not: It is rather from the Wantonness of their Heart than the Result of their Thoughts. But as for those who take the Denial of a *God* to be a Specimen of their *Wit*, they are deceiv'd: Any one might be as *witty* as they, would he be as *wicked*: Like the *Fool* he might say *there is no God*, if like the *Reprobate* he would hazard his *Salvation*.

Fog's Journal, June 8. N° 292.

Extract from the Examiner *of* Oct. 5, 1710. *concerning the Choice of a new Parliament.*

LET us see (says *Fog*) what Sort of Gentlemen the *Examiner* (and consequently the Ministry then just enter'd into Power) recommended to the Freeholders and other Electors of the new Parliament, upon the Dissolution of the *old one*, in the memorable Year 1710.

"Your first Care (says that Writer) should be to chuse Gentlemen of Estates in your Neighbourhood, whom you know, rather than those, who come from *London* once in 3 Years, and whom you never see but at an Election. The first of these have their Lands at Stake for their Probity and Honour; the latter, as Actions rise or fall, have an Estate or none. These spend their Fortunes among you; the other are to raise them from you.

Beware of *Member-makers*, and *Undertakers* for Parliament Men: People that have a farther Aim, than bringing in a Friend or Relation into your Borough.——They know very well how to get the Money they bribe you with, repaid; and at what Rate to sell you and your Borough, to their Party; and are sure to make a good Bargain of you, whenever they can answer *Leviticus* out of *Numbers*, and prove Majority to be Law.

They that are listed under these Great Men, are not to be reckon'd free Agents; like the Clans in the *Highlands* before the Union, they may be very stout Men, and wear broad Swords, but they will draw them only for their Masters. And the *Hopes* or *Fears* of these Gentlemen *for the common Cause, rise or fall, as his Lordship is in or out.*

I would advise you to chuse Gentlemen of Religion and Conscience; of the true old Principles of *England*; entirely in the Interest of her Majesty, and of the most illustrious House of *Hanover*, and utterly averse to that of the *Pretender*. But don't let us have the House fill'd with Men of neither Estates, Honour, Honesty, nor Sense; such as would turn a Senate into a *Bear-Garden*, take Noise for Wit, Ribaldry for Eloquence, and a Jest for an Argument.

With Respect to the Church, I would persuade you to vote for those, who not only conform to it, but are heartily and affectionately concerned for its Establishment and Prosperity.

With Regard to their *Fellow-Subjects*, pray chuse those, who love their Countrymen better than any *Foreigner* whatsoever; and would neither be *enslaved* by the *French*, nor *bubbled* by any *other Nation*:——Who would be exact and industrious in the *publick Accounts*; be *frugal* of the Nation's Money; and let those that pay it, know how it is disposed of.—— Who would consider that *Great Britain* is an *Island*, and therefore be infinitely diligent in strengthning our Naval Force. In a Word, such as would be just to all Men, religiously observe the known Laws of the Land, and be always tender of the Lives, Liberties, and Fortunes of their Fellow-Subjects. But let me entreat you never to elect those, who are profuse of the Nation's Money, because they have none of their own; and are for raising private Estates, by fleecing and pillaging the Publick; whose Business is to quash all Accounts concerning the State of the Nation, the Fleet and the Army; to divert any Enquiry of that Nature, and punish One that does not deserve it, in order to screen Twenty that do——Nor will you, I hope, ever approve of those, who would be guilty of the most *barefaced* Injustice to their own Members, turning the most unexceptionable, the most deserving Gentlemen in the World out of the House, tho' they were elected by a most undoubted Majority, even according to the most unreasonable of their own Accounts. In short, never chuse such a Parliament, as will itself chuse a Parliament; never vote for those, who, to gratify their own private Malice, Covetousness or Ambition, or even Caprice and Humour, shall themselves vote, that Black is White; that Five are more than

Digitized by Google

Seven; that Merit ought to be punish'd, and Treason to be rewarded; shall arbitrarily prosecute those they represent, contrary to all Law, Reason, and Justice, and destroy those Liberties at home, which we are fighting for abroad."

It must be observed (says *Fog*) with great Satisfaction by all true Lovers of their Country, that most of the Counties in *England* have chose for their Representatives in the ensuing Parliament, such Gentlemen as our Author has thought the best qualified for that Trust: Which shows that the Landed Men of this Kingdom are become so sensible of their true Interest, that they are not to be blinded by specious Pretences, nor corrupted by undue Influences.

Craftsman, June 8. N° 414.

Farther Observations on the Elections.

WHEN I complained (says *D'Anvers*) of a *general Corruption*, in my last (see p. 305.) the Invective was plainly levelled against the meanest of the Populace, whose vicious Habits expose them to *Corruption*, and some others in a much higher Sphere, who have brought themselves under the Necessity of subsisting upon that *wretched Expedient*; for I had before acknowledged that the middling Sort of People preserved themselves untainted, as appears by the *County Elections*; and I may add those of the *great Cities*, and *rich trading Corporations*.

In a former Paper upon this Subject, I took particular Notice of the *Kentish Election*, (see p. 250.) which was carried by such a Majority as was never known in the Memory of Man, against the Weight of the *Docks*, *Cinque-Ports*, and *other Influence*, *ecclesiastical*, *civil* and *military*, which hath usually turn'd the Balance there, on the Side of the *Court*.

Nor hath this Spirit discovered itself in the *County* only, but likewise in *two of the richest* and *freest Corporations*, *Canterbury* and *Maidstone*, who have each of them returned two Members in the *Country Interest*, tho' the *Church* hath a very great Influence in *one* of them, and *Chatham Dock* in the *other*. The same Disposition manifested itself at *Rochester*, on several Occasions; but their Dependence is so well known, that nobody can wonder to see the *other Interest* prevail.

I shall say nothing of *New Romney*, which is certainly the most independent of all the *Cinque-Ports*, till the Dispute about the Election of a *Mayor*, the Right of *several Voters*, and consequently the Legality of the *Return*, is determin'd by the proper Judges.

I cannot quit *this County* without lamenting the Loss of that *noble Patriot*, [Lord *Vane*] who hath been lately snatch'd from us, just after he had received the highest Honour, which his Country could bestow on him. (See p. 267.) But we hope this great Loss to the Publick will be repaired, as far as possible, by that *worthy Gentleman*, who hath been lately nominated as a Candidate to succeed him in Parliament.

The Election for the County of *Southampton*, where the same Kind of Influence prevails to a very great Degree, is another Instance of the *Sense of the People*; for even supposing our Accounts of that Election, in the publick Prints, to be just, *one* of the Candidates in the *Country Interest* carry'd it by a great Majority, and the *other* lost it only by *two Votes*.

But the good People of *Norfolk* afford us the most remarkable Example of a publick Spirit, and have for ever distinguish'd themselves in our Annals by their glorious Opposition to all the Arts, which could possibly be employed to corrupt, or divert them from the true Interest and Service of their Country. Indeed, when I consider not only the natural and adventitious Influence, which a *certain Gentleman* must have acquired in *that County* by a long Monopoly of Power, but even his personal Presence, and that Multitude of Emissaries, whom he dispatched to all Parts of the County, with the most prevailing Arguments; I am at a Loss to think how a Cause so well supported could possibly fail, in this Age. It is certainly a very melancholy Circumstance for the *poor Gentleman*, and I can scarce help pitying him, in Spight of my Country; for I am somewhat of Mrs. *Peachum*'s Opinion, *that it is a moving Thing to see a* Great Man *in Distress*. If from the *North* we travel *Westward*, his Affairs will appear in a much worse Plight; all the Counties in that Part of the Kingdom having chosen their Representatives on the *popular Interest*, without any Opposition, or Struggle, on the *other Side*.

It hath been already observed that most of the *rich trading Cities and Corporations*, where there is the least Degree of Independency, have discovered the same malignant Disposition, and preferr'd the general Interest of the *Nation* to that of *one private Man*. But since I am now got into the *West of* England, the City of *Bristol* deserves particular Mention; for as it is, without Dispute, the greatest trading City in the whole Kingdom, next to *London*, so it hath followed her Example in the Choice of her *Representatives*, against all the corrupt Applications of *Power* and *Money*.

But the *Cornish Elections* are a demonstrative Proof of what we have advanced, concerning the *Sense of the People*; for tho' *Cornwal* is in a Manner over-run with *Borough Towns*, and a great Majority of them are absolutely under Dependence; yet it is plain that they have no Influence on the Body of the People; since the *same Persons*, who assume a Sort of dictatorial Power

Digitized by Google

Power over the *Corporations*, have not so much as attempted, or proposed, to set up any of their Creatures for *Representatives of the County*.

Methinks, there is something very ridiculous, as well as unwarrantable, in the Circumstances and Management of *these Boroughs*. They are generally treated like *Idiots*, or *Lunaticks*, who are not capable of chusing their *own Guardians*, and therefore are deliver'd over to the Care of some *Relation*, or *Neighbour*, who undertakes their Affairs. From hence it often comes to pass that the *Representatives* and the *Represented* are utter Strangers to each other; and I should not be in the least surprized to see a warm Contention in Parliament about the late Elections for some of *these Boroughs*, which never saw, or were seen by any one of the *Petitioners*, or the *sitting Members*. Nay, I have been told that some of the chief Inn-Keepers in *these Boroughs* have not been able to satisfy the Curiosity of their Guests who their *Members* were; and that their *Members* have been equally at a Loss in Town to answer to the Names of their *Boroughs*, when they have been call'd over in the House.

There must be some extraordinary Magnetick to draw the Affections of People at such a Distance, and make them stick so close to Men, whom they never saw, or heard of before. Some Persons affirm that *this Nostrum* is composed of a yellow Kind of Earth, which is found in great Quantities, at these Seasons, on a certain Hill in *Cornwal*, called the *Mount of Corruption*. Others are of Opinion that the *Master of the Mount*, who is certainly a very great Adept in the occult Sciences, hath discovered the *Philosopher's Stone*, and can turn every Thing he touches into *Gold*.

There is a remarkable Case in *Coke's Institutes*, which deserves the Observation of the Publick, at this Time.

Thomas Long gave the Mayor of *Westbury* 4*l.* to be elected Burgess, who thereupon was elected. This Matter was examined and adjudged in the House of Commons, *secundum Legem & Consuetudinem Parliamenti*, and the *Mayor* fined and imprisoned, and *Long* removed; for *this corrupt Dealing*, says Sir *Edward Coke*, *was to poison the* Fountain *itself*.——*Chap.* 1. *Inst.* 4.

From this Case it appears that the Practice of *corrupting Boroughs* is not entirely modern; and we read of a Set of *Projectors*, in the Reign of King *James* the First, who *undertook to model the House of Commons to the King's Purposes*; from whence they gain'd the Name of *Undertakers*. But as the *former Attempt* was punished in an exemplary Manner, so the *latter* was defeated; and tho' such Practices of *poisoning the Fountain* have been wonderfully improved since that Time, they were never punished on till very lately as any Proof of the *Sense of the People*.

Nothing is more common at present than to hear one Corporation call'd a *Court Borough*, another a *Treasury-Borough*, a third an *Admiralty-Borough*, a fourth a *Post-Office-Borough*, and so of many more; because they depend on *these Offices*.

I shall conclude (says *D'Anvers*) with a very extraordinary Letter, which I am informed hath been sent to all the Postmasters in the Kingdom, during the late Elections.

SIR,

I desire you'll send me a particular Account of your Election, when it comes on, and if there be any Opposition and a Poll, pray advise by every Post *how it goes*; and when the Return is made, inform me *how the Parties stand affected*, where their *Places of Residence* are, if they are *new Members*; your punctual Compliance with this will greatly oblig:

General Post-Office, April 18, 1734. *Your Humble Servant.*

P. S. *If there be any Boroughs in your Knowledge, or Delivery, pray procure me Accounts thereof, as above.*

I shall make no Comments on *this Letter*, which sufficiently explains itself, and shews the unwearied Endeavours of *some Gentlemen* to preserve the *Freedom of Parliament*.

Universal Spectator, June 15. N° 297.

The Maiden's Scheme for governing a Husband: By Martha Single, *Spinster.*

AS the whole Happiness of the Marriage State depends on our first Choice, the utmost Caution should be taken by the Fair, to know well the Persons to whom they give themselves away; nor would it be improper to deviate from the common Maxim of the Sex, and rather take the Man who loves them, than him whom they love: They may retain their Power over the first, the latter will keep up their Power over them.

As one Woman governs a great many Men before Marriage, she might easily govern *one* after it: The Authority of the Mistress should not be sunk in the Fondness of a Wife: She should have Pride and Good Nature by Turns, as she found it would be most convenient; for by indulging a Man in a few Humours, it is ten to one but he'll indulge her in all.

When after Marriage any particular Foible in a Man is discover'd, it should as much as is possible be construed to your Advantage. Is he covetous, he'll make you rich; is he precise, he'll not be passionate; is he passionate, he will make you patient; is he foppish, he'll be always neat; if a Rake, he'll love his Wife in her Turn: Think him at least still agreeable, as the only Way he should still think you so.

Digitized by Google

To preserve Dominion, there must be preserv'd good Humour, and to please a Husband, you must continue that which pleas'd a Lover: To expose the ill Qualities of Mind, or neglect the Care of their Appearance to their Husband, is a great Overlight in the Ladies: When instead of the agreeable, they become sullen; instead of appearing always to the best Advantage, they ever appear to the worst, I cannot wonder if they lose the Power over their Husbands Hearts, against so many Women, who always appear to them complaisant and well-dress'd, to engage them.

There are some Women who might govern their Husbands, where they not always telling them that they are capable of governing them; and hinting *they* are Fools, by crying up their own Prudence and Conduct; they would have more Power did they not shew they were aiming at it: Others, to enjoy a Power they think they deserve, boast of their Excellencies, till they create to be so. What greater Plague could a Man have than to be stunn'd with the Repetition of—What? Use a Woman so of my Merit? A Woman of my Conduct?—The Sway they might easily have over their Husbands, is soon lost, in eternally boasting their Wit, their Beauty, their Fortune, their Family, and that distinguishable Thing which some People call *Virtue*.

I cannot agree that it is necessary for the better Preservation of domestick Dominion, for the Women to be Tyrants. I would have them rule, but yet be generous, to rule mildly; and how despotic soever they may be in private, in publick it will be sufficient, if they just let the Company see, the *Grey Mare is the better Horse*. A Husband should still retain the external Appearance of a Man, and be indulged so far as to see a Play or an Opera by himself; may sometimes drink his Half Pint at the Tavern, provided he gave a very good Account what Company he was in: And he might be allowed to think some Half Hours in his Life might be spent with a little Satisfaction, tho' he was not in Company with his Spouse: I can't conceive but he might have a Liberty also to make use of his Senses, and believe this or that Woman tolerably pretty, had Sense, Wit, and was agreeable, if it was a Degree at least beneath the Perfections of his *Wife*.

Craftsman, June 15. N° 415.

Some Remarks on the Free Briton.

BEFORE the Choice of a new Parliament came on, the *ministerial Drudges* (says *D'Avenant*) thought themselves so sure of their Game, that they began to sing *Te Deum* upon it, and insult us with the Loss of our Liberties. Nay, even when the Elections were above half over, good Mrs. *Osborne* and some of her ingenious Associates in the *Courant* had the Modesty to boast of their Success, and that the Returns then made were sufficient to determine the *Sense of the People* on their Side. But as soon as it appeared that above three Parts in four of the *Counties*, and most of the *rich independent Corporations* had declared in the strongest Terms against them, by the Choice of their *Representatives*, they immediately turn'd the Tables upon us, and began to depreciate the Affections of the People, which they had in vain attempted to conciliate to themselves.

The *modest Esquire*, who shines at the Head of the *Free Briton*, in his Paper of the 6th Inst. begins with a laboured Invective against *Popularity*, which he hath embellished with all those Commonplace Flowers of Rhetorick, that are to be found in Plays, Poems, and Declamations. It is, in his Language, *the Bait of vain Ambition; the Snare of Sense and Honesty; the Breath of giddy Multitudes, which neither* Wisdom *nor* Science *can always obtain, nor* Wealth *with all its Treasures purchase with any Security, nor* Truth *and* Integrity *allure its Attachment to themselves, however deserving above all others. As it proceeds from, so it depends on, the great promiscuous Heap of Mankind, where Numbers, without any* Sense *or* Property, *give Law to the wisest Understandings, and to the largest Fortunes.*— He runs on, with his usual Gibness, in the same loose, undistinguishing Gibberish, which is neither true nor false, without some Application, and may be properly called *a pretty, disgusted Way of saying nothing*. All I can collect from it is, that Mr. *Wallingham* is very angry with the People of *England* for their Conduct at the late Elections; by which they have given the World a convincing Proof that Wealth *with all its Treasures cannot purchase Popularity*.

I can easily comprehend how *Want of Sense* may be imputed to those, who have the Hardiness to fly in the Face of *Wealth with all its Treasures*; but that a vast Majority of the *British* Freeholders should have *no Property*, is to me a little mysterious. Perhaps, Mr. *Wallingham* might design to insinuate that all the Property of *England* is confin'd to the *Cinque-Ports* and *Cornish Boroughs*.

The next Thing remarkable, in this fine Piece of Casuistry, is the Character of some *great and good Man*, who hath been lately *degraded*, and stript of all Pretences to *Popularity*.

"That Man, *says he*, who hath been the *Father of the People*, and *Guardian of their Happiness*; whose Cares have comprehended the Interests of all, and who hath lived a publick Benefit to the Community under his Care; whose humane and compassionate Breast hath been open to every Man, with Capacity to oblige the most considerable, and Condescension to the very meanest; whose Integrity hath

hath been as much above Suſpicion, as his Behaviour free from Pride, or his Hands from having been employed in any Work of Oppreſſion; who hath neither feared Enemies, nor provoked them; who hath been diſintereſted in his Friendſhips and good Offices; equal to any Truſt, and ſuperior to all Temptations; that Man *may be rejected by the* People, *but nevertheleſs will riſe ſuperior to* Popularity. They may loſe their *greateſt Ornament* and *Benefactor* by their Ingratitude; but he can never loſe the Character of having been their *injur'd Father*, and their *abuſed Friend*."

Mr. *W.* alludes to this *great Perſonage*, as well as the cruel Uſage, he hath lately received from the People, in ſeveral Parts of the ſame Paper. In one Place, he is called *the perfect Character itſelf*; in another, *the moſt valuable of Mankind*; and in a third, *the moſt amiable and uſeful Man of any in the World*; but, at the ſame Time, we are left ſomewhat in the Dark for whom this *perfect Character* is deſigned. There is certainly but one Perſon in *England*, who can with any Propriety, or Decency, be ſtiled *Father of the People, and Guardian of their Happineſs*. Theſe Appellations have been always appropriated to the *Sovereign*, and thought incommunicable to any Subject; but I am ſo well acquainted with Mr. *Walſingham*'s excellent Talent at Panegyrick, who hath often level'd *Majeſty* upon theſe Occaſions, and made ſeveral Improvements on *Wolſey*'s modeſt Stile, that I am almoſt confident his *Patron* ſate for this beautiful Picture. It is well known that he hath long enjoy'd the Title of *Princeps Senatus*, and hath often had the *ſacred Oil* pour'd upon his Head; ſo that altho' he may not be able to prove himſelf the *Father of the People* by any Marks of natural Affection towards them, and it might be conſtrued High Treaſon to call him our *Father-in-Law*; yet I apprehend he may be properly enough denominated the *Step-Father of the People*; or ſuch a Kind of Parent as *Saturn* was of old, who is ſaid to have *devoured his own Children*; and perhaps this may be the Reaſon for putting us ſo often in Mind of that famous Hemiſtich, *redeunt Saturnia Regna*; that is, in Mother *Oſborne*'s and Mr. *Walſingham*'s Engliſh, *We are the happieſt People on the Face of the Earth, and enjoy all the Liberty human Nature is capable of.*

This Point being therefore ſettled, *that Mr.* Walſingham's Patron *is the Father of the People, and Guardian of their Happineſs*, it will be eaſy to reconcile the reſt of the Character to that *amiable Miniſter*; *whoſe Integrity hath certainly been as much above* Suſpicion, *as his Behaviour free from* Pride, *or his Hands from having been employed in any Work of* Oppreſſion.——The *Forage-Contracts*, the *Bank-Contract*, and *Army-Debentures* (amongſt a thouſand other Inſtances, which might be produced) are undoubted Teſtimonies of the *firſt*; as his Modeſty in refuſing *Honours* is a Proof of the *ſecond*; and whoever conſiders the true Nature and Tendency of the late *Exciſe-Scheme*, will purge him from any Imputation of the *third*.—Nobody can charge him with *having either fear'd Enemies, or provoked them*, by making uſe of his Power to gratify his perſonal Reſentments, and turning Gentlemen, of the moſt unqueſtionable Abilities and Affection to his Majeſty, out of their Employments, becauſe they thought it their Duty to oppoſe ſome of his Meaſures.—That he hath been *diſintereſted in his Friendſhips and good Offices*, appears from his Gratitude to thoſe, who aſſiſted him in the Time of Diſtreſs, and contributed to his preſent Elevation.—The prudent and happy Conduct of Affairs, both at home and abroad, for ſeveral Years paſt, is ſufficient to prove him *equal to any Truſt*, and his moderate Acquiſitions demonſtrate his *Superiority to all Temptations*. Yet every Body knows that *this great, this good, this wiſe Man hath been lately rejected by the People*, almoſt with a general Voice, and that they are now in Danger of *loſing their greateſt Ornament and Benefactor by their Ingratitude*; but his *worthy Advocate* comforts us with an Aſſurance, that *he will nevertheleſs* riſe ſuperior *to* Popularity. This Paſſage puzzles me the moſt of any in the whole Character; and if I was not very well apprized of Mr. *Walſingham*'s Sincerity, I ſhould be apt to think that he intended to turn our Eyes towards *Temple Bar*, where I have ſeen many a Man raiſe his Head ſuperior to *Popularity*; but his Attachments are ſo well known, that he could n t be guilty of ſo baſe a Deſign, and only meant that *this injured Father and abuſed Friend of the People* was reſolved to ſpurn ſuch an *ungrateful Rabble* under his Feet, and defy them to do their worſt.

Having chaſtiſed the *Body of the People*, in this publick Manner, he proceeds to *their Leaders*, whom he terms the *Minions of Popularity*, and compares them to *Dictators taken from the Plough*. He tells us that *vulgar Pebbles* (meaning theſe *rural Dictators*) *have the Price of Gems in ſome Eyes*: That is, as he is pleaſ'd to explain it, in the Eyes of *Fools* and *Country Bumpkins*; for thoſe, who have had the Happineſs of a *Court-Education*, are too well acquainted with the Difference, to be impoſ'd upon in this Manner. For my Part, I have always look'd upon 'Squire *Wallingham* himſelf as a *precious Gem*, which was accidentally pick'd up amongſt *vulgar Pebbles*, and had the Honour to be ſtuck in the Cap of his *Patron*.

The *learned Author of this noble Harangue* concludes with a publick and explicit Confeſſion that the *general Senſe of the People* is againſt him; for he tells us, *that it is not the Loſs of a* ſingle Conteſt, *which is to be conſidered as the real Grievance. The Example is of a* ge-

Digitized by Google

general Nature. Such a Declaration as this must be rare News to the *popular Rabble*, as well as their *Minions*; and, conſidering from what Hands it comes, will put them no Doubt into very good Humour. I believe, indeed, that the late Elections have ſufficiently mortify'd our *political Daddy*, and that he hath but *one Artifice* left to ſupport himſelf in his *Guardianſhip*, which he will certainly put in Practice, unleſs prevented by the timely Vigour and Integrity of our *new Repreſentatives*.

Fog's Journal, June 15 and 22.

THESE Papers contain an Apology for the *Clergy*, being ſome Reflections on a late *Letter* ſent to one of them by his Pariſhioner, (ſee p. 253.) I am afraid (ſays the Author of theſe Papers to *Fog*) you were *deceived* in the *true* Intention of the Writer of that Letter, who ſeems to me to be one of our preſent modern *Infidels*, who attacks Chriſtianity thro' the Sides of the *Clergy*; and is ſo far from having that *Friendſhip* he pretends for the *Clergy* and their *Religion*, that he wiſhes *both* were baniſh'd out of *England*, that he and his Fellow-Thinkers might quietly enjoy the *Pleaſures* and *Intereſts* of this *World* in the Manner they *chuſe*, and *appear* to do it.

My Reaſon for this Opinion I chiefly draw from the *Method* he has choſen to *accuſe* and *reform* the Conduct of the Clergy *in general*, and of the Doctor and Curate of his own Pariſh in *particular*, (which laſt, as he has laid his Accuſation, muſt be confeſs'd, *needs* to be reform'd by proper *Authority*) by expoſing it to the View of *all Orders* and *Degrees* of Men, who are Members of the ſame Church; and of all the *Sects* which differ from it, by *Schiſm* or *Infidelity*. Now *this* Method of *publick* Reproof and Admonition from a *private* Pariſhioner to the *Miniſter* of his Pariſh, I think cannot be for the *Honour* and *Intereſt* of the Religion of the Church of *England*, any more than for the particular *Honour* of the Miniſters he has expoſed. I need not therefore, now, I think, inquire whether this Scene of the Parſon of 500*l.* a Year, and his Curate, is probably grounded in, and juſtified by Matters of Fact, or laid only to vent an impious Spleen againſt Religion, or an envious one againſt the Clergy.

But to ſuppoſe this Writer to have all the Zeal for Religion and the Clergy he deſires, the more he really has, the more he is condemned by his own Argument. If it is in vain to ſtop Infidelity till the Clergy begin the Reformation at themſelves, if their Sermons and Books cannot do it, ſo long as the Infidels have the ſtrongeſt Fortreſs in the Eccleſiaſtical Immoralities of the Clergy, and he confeſſes that Infidelity by this Means has diffuſed itſelf into all Parts of the Nation; why does he, by your Paper, which goes to all Parts of the Nation, and alſo into foreign Chriſtian Countries, publiſh their Eccleſiaſtical Immoralities, except to reproach our Church, and confirm the Infidels in their Oppoſition and Hoſtility to it.

If we ſhould ſo far allow the Veracity of this Writer, with reſpect to his own Pariſh, and that the Ignorance and Viciouſneſs of all People there, is owing to the Negligence and Impiety of his Curate; yet it is falſe Reaſoning, as well as invidious, to infer the Guilt of *all* the Clergy, from the Guilt of *Particulars*. And if that friendly Expoſtulator with his Miniſter be of any Profeſſion or Employ himſelf, common to others, I doubt he would complain of it, not only as inconcluſive, but injurious to his Character, to *tranſfer* the Guilt of *another* Perſon to him, with whom he had no other *Concern*, than being *innocently* engaged in the ſame Buſineſs. So if ſome of the Clergy forget their Profeſſion, and act upon the Principles of the World, it does not follow that all do ſo, nor reflect any Guilt upon thoſe that do not: And if the whole Clergy ſhould be as faulty as this Writer ſuggeſts, the Truth and Excellence of the Chriſtian Religion would in itſelf never be the leſs.

That a willing Subject to the Epiſcopal Authority, and the Miniſtrations of the Clergy in the ſeveral Offices of the Church, ſhould attempt, upon a ſlight, or no Foundation, to draw the Biſhops and Clergy into Contempt; to ſpeak favourably, is acting an inconſiſtent Part, no way for the Honour and Intereſt of our Church, or of the Chriſtian Religion, eſpecially when we conſider the Circumſtances of the preſent Times, wherein it appears too plainly, by ſome Fate or other, that the Biſhops are under ſome Diſguſt, and the People more than uſual pour out Complaints againſt them. It is out of my Sphere of Duty to examine the Foundation and Juſtice of the preſent ſeeming Diſlike; but whatever be the Cauſe of it, it can only be perſonal, I think, and affect the particular Conduct of ſome of them in ſome *diſputable* Matter, and it ought not to affect Epiſcopacy itſelf. Tho' it cannot be denied poſſible for Caſes to happen, in a Church acknowledged to be fallible, that even Biſhops may ſometimes fail, and the Conduct of the beſt Clergy require ſome Amendment; yet this cannot juſtify any Friend of theirs to take Occaſion from every Failure, to join with the Enemy in a general Cry againſt their perſonal Virtue or their Office. We know the Offices of Chriſtian Biſhops, and of the inferior Clergy they have ordained, are of all other Offices amongſt Men the moſt ſacred, (next to our anointed Sovereigns, who are alſo anointed by the Lord in their civil Capacities over Biſhops and the Clergy) but as they were ordained to be ſtill Men

of

of the same common corrupt Nature and Frailties, they will ever be liable to some personal Misconduct, as well as others, for which all candid and equal Judges will make Allowances, and not suffer the common Condition of human Nature to draw their sacred Characters into Contempt.

The Letter-Writer makes a mighty Boast of his paying Tithes punctually and duly, as the Law requires, and seems to think the Clergy abundantly well provided for. I have to gratify my own Curiosity formerly calculated the several Values of the poor Livings subjected by the gracious Acts in Queen *Anne*'s Reign, and her Successor's, to an Augmentation from the several Promotions of the Clergy, and I found them thus according to Mr. *Ecton*. Livings of 50*l*. a Year, and not exceeding it, 56. Livings under 40*l*. a Year Value, 190. Livings under 20*l*. a Year from 10*l*. 448. Livings of 20*l*. a Year Value and under 30*l*. 782. Livings of 30*l*. a Year and under 40*l*. 966. Livings of 40*l*. a Year and under 50*l*. 1380. In all, under or not exceeding 50*l*. a Year, 3862. This is an additional Reason to pay the Tithes in these Livings *punctually*, and considering nevertheless how imperfectly and fraudulently they are paid in these Livings above all the rest; it seems to give a just and charitable Occasion to the Legislature and the Judges to construe those *Modus*'s by which they chiefly suffer, by the *original Intent* of those that made them, i. e. *as an Equivalent for the Tithes* they were taken in Lieu of, and to make *this* the standing Rule of interpreting them, in all Places, and at all Times. Then the true Effect and original Intent of the Law of Tithes will take Place to the Improvement of these *small* Livings in the Way of *Justice* and *Equity*. But if I am either mistaken, or too presumptive in this Suggestion, I humbly ask Pardon; and I meant no more than to enforce that Precept of our Saviour to the greater Honour of our Church of *England*: *So hath the Lord ordained, that they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel*. But if the Wisdom and Compassion of the Legislature should judge it a better Method for that Purpose to purchase *Impropriations*, it must be acknowledged, it would promote it with more Expedition, and without Injustice to the Impropriators, and be a *Charity* that deserv'd to be commemorated by the *poor Clergy* even more, if possible, than the *ever-memorable Bounty of Queen* Anne, that true *Patroness* of the Church and Nation, and deserve an annual Day of general Thanksgiving to *God*, and the utmost Honour for *those* who promoted it to Effect.

Craftsman, June 22. N° 416.

In this Paper the Craftsman *gives us the* PROTESTS *of the* Scotch *Peers in Relation to the Election of the* 16 *Peers there, on the 4th Instant: These* Protests *were publish'd in many of the News-Papers, and are thus introduc'd by the* Craftsman.

I Congratulate the Publick (says he) on Mrs. *Osborne*'s Return from the *Norfolk Elections* to her Post in the *London Journal*; where she made her Appearance again, on *Saturday* last, and undertook the Solution of that knotty Problem, *whether the* Sense of the People *is with the* Ministry, *or against them*. Our *political Grandmother* makes no Scruple to determine this Question in the *Affirmative*, and seems to cast an oblique Reflection on her Brother *Walsingham*, who gave it up to us the Week before. (See p. 313. G.) For this Purpose, she begins with asserting that the *Freeholders of* England (whom she calls a Parcel of *gaping, country Fellows*) *are almost as ignorant of all political Knowledge, as the* Beasts *they ride on*; *and that their* several Leaders *are not much above them*; meaning the *Country Gentlemen* and *Clergymen*. Having laid down *this modest Postulatum*, she concludes, with her usual logical Exactness, *that those, who have* no Sense of national Affairs, *cannot be said to express the* Sense of the Nation. She then proceeds to acquaint us where the *Sense of the People* really lies; that is, amongst the *Citizens* and *Burgesses*, *whose* Numbers *are as great in most Counties, as the* Freeholders *themselves, and their* political Knowledge *much greater*. Now, supposing this, it ought likewise to be considered *which of the two are most* free *and* independent; and I believe Dame *Osborne* will not say that the *Voters for Boroughs* are, generally speaking, altogether so *free* and *independent* as the *Electors for Counties*. Besides, the *good old Lady* seems to forget that the *Country Party* have already claim'd the Majority of *Cities* and *great Trading Towns*, as well as of the *Counties*, to themselves; particularly *London* and *Bristol*, which, for *Numbers*, *Trade* and *Property*, to say nothing of their *political Knowledge*, must be allowed superior to all the *trading Towns* and *Cities* in *England*; not excepting even *Norwich* itself, which Mrs. *Osborne* seems to mention with more than ordinary Triumph; tho' when *that Election* is considered in its true Light, it reflects as much Dishonour on her *Patron*, as any one in the whole Kingdom. Neither will the Members for all the *Counties*, and *great trading Towns*, properly so called, constitute a *Majority of the House of Commons*; and therefore we must collect the *Sense of the People*, according to this Way of Reasoning, from the *little*, *beggarly Boroughs* on the Sea-Coasts, and in two or three *Inland Counties* whose Circumstances render them independent on *Ministers*, and put it in their Power to balance the *Counties* and *great trading Towns*.

Leaving these Points therefore to our *grand Mamma*'s farther Consideration, I shall now pass on to the *Scottish Elections*. I am sensible

ble that the *Court-Writers* will have some Advantage over us, in this Part of the Argument. But if we may rely on the whole Tenor of Advices from thence, the *late Returns* in their Favour are very far from being any Proof of the *genuine Sense of the People*, in that Part of the united Kingdom, which hath concurred with the *Sense of their Fellow-Subjects in* England, as far as they could manifeſt it by outward Profeſſions and Declarations. How it came to paſs that the *Voice of the People* ſhould be drown'd in the *Choice of their Repreſentatives*, and that the *Country Intereſt* ſhou'd be overpowered, amidſt ſo much *Popularity*, may be fully explain'd in due Time; nor is it, indeed, any great Secret at preſent; for by what already appears, concerning the late Election of *ſixteen Peers* to repreſent the Peerage of *Scotland*, the Myſtery is partly unfolded. Let us therefore take a ſhort View of *this Affair*, as it appears from the Minutes of Election.

THE Peers of Scotland *being met at the* Borough-Room, *in Order to chuſe proper Perſons to repreſent them in the enſuing Parliament, the Right Hon. the Earl of* Stair *entered the* following Proteſt, *previous to the Election*, viz.

Whereas this Forenoon, a Batallion of Foot was drawn up under Arms, in the Place call'd the *Abbey-Cloſe*, and there continues under Arms; and, whereas by the Law and conſtant Practice in all *Britain*, none of the ſtanding Forces can lawfully continue in any Town, or Place, or in the Neighbourhood thereof, during the Time of an Election for Parliament, in that Town, or Place, and that till now, at every Election of ſixteen Peers for *Scotland*, the King's Forces march'd out of the Suburbs, and near Neighbourhood of the Town of *Edinburgh*, and did not return till the ſaid Elections were over; therefore I proteſt for myſelf and all, who ſhall adhere to this my Proteſtation, that the drawing up and Continuance of the ſaid Battalion under Arms in the *Abbey-Cloſe*, or any other Place, in the Suburbs, or near Neighbourhood of *Edinburgh*, during this Election of ſixteen Peers of *Scotland*, to ſit and vote in the enſuing Parliament, is illegal, and plainly tending to overawe, diſquiet, and forcibly over-rule the ſaid Election; and I, for myſelf, and others foreſaid, proteſt againſt all the Conſequences, which the ſaid illegal Fact hath, or ſhall have, and for obtaining Redreſs thereof in proper Time and Place; and that this Election is and ſhall be conſtrued not to be free, but to be overaw'd and over-rul'd illegally. —— Sign'd *Stair*, and by eighteen other Peers.

Proteſts were likewiſe entered againſt ſeveral Perſons, claiming a Right to vote at this Election; and two others, by the Dukes of Hamilton *and* Queenſberry, *to ſave their Titles as Peers of* England. *After which, the following general Proteſt was enter'd by his Grace the Duke of* Hamilton, *viz.*

Before giving my Vote at this Election, I think it my indiſpenſable Duty to proteſt, that whereas I have ſtrong Grounds to believe that the Peers, who are to vote at this Election, have not all of them been left at Liberty to make a free Choice of ſuch Peers as they ſhall judge moſt proper to repreſent the Peerage of *Scotland*; but that a Liſt of the ſixteen Peers hath been named by the *Miniſter* and ſent down by his *Agent*; and that, what I apprehend to be, undue Influence hath been uſed with many of the Peers of *Scotland*, to engage them to vote for the ſaid Liſt; and more particularly, that I have Ground to believe the ſaid Liſt conſiſts of the ſixteen noble Lords afternamed, for whom I have perſonally the greateſt Honour and Reſpect; to wit, his Grace the Duke of *Athol*, his Grace the Duke of *Buccleugh*, the Marquis of *Lothian*, the Earls of *Crawford*, *Sutherland*, *Morton*, *Loudon*, *Finlater*, *Selkirk*, *Bellcarras*, *Dunmore*, *Orkney*, *Portmore*, *Hopetoun*, *Iſla*, and Lord *Catheart*; therefore I do proteſt, that in Caſe it ſhall appear, in the Courſe of this Election, that the Liſt voted is, and hath been, a Liſt ſo named by the *Miniſter*, and that undue Means hath been uſed to induce the Peers, who are to vote at this Election, or any Number of them, to vote for ſuch Liſt, by Promiſe or Grant of Place, Penſion, or Reward, to themſelves or their near Relations, or by Threatnings of being removed from Offices, or of any other Kind whatſoever; that ſuch Election ſhall be held as illegal, contrary to the Freedom of Elections, and therefore void. And I do hereby proteſt, that I ſhall be at Liberty farther to diſſent from ſuch Election, if made, and to renew my Proteſt, and to offer my Reaſons and Objections againſt the ſame, in a more particular Manner. Sign'd

Hamilton, Queenſberry, Montroſe, Roxburgh, Tweeddale, Rothes, Buchan, Strathmore, Haddington, Kincardine, Aberdeen, Dundonald, Marchmont, Stair, Glaſgow, Roſeberrie, Saltoun, Elphinſtone, Napier, Blantyre.

The Lord Elphinſtone *not only ſign'd the foregoing Proteſt, but corroborated the Motives to it by a particular Declaration, relating to himſelf, in the following Words*, viz.

I *Charles* Lord *Elphinſtone* do hereby adhere to the Proteſt entered by his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton*, concerning undue Influence uſed by *People in Power*, for this Election of ſixteen Peers to ſit and vote in the enſuing Parliament. And I do it for this Reaſon, that they have attempted ſuch undue Influences upon *myſelf*; which Attempts I withſtood, and rejected their Offers. —— At *Edinburgh* the

4th

4th Day of *June* 1734, at the Election of the sixteen Peers aforesaid. *Elphinstone.*

The Earl of Rosebertie *adher'd to his Grace the Duke of* Hamilton's *Protest, for the same Reason, declaring that it was every Way his own Case.*

Then came on the Election, and the List before-mentioned being voted, to a Man, his Grace the Duke of Queensberry *enter'd the following Protest,* viz.

I, in my own Name, and in the Name of such of the Peers of *Scotland* as shall adhere to me, do protest, that the pretended Election of his Grace the Duke of *Athol*, his Grace the Duke of *Buccleugh*, &c. to represent the Peerage of *Scotland*, is void and null for these, among other Reasons.

1. That it appears from the several Circumstances which have preceded and attended this Election, that this List hath been named by the *Minister*, and sent down by his *Agent*, without Regard to the real Opinion and Sentiments of the Peers; and that several of them have been ty'd down either to give their Votes for this List, or to incur the Displeasure of the *Minister*.

2. That, for many Months past, very undue Influence hath been used (as I have Ground to believe, from what hath already passed at this Meeting, and hope in proper Time to make farther appear) with many of the Peers of *Scotland*, to engage, or intimidate them to vote for this List, at least such List as should be put into their Hands, by Promise or Grant of Money, Places, Pensions, or Preferments, civil or military, to themselves, or their near Relations; or by Threatenings of removing them, or their near Relations, from Offices they enjoy'd; or other Promises, or Threatenings, equally inconsistent with the *Freedom of Elections*.

3. That I am rather induced to believe that such undue Influence hath been used, because of the many notorious Instances, that have occurr'd of undue Practices, with Respect to the Elections of the *Commoners*, by Promise or Grant of Places, civil or military, and Offers of Grants of great Sums of Money, to influence Voters, both in *Counties* and *Burghs*, such as hath not been heard of at any Time before, by known Agents of the *Minister*; and Liberties, that have been taken by *Returning Officers*, in open Violation of the Laws; the Consequences of which must be too plain, as tending intirely to the Destruction of the *Freedom of Elections*, the Ruin of our *Constitution*, the sapping the very Foundation of *Parliaments*, and rendering them intirely dependent, not only upon the *Crown*, but every *assuming Minister*.

For these Reasons I do protest, that the present pretended Election of the aforesaid sixteen Peers, to wit, his Grace the Duke of *Athol*, his Grace the Duke of *Buccleugh*, &c. is void; and that the Election of such sixteen Peers as have the greatest Number of Votes, setting aside the above List named by the *Minister*, is the *only fair* and *free Election*, and *they alone* are intitled to represent the Peerage of *Scotland* in the ensuing Parliament. And I do protest, for my Part, that I have given my Vote for the List, for which I have voted, in Consequence of my free Choice, without any undue Influence used upon me; and that I have endavoured to use no undue Influence upon any Peer whatsoever to concur with me in that Choice; and I require you, Mr. *James Justice* and Mr. *John Murray*, Clerks of Session officiating at the said Election, to extract from the Minutes of Election, and deliver to me a Certificate of such sixteen Peers as have the greatest Number of Votes, setting aside the above List named by the *Minister*. Signed *Quarsberry*, &c. as in the preceding Protest.

When the Earl of Kincardine *sign'd this Protest, he reserv'd to himself a Power of making any further Declarations of Matters within his* own Knowledge, *when called upon by any proper Court, or Authority.*

N. B. The List on which the Minority fell, was as follows, viz. Duke of *Hamilton*, Duke of *Montrose*, Duke of *Queensberry*, Duke of *Roxburgh*, Marquess of *Tweedale*, Earl of *Stair*, Earl of *Marchmont*, Earl of *Rothes*, Earl of *Haddington*, Earl of *Caithness*, Earl of *Buchan*, Earl of *Aberdeen*, Earl of *Dondonald*, Earl of *Strathmore*, Earl of *Glasgow*, and Lord *Elphinstone*.

London Journal, June 22. N° 782.

Of the Voice of the People, &c.

THE *Craftsman* complains heavily of a *corrupt Influence* on the Side of the Court, and of *mercenary* Pamphlets and Papers dispersed thro' all Parts of the Kingdom, to *deceive* the People: But, for God's Sake, what does he mean? Would he have the *Liberty* of Writing taken away from the *Ministry*, and the Press left open only to them?

The Truth of the Case about the *Voice of the People* in the Counties, in which they triumph with so little Reason, is this: The Country People, the *Majority*, I mean, have been *against the Court* ever since the *Revolution*, unless in the four last Years of Q. *Anne*: *Those People* were always against a *Whig Administration*, and always will be, till there is a more general Change among the *Country Gentlemen* and *Clergymen*, who are their *sole Guides* and *Leaders*.

Nothing can equal the Assurance of these *Anti-ministerial Scribblers*; they affirm, that all who vote for Members that agree with the Court, are *bribed* and *corrupted*; and that all who vote for Members against the Court,

vote from *Conſcience* and from *natural, honeſt Principles:* Whereas the Truth is, there is actually more Corruption ſpread thro' the Nation by *Anti-Courtiers*, than by *Courtiers*; they have *corrupted* in the worſt Senſe of the Word, *Corruption:* They have corrupted *the Minds* of the People; and *brib'd* too, as far as they are able; and yet theſe Men complain of Bribery and Corruption! They have not only *brib'd* with Money, and *corrupted* with Falſhoods, but they have dealt plentifully in all Manner of Tricks and Artifices; ſuch as transferring Properties; polling Hundreds of *Cottagers* for Freeholders; turning *Eſtates* for 99 Years into *Eſtates for Life*, &c. ſo that when *the Houſe* meets, we may ſee a Scene of Iniquity laid open, which theſe *virtuous* Gentlemen, on the *Country Intereſt*, would be willing ſhould lie buried in Oblivion; for I am inform'd, as well as the *Craftſman*, (ſee p. 230.) that there is Evidence in Hand ſufficient to make *ſome Examples*, both of the *Corrupters* and the *Corrupted*; we may then make ſome Gueſs at leaſt, who have been moſt corrupt. I am very ſure the *Anti Court Party* hath been moſt corrupt in making *Honorary-Freemen*, which is one of the greateſt of all Corruptions; for 'tis actually *creating* Voters to ſerve an Occaſion; and abſolutely deſtroys the *Rights* and *Privileges* of the Cities and Boroughs; for which Reaſon, I hope (ſays *Oſborne*) to ſee an Act of Parliament very ſoon, which will lay the Ax to the Root of the Tree, and put an End to this ſcandalous Practice.

To conclude: Suppoſing it true, that *the Majority* of the People are againſt the Miniſtry, what doth that prove? The People are ſometimes *right*, and ſometimes *wrong*: They have been in the *Right* againſt Kings and Parliaments too; and they have been in the *Wrong* againſt both.

Grubſtreet Journal, June 27. N° 235.

The Humours of Will Whimſy; *and certain faſhionable Vices expos'd.*

Dear Bavy,

THE common Notion is, that Drunkards are beſt qualified for Writing: For which Reaſon I take myſelf to be in a Condition to appear in the World as an Author, and therefore ſend you this Epiſtle. It is true, *My Head akes conſumedly*: But I take that to be ſomewhat of the Impulſe, of which Poets frequently ſpeak; and that *Apollo* plucks me a little harder by the Ears than he commonly does other People, and makes them tingle, to give me a ſmarter Senſe of my Duty.

Am I drunk, my dear *Bavy*?—No; and therefore, contrary to the common Mode of Writers, I will now conſider what I am to write upon. Let me ſee—Shall I inveſtigate the Purlieus of *Fog* and the *Craftſman*, and write upon Politics? I ſhould ſhew myſelf far from ſober, if I did: Or, what if I could proſtitute my Pen, and turn Hackney-Writer? I fancy I could make black white, or white black, as well as the beſt of them. I could ſophiſticate Words, and ſpew out Sentences with *Walſingham*, without blending one good Argument to mar the Mixture. I could out-glaver *Carus*, and outſnore mother *Oſborne*; and that you muſt allow is no mean Accompliſhment:

But to ſhow, that drunken Men can think, and conſequently that the Law is very juſt, by which, any one, who, in that Condition, offends capitally, is to be hanged, when he is ſober; I have thought upon a Subject which will do, and ſhall only wait your Approbation. Suppoſe I ſhould follow notable Precedent, and libel ſome overgrown great Man, with Matters of Fact, into a Compoſition for Taciturnity. I would next divert the Keenneſs of my tremendous Pen into a Tranſlation of ſome old *Arabic* or *Hebrew-Greek* Author (which neither he nor I underſtand) and exact freſh Contribution by an unheard of Number of Subſcriptions, ſufficient to overſtock all the Libraries of *Europe*.

But Men in my Condition, Mr. *Bavius*, are apt to be troubled with Qualms: And I find one juſt now come over my Stomach, which affects me with unaccountable Reachings. It is either a Qualm of Modeſty, or Security; I do not yet know which: Without waiting therefore for your Diſcuſſion, I will change my Scheme, and chuſe a Taſk leſs dangerous. I will openly deſpiſe Virtue and its Followers; and demonſtrate to the Wiſe and Penetrating, that there is no one of our Vices that ſtands in need of praiſing to gain Practice.——E. G. And firſt of all, there is Fornication, that *natural and excuſable Failing*, as a certain Doctor of Phyſic, writing on an out-o'the-way Subject, in a Way ſuitable to the Subject, was pleas'd to expreſs himſelf. But, alas, I have little to ſay on this *Failing*, more than that the Univerſality of the Practice hardly diſtinguiſhes the *Jew* from the *Chriſtian*.—In this, our modern Men of *Samaria* tread exactly in the Steps of their Forefathers: When the Precept is to their Gouſt, they are *Jewiſh* all over; but when the Penalty is ſevere, not one bit of *Jews* Fleſh is to be found about them. Witneſs that other familiar Failing, as they phraſe it, Adultery: The Penalty on which by the *Jewiſh* Law was Death; but by our tender-hearted Nation, we find now ſoftened gently into a Mulct or Fine. This is an infallible Way indeed of double taxing the poor Sinner: But the Rich, if he does not carry his Conſcience about him, is neither in Trouble, nor Danger. A Peer, or a Parliament Man, after he has griped into his Paws the beſt Argument for her better Uſage, may ſend his good and beautiful

Wife

Wife into the Country, to feed Chickens; in order to keep a Trollop in Town, impunitively, whom his own Age and Diſcretion, as well as the Laws of God and Man, had interdicted him. Theſe Heroes of the Petticoat reckon every Man that talks againſt their Gout on this Subject a Fool: And every wiſe Man is as ſure to return their Compliment.

Another Vice, which Practice has rendered a Peccadillo, is that of prophane Swearing. A Vice ſo general, and yet ſo very low, that a drunken Man would bluſh to ſee the Conteſt between Quality and Mobility for the Precedence. Moſt certain it is, the Porter and Drayman have often put their peer-like Competitors to their laſt Trumps to maintain their Peerage; who, nevertheleſs, continue ſo condeſcending in the Conteſt, as to give the World great Hopes of ſeeing thoſe Heroes of the Beau Monde ſhortly mount the Stage at the *Bear-Garden*, or *Stokes*'s Amphitheatre. *Nero* was an Emperor, and did ſo: And ſure *Imperial* Example is as good as the Porter's.

I proteſt to you, Mr. *Bavius*, my Head is grown cooler with writing: ſo cool, that I begin to imagine, that in Equity, I ought next to fall upon the Failing I at preſent ſuffer under; I mean the Vice of Drunkenneſs. Indeed, Mr. *Bavius*, I confeſs myſelf a Novice: So that the Penance, which the Friar impoſed on a frail Brother of mine at Confeſſion, would be a very unacceptable Equivalent. Without therefore conſulting common-place Books for proper, but odious Stigmas, I ſhall fairly conclude, that as Thinking has brought me back my Reaſon, no Man that ever thinks, would think it becoming any Part of a wiſe Man to part with it on every trifling Occaſion. Good Wine, or good Company, may very poſſibly now and then delude a Man to take a Glaſs or two extraordinary. But why do we boaſt of Reaſon, or how do we ſhow it; if, when we find it a going, we yet ſuffer the Glaſs to ſteal it quite away, to our manifeſt Inconvenience and Ridicule? To be a Buffoon to the reſt of my Company, may be a Diverſion to them; and at that Moment perhaps to myſelf: But when Reaſon returns, with what mean, what abhorrent Reflections muſt I look back on thoſe Moments, wherein I depreciated human Nature, if not to the low Degree of a Brute, to the not much more honourable Station of a Harlequin or Jack-Pudding.

WILL WHIMSY.

Fog's Journal, June 29. N° 295.

How to judge of Miniſters.

IT is reported of Sir *William Temple*, that when a certain *Quack* ſent him the Offer of his Service, under a ſevere Fit of the Gout, with poſitive Promiſe of immediate Eaſe, and infallible Cure, he only aſk'd whether the *Doctor* came in his Coach or a Foot; and, being told he walk'd it, diſmiſs'd him without farther Tryal; readily concluding, that were he really poſſeſt of ſo valuable a Secret, he could not want any Convenience of Life, and that he, who would reſtore the Uſe of other Peoples Limbs, muſt be neceſſarily enabled to conſult the Eaſe of his own.

It is indeed generally true (ſays *Fog*) that in thoſe Arts that appeal to a popular Approbation, Merit is the Baſis of Succeſs; but where Fortune or Advancement depends on the Will or Caprice of a ſingle Perſon, it is commonly otherwiſe; and the Reaſon is plain, ſince almoſt every Individual is liable to *Impoſition*, *Flattery*, or *Fear*; but the Many are a Mirror to one another, and each ſees that Weakneſs in his Neighbour, which he would be partial to in himſelf. Hence it is, that tho' *Lying*, *Impudence*, and *Temerity*; *infinite Promiſes*, *frontleſs Aſſertions*, and *impoſſible Enterprizes*, can raiſe the medicinal *Quack* no higher than a *Smithfield* Stage, yet we find, upon Recollection of former Ages, many Inſtances of *State Quacks*, who were promoted to the higheſt Fortune, Honours, and Employments, *by the very ſame Qualities*.

But however defective this Rule of judging of the Ability, by the Opulence, may be, when apply'd to the *State Quack*; it is certainly no ill Way of diſcovering his *Honeſty* and *Integrity*. I am well aware, that theſe Qualities alone, tho' abſolutely neceſſary, are by no Means ſufficient to entitle a Man to publick Employment; Diligence, and Uprightneſs may conſtitute a tolerable Steward, but by no Means a good Miniſter. A Man poſſeſt of many Virtues may, thro' want of Genius, or Capacity, impoveriſh, and involve a Nation in infinite Difficulties; but yet, in this Caſe, it were ſome Satisfaction, that the publick Calamities were the Effect of Ignorance or Accident, not of Villainy or Deſign. There is a Byaſs in human Nature, which renders the Virtues of the Heart, an acceptable Excuſe for the Faults of the Head; and we ſeldom find any Perſon, however fatal to us, follow'd by a general Hate, till he has render'd his Intentions, as well as his Actions, ſuſpected to the People. Could we ſuppoſe *the great Man abovemention'd*, who from a long Enjoyment of the higheſt Offices and Employments, had made no other Acquiſitions, than of publick Fame, and ſecret Satisfaction, the innocent Inſtrument of any great Evil to theſe Kingdoms, may we not reaſonably conclude, that an Appeal to his private Circumſtances, and the moderate Uſe of his Power and Proſperity, would render him rather an Object of Pity, than Reſentment.

There are, 'tis true, *many Abuſes* in the Power of a *Miniſter* of far more pernicious Conſequence, than the *amaſſing a private Wealth*, or *aggrandizing a particular Family*;

Digitized by Google

but *theſe* lie more level to common Underſtanding, and are more obvious to every Eye. State Policy, Tranſactions, and Negotiations, are Things remote from us; they paſs to us thro' many Mediums, from which they take their Colour; and often loſe their Deformity by their Diſtance. 'Tis true, we always feel it in the Conſequence; but then we journey A
ſlowly towards this Evidence, and in the mean Time give little Attention to *the Warnings* of thoſe whom we do not think more ſharp-ſighted and experienced than ourſelves; but when we find ourſelves involv'd in inextricable Difficulties, and ſurrounded with imminent Dangers, we then begin to murmur, and enquire why our *Guides* have thus abus'd and miſled us. And here it is that *the Circumſtances of the Miniſter* become the *Standard of our Judgment*. If, for Inſtance, a Nation languiſhes under a general Poverty, and Decay of Trade; if her Fields are loaded with Taxes, and her Streets filled with Bankrupts; if a long Peace has had the Effect of an expenſive War, large Diſburſements ſerv'd only to encreaſe great Debts, and tedious Negotiations but diminiſh'd her Power, and weakened her Security; it is natural and neceſſary for the People to ſee, that there muſt have been ſome Miſmanagement at the Root of theſe Evils; but if, at the ſame Time, *the Perſon at the Head of Affairs* be alone unaffected by theſe Calamities, we not only judge him inſtrumental, but triumphant in our Fall. In this Caſe the D
Eaſe and Opulence of thoſe in Power, are not only eſteemed the Cauſes, but the Aggravations of our Misfortune. Their Wealth is an Inſult upon our Poverty, their Luxury imbitters every Want, their Security doubles every Danger we are expos'd to. Nor can any Plea, or Pretence of Innocence, or Integrity take place, while there is this plain Evidence, that they enjoy peculiar Advantages, E
that do not reſult from the general State of Affairs, or the particular Employments they are poſſeſt of. And this Evidence every body may have, ſince whoever can reckon twenty can eaſily compute the real Value of publick Employments: If then, beſide the Profits that reward publick Service, *any Perſon* riſe to a Degree of Wealth and Grandeur, inconceiveably beyond the *honeſt* Means of enriching himſelf, if from moderate or low Beginnings, or indeed from *Want* and *Beggary*, by paſſing thro' a Courſe of publick Buſineſs, in which he has been always *prodigal*, tho' *not generous*; without the Advantage of any extraordinary Succeſs; but on the contrary, involv'd in a thouſand *ſelf-created Difficulties*; and ſo far from obtaining any publick Benefaction, or Confidence, that his Conduct has been always *ſuſpected*, watched, and obſerv'd upon; if, from ſuch Circumſtances as theſe, he appear poſſeſt of endleſs Wealth, which neither the erecting of Palaces to be converted into Store-houſes of Pomp, and Magnificence, for which all *Europe* is ranſack'd, and where B
the Arts of *Greece* and *Rome* are rather hoarded, than diſplay'd; nor the Luxury of Entertainments, whoſe Diſorder doubles their Expence, can exhauſt, or diminiſh; if he be the never-failing Banker of all thoſe, whoſe Riot and Extravagance oblige them to ſacrifice their *Honour* to their Wants; and the *ſole Purchaſer* of ſuch *Ware* as no Body is willing C
to take, *even Gratis*, off his Hands; for which yet he pays an immenſe Price; if, like the Sun, he communicates Value and Brightneſs to the very Dregs of the Earth, without diminiſhing his own Splendor, he muſt, like that, have the Power of creating Gold, or elſe he muſt abuſe the Truſt repos'd in him, and *enrich himſelf by the Plunder of his Country*. And if this is once plainly D
prov'd upon ſome Perſons in high Stations, there is no Wickedneſs or Villainy, that is probably aſſerted of ſuch an one, but will gain an eaſy Belief.

But if, on the contrary, a Perſon entruſted with Power and Employment has made no Self-uſe or Advantage of it, it will, on all Occaſions, be naturally concluded, that he E
had nothing but the publick Good in View, however unſucceſsful he may prove in the Proſecution of it.

N. B. *The* Craftſman *of this Day containing only an Extract from the Life of Cardinal* Ximenes, *about certain Impoſts in the Kingdoms of* Caſtille *and* Leon; *we therefore omit it.*

Erratum. *p.* 315. *col.* 2. *l.* 6. *from the bottom, read* dependent.

Digitized by Google

A Description of Morning. *By the Author of* the Epistle on rural Felicity, and Essay on modern Poets.

NOW glimm'ring light the purpled skies display,
Aurora *blushing ushers in the day;*
The sun his orient rays remotely spreads,
And gayly gilds th' aerial mountains heads;
The waking swains their labours now renew,
The meadows glisten with the pearly dew;
The choristers, their nests relinquisht, rove;
The field revisit! resalute the grove!
The rising day their notes regaling seem,
And joyn the murmurs of the purling stream;
With odoriferous wings the Zephyrs *fly;*
Joy fills each heart! and pleasure ev'ry eye!
Fair scenes appearing to the ravisht view,
The whole creation seems reviv'd and new.
In rural seats, so lovely and serene,
Health is, and truth in golden times was seen;
Such are the beauties of th' unblemisht mind
(Surpassing all the charms of womankind!)
And such, ev'n such (cou'd we behold her here)
So fair and tempting, virtue wou'd appear.

A Description of a tempestuous Morning. By the same Author.

THE morning is o'erspread with low'ring gloom,
The breaking day appears the day of doom;
The sun seems sluggish, and as loth to rise,
Obliquely squinting thro' th' envelopt skies;
His disk by fits reveals a fiery red;
Descending clouds involve the mountains head;
Hoarse thunder rumbling growls, the horrid glare
Of forked lightning rends the dusky air;
By flashing starts a ratt'ling show'r descends;
The sturdy oaks a rushing tempest bends:
The birds their late abodes explore again;
And flocks and herds, mixt with th' affrighted swain,
Hie to thick coverts from th' inclement plain.
Thus is the mind, which passion's force obeys;
Foul lust, or wild imagination sways;
These its serener pleasures ruffling spoil,
And all the grace of heav'n and nature soil.

ODE in Domicilium Hortumque Vicariæ D--tf--d--n--is *Comitatu* C--t--i.

1.

ALBA domus, blanda sedes!
Qua moratur felix *hospes!*
En *viator,*
Quam alme statur!
Parce mi' canenti laudes.

2.

Terram *floribus* vigentem,
Instar *Maii* jam micantem,
Veni cum vis,
Ita cernis
Instar *Maii* sic *ridentem.*

3.

Juxta portas, ab hoc *scamno,*
Hos *sudore,* illos *somno*
Spectes *equis,*
Curru, a *Gallis*
Prætereuntes sine damno.

4.

Tolle jam ocellos altim,
Quo corvini *pulli saltim*
Captant ramos
Super rivos,
Matres invocantes item.

5.

Matrem, *nigras* inter, *nigram*
Quam scit, *esca* reversuram
Et apertis
Plaudit alis
Certus, pullus quisque suam!

6.

Suavis *florum* O *pictura!*
Colore *qualis* non dictura!
Tinctus habes
Certe omnes!
Mutans *formam* non visura!

7.

Intus penetra, *viator,*
Scias *scamnos* queis spectatur
Haud vulgaris
Ursi auris,
Nomen cui * *præclarum* datur.

8.

Inde, fuge ad *id clarum*
Scamnum *caryophilorum.*
Tales *flores*
Et *colores*
Stupent acies oculorum!

9.

Tun' aut amas seriatas
Arbores, & fructuosas?
Coram gaudent;
Partu splendent:
Fructus qui arrident mandas.

10.

Vis *cerasa rubicunda*
Turgida, plus vinolenta?
Tende manum,
Fac os *plenum;*
Premunt ramos, en, *ad ora!*

11.

Tune *fraga verecunda,*
Tam *silvosa* quam *hortensia?*
Sata *areolis*
In fœcundis
Ecce *magna* & *rotunda!*

12.

Tun' *Idæi rubi Mora*
Vis *vinosa,* flava, rubra?
Tende lucem
Hanc ad sepem,
Ede *cito,* plaude *pulchra!*

13.

Sitis *Corinth'acas Uvas?*
Cupis *Baccas anserinas?*

Hæc

* *Hujusmodi Flores gerunt Nomina Personarum Illustrium: Sic item* Caryophili.

Digitized by Google

Hæc repleta
Dant arbuſta
Belgi' cultu *melioratas!*
14.
Viſne *Pruna decumana*
Succis *cryſtallinis* plena?
Hoc *ſelectum*
Ad *Prunetum*
Adſtans, vores *ter centena.*
15.
Guſtu Gallo commendata,
Sole Hiberno maturata
Pyra velis
Inſtar *mellis?*
Hiſce te tu ſaturato.
16.
Multinominis, curioſa,
Diuturna quam *ſucoſa*
Poma mavis?
Hic quando vis,
Edas *hyeme, formoſa.*
17.
Ficus pingues cum *tinctura*
Optas *alba* vel *purpur'a?*
Vade mecum
Ad *Ficetum,*
Palmæ cedunt *contacturæ.*
18.
Tu pro *cupis, tumeſcentes*
Uvas vindemiare gaudes?
Hunc *cultellum,*
Hanc *ſportellam*
Pone me *Vineto* portes;
19.
Juglandes frangere dilectas,
Amygdala, aut *avellanas*
Forti dente,
Acri mente
Nuces? Hic aperte ſpectes.
20.
Verbo dicam: *Poma, Pyra,*
Nuces, Pruna, Fraga, Mora,
Uvas, Ficus,
Tempeſtivus
Tu, dum ſpires *obe!* vora.
21.
Viſum eamus jam ſi velles
Domicilium atque * *Feles,*
(Feles pulchras,
Mites, blandas,
Mali muris mactatores!)
22.
Quæ *ſuperna* vel *inferna*
Ædis adamet conclavia!
Sine *faſtu,*
Cum *modeſto*
Nitore lucent omnia.
23.
Quæris quæ ſunt hæ *cavernæ*
Lauri tegunt quas *Hibernæ?*
Certe portant
Et *coronant*
Pota ambroſia ac *Falerna.*

* *Matrona Felibus gaudet nitidis.*

24.
Ipſos tandem ſalutabis
Hoſpites? viſos amabit.
Bini conſtant:
Florem laudant.
Beatos certe jam *cantabis!*
25.
Ut oblectant quemque *hoſpitem,*
Ut amate degunt, *vellem*
Nunc *cantare*;
Sed *laudare*
Hæc, *experto* t'ipſo, *mallem.*

A SONG.

THE charms of Florimel,
No force, of time, or art,
Shall ſever from my heart;
But ever to the world I'll tell
The charms of beauteous Florimel.

Each rock and ſunny hill,
The flow'ry meads and groves,
Shall ſay Mertillo *loves;*
And echo ſhall be taught to tell
The charms of beauteous Florimel.

Each tree within the vale,
That on its bark doth wear
The triumphs of the fair,
To future times, in verſe, ſhall tell
The charms of beauteous Florimel.

Each brook and purling rill,
Shall on its bubbling ſtream,
Convey the virgin's name,
And as it rolls in murmurs tell
The charms of beauteous Florimel.

The Sylvan gods that dwell
Amidſt this ſacred grove,
Shall wonder at my love,
Whilſt every ſound conſpires to tell
The charms of beauteous Florimel.

Upon the Death of a young Lady's Lap-Dog.

CLOE, *the young, the fair, the gay,*
Was at her toilet ſet,
When Cupid, *pretty trifler, lay*
Expiring at her feet.

She ſtoop'd and ſtrok'd his little head:
He caſt a mournful look:
Come bither, ſilly rogue, ſhe ſaid:
His tail he faintly ſhook.

She view'd him dying, drop'd a tear,
Ah! Cupid's *dead, ſhe cry'd;*
Well pleas'd to ſee, well pleas'd to hear,
He bow'd his head and dy'd.

Thrice happy Cupid! *whom we ſee*
Thus lov'd in life and death;
Who would not, to be mourn'd like thee,
In tranſport yield his breath?

The Old COQUETTE.

PRITHEE, old *Ruga, paint* give o'er,
Thoſe *ribbands,* and that *youthful dreſs:*
For

For thoſe *grey hairs* betray *fourſcore*,
And nature in decay conſeſs.
Theſe *eyebrows* which from *mouſe* you ſteal,
'Tis true, we for their *fleekneſs* prize:
But then (what they can ne'er conceal)
We curſe the more your *rheumy* eyes.
This cheek is ſmooth; but ah! on *that*
The wrinkled paint betrays a *cranny*;
You look at once—I know not what—
This ſide a *Venus*—that a *Granny*.
Your *faults* of *age* we doubly ſee,
When them in vain with *art* you'd mend:
Seem *old* and *ugly*, as you *be*,
And, *Ruga*, 'faith you'd leſs offend.

The REVOLUTION.

WHAT *godlike ſaints* or *heroes* ſhall I chuſe,
At once the theme, and honour of my muſe?
Let *Pindar* champions in the race rehearſe,
And paint their courſers rapid as his verſe.
Let others, in exalted lines, relate
Great *Cæſar*'s riſe, or ſhining *Pompey*'s fate;
A nobler ſubject ſtill remains unſung,
The pride and envy of a *Britiſh* tongue.
Naſſau, the tow'ring *genius* of our land,
Does our regard and wonder firſt command;
When *ſuperſtition*, with tyrannick ſway,
Began her burdens on our necks to lay;
When *juſtice* from our publick courts was fled,
And *pure religion* durſt not ſhow her head;
He, like an angel arm'd with heav'nly pow'r,
Preſerv'd our nation, in the deſtin'd hour.
The clouds, that did portend a ſtormy day
By his ſerene approach were driv'n away;
To you, *O mighty prince*, what thanks are due!
For next to *heav'n* we owe our all to you;
Your ſword procur'd us liberty and peace,
You ſacrific'd your own, for *England*'s eaſe.
Fain wou'd the *muſe* your battles here rehearſe,
And with your valour animate her verſe;
Purſue you to the *Boyne*, or join your carr,
Return'd in triumph from the *Flandrian* war;
But narrow bounds forbid--your conqueringarms
Knew no ſuperiour but *Maria*'s charms.
Joy of her lord, and darling of the land,
Pattern of love, and virtue's ſteady friend;
To lateſt times be conſecrate your name,
And live together in immortal fame.
Where *William* ſets, you ſee our *Anna* riſe,
And with new glory gild the *Britiſh* ſkies;
Like *Cynthia* ſhe out-ſhone her ſiſter-train,
But like her too, alas! ſhe had her wane;
When in full brightneſs ſhe adorn'd our iſle,
Great was th' advantage of our ſoldiers toil;
With prudent counſel ſhe her meaſures laid,
And glorious *Marlboro'* ſplendid triumphs made:
But *four diſaſtrous years* eclips'd the ray
Of beamy conqueſt, and refulgent ſway:
In clouds her glory ſet——but *George* aroſe
The nation's hope, and terror to his foes;
A calm ſerene ſoon overſpread our ſky,
When we expected ſtorms, and tempeſts nigh.
Tho' mad *rebellion* rais'd her head awhile,
And threat'ned ſwift deſtruction in our iſle;
His arms triumphant ſtop'd her proud career,
Which vanquiſh'd, did at *Preſton* diſappear.
A ſmiling plenty did from thence ſucceed,
And peaceful olives crown'd the victor's head;
In riſing tides our trade began to roll,
And brought us annual wealth from either pole;
But when he could no greater bliſs beſtow,
Nor make us happier than we were below;
The noble end b'ing gain'd, for which he ſtrove,
He left our bliſs below, for bliſs above.
See who ſucceeds! another *George* appears!
The hope, and pledge of many happy years;
Join'd with a *Conſort* of exalted mind
To bleſs, and to adorn the world deſign'd;
Tho' great's the honour to be ſought by kings,
And crowns and ſcepters are enticing things,
Yet her ennobled ſoul (record it, muſe,)
Could the *Imperial diadem* refuſe,
Rather than leave religion's ſacred law,
And unto pompous ſuperſtition bow.
Bleſt royal pair, may conſtellations ſhed
The beſt of bleſſings on your happy head;
Be bleſt in every action of your life,
Secure from treaſon, and domeſtic ſtrife;
And when the fates forbid you here to ſhine,
Late, late, for one above, this orb reſign.

Quintilianus Icenus.

On the Folly *of* Atheiſm.

HOW weak the *atheiſt*'s argument, how odd,
Who to be *happy* firſt denies a *God*!
Then with too *little* faith *truth* to believe,
Can ſhow too *much* an *error* to conceive;
So *inconſiſtent*, and his *folly* ſuch,
He truſts too *little*, while he truſts too *much*.
A foe profeſs'd to *God-Almighty*'s laws,
Yet a blind *bigot* in the *Devil*'s cauſe;
He from *free-thinking* hopes to gain ſome light,
Thinks *free* on every ſubject but the *right*;
A hint there is a *God* raiſes a *doubt*,
And *prejudice* puts weaker *reaſon* out:
Of *reaſon* proud, by *paſſion* rul'd alone,
Becauſe he'd have no *God*, concludes there's *none*,
Thinks *chance* with *blind effect* nice *order* brings,
And *harmony* from wild *confuſion* ſprings,
Springs of *itſelf*--- for all *ſpontaneous* grow,
And the *created* are *creators* too:
Then *Immortality* he'll diſbelieve,
Yet ſtarts to think he cannot always *live*;
Dreading it true a *future ſtate* denies,
And while he laughs at *death*, with *fear* he *dies*,
Deſpairing, launches to ſome future ſtate,
Repents his *folly*, but *repents* too *late*.

The Lamentation of a Pariſhioner of Ealing, *for the preſent Want of a* Church, *and the Loſs of a* good Wife. *N. B. A Brief was lately granted for rebuilding the ſaid Church.*

POOR *Ealing*, how art thou a deſart grown!
Thy houſes empty'd, and thy lovers gone!
Some move their tents to more auſpicious climes;
Some, mov'd by death, are ſnatch'd from evil times.

A

A dismal gloom thy dwellings overspreads;
Thy antient buildings hang their drooping heads:
A general decay proclaims their wants,
And new ones mourn without inhabitants.
Poor *Ealing*, how art thou a desart grown!
Who'll fill *thy* houses, while thy *God* has none?
These mournful objects urge my grief and spleen,
Tempt me to leave so tragical a scene:
From this sad station to some other go,
And quit so many monuments of woe.
But dear *Cordelia*'s ashes bid me stay:
Her sacred shade is now my *remora*.
This spot to me shall be *Macpelah*'s cave;
I'll not forsake *Cordelia* in her grave.
Nor will I, O ye sacred stones, which lie
In heaps forlorn, and prostrate majesty,
Forsake your ruins, nor indulge my rest,
Till *God* vouchsafe to second my request;
Till once again I see his temple raise
Its awful head, so he prolong my days,
His new-rais'd altar visit there, and there
the mercy praise.

The following Lines were wrote by a Yorkshire Freeholder, *upon the Close of the Poll for that County.*

To Sir Miles Stapleton, *Baronet.*

AT length the contests cease, the courts are clear,
Doubt is no more, and joy succeeds to care;
Success is yours, and gratitude inclines
To pay her tribute where such merit shines.
Virtue like yours, contemns th' opposing shock
Of *venal courtiers*, and the *fable flock*;
For you, the bold **Brigantes* bravely stood,
True to the glories of their ancient blood;
By threats unmov'd, regardless of the bait
Of sordid bribes, corruption of the state.
To *liberty*, bright goddess, firmly just,
In you they place the *delegated trust*.
So *Rome* untainted, her great consuls chose,
Her *Cato*'s thus, and thus her *Scipio*'s rose.
Indulgent heav'n to you compleatly kind,
Gives elocution, with the noblest mind,
To shine in *senates*, manage the debate,
And with your counsels prop the tott'ring state.
In happier times exert a patriot's care,
Wrongs to redress and *lapses* to repair!
When *Britain* calls, and honour points the way,
With joy you'll follow, and with pride obey;
Surpass your own *great ancestors* in fame,
And wear the † *stars* familiar to your name.

KIRBY-HILL. *A Poem.*

AID sylvan muse, my rural song,
To thee all rural things belong;
Aid, whilst I sing in humble lays,
A country life's deserved praise;
Where nature seems to vie with art,
And every bliss of life impart.
In *Kirby* village * might I live,
For no ambition would I strive;
No honour, whose attendant's care,
Nor envy nor malignant war,
Shou'd e'er molest my rural ease;
There would I live in perfect peace:
Blest with a competency meet,
Life to support 'gainst cold and heat.
A choice companion wou'd I have,
Good-natur'd, affable and grave;
No charms I covet, virtue's all
That worth acceptance I can call:
Let her in modesty delight,
Be kind all day, the same all night;
Thus in sweet harmonious love,
We'll resemble saints above;
Surrounded by the cheerful notes
Of birds that strain their warbling throats,
To introduce the new-born *Spring*;
Source of joy to every thing:
From distant hills the huntsman's horn
Uthers in the rosy morn;
And the lark with early flight,
Hovering greets the dawning light.
Whistling goes to plow the hind,
With contented mein and mind;
Each mead adorn'd with flowers gay,
How beauteous is the queen of *May*!
Every plain with lambs resounds,
And every tree with bloom abounds;
Promising a plenteous soil
To reward the peasant's toil.
Summer succeeds, whose solar ray
Converts the grass to wither'd hay;
Haycocks appear in every field,
That ambrosial nosegays yield;
To make which comes a jovial train.
Each nymph takes out her youthful swain;
Side by side they jog a-long,
Or with chit chat, or with song,
Pass away the live-long day,
As they make the fragrant hay:
Till *Sol* retire to ocean bed,
And hills protract their lengthned shade;
When the milk-maid blith and jolly,
Greatest foe to melancholy,
Seeks the cows o'er field or plain,
With a shrill delightful strain:
Whilst the blackbird to outvie her,
From some thorn or latent brier,
Tunes his wild unequall'd strains
To the list'ning ravish'd swains.
Autumn comes next with golden ears,
And dissipates the peasant's fears.
Strait other works are left undone
To reap and bind the bearded corn:
And then kind † *Ceres* they each year,
In festivals and mirth revere:

And

* *The ancient Name of the People of* Yorkshire. † *Sir* Miles, *and Sir* Bryan Stapleton, *Ancestors to the present Baronet, were Knights of the Garter.*

* *Near* Richmond *in* Yorkshire, *where the Author had his Education.* † *The Goddess of Corn.*

Digitized by Google

And to the * jolly God sing praise,
In rustick *Bacchanalian* lays:
Whilst melodious bagpipes play,
Driving ** *Morpheus* far away;
Each singles out his fav'rite She
To dance and sing with wonted † glee,
In the barn, or on the green;
Thus they trip to all unseen,
Save pale †† *Cynthia* queen of night,
That affords her borrow'd light;
And the twinkling starry train,
‡ Brightest harp, and northern wain;
Privy to their midnight bliss:
Gods! what pastime equals this!
How great reluctance 'tis to view
Blith nature in her *brumal* hue!
Instead of sportive *Zephyrs* gales,
That frequent the lawns and dales;
And brisk ‡‡ *Etesian* winds that swage
The scorching *dogstar's* sul'try rage:
Keen *Boreas* with benumming force,
Congeals the river's wand'ring course;
The trees of pleasing green despoil'd,
With icicles and snow are veil'd:
Yet *Kirby*, 'midst this *dishabille*,
Yields immortal pleasures still.
Neighb'ring friends all met together,
Out of reach of wives or weather;
Round a fire, whose bounteous heat
Spurns the wind, and laughs at wet;
Cheer'd with nappy strong and old,
That defies the pinching cold;
When inspir'd with sparkling ale,
Each relates some jocund tale,
That boasts its birth from *Chaucer's* pen,
Or what occurr'd in *Best's* reign.
Who is *whig*, or who is *tory*,
Ne'er disturbs the current story;
Save the parson, grown heroick,
Tho' in pulpit grave as *Stoick*,
Prays for *W----le* on his hassock,
For support of gown and cassock.
With variety surrounded,
Pleasant scenes of mirth unbounded,
Which each season does present,
Kirby sure for kings was meant.
Hail *Kirby*, worthy of the gods!
Hail! meadows, flaunts and shady woods!
May thy attractive charms induce
To sing thy praise, brave * *Denham's* muse;
And may thy beauties still remain,
When all things else are in the wane;
Till time itself shall cease to reign.

E. C.

DAMON *and* DYCTINNA. *A Dialogue.*

Dam. MY dear *Dyctinna*, pray relate,
When you and I together sat
Yester evening in the grove,
Why would you hear me talk of love?
Why did you tremble in my arms?
Or blush to hear me count your charms?
To know what *Damon* could desire,
Why was *Dyctinna* all on fire?
Why when I ask'd you did you sigh?
Yet when I prest you still deny?

Dyc. Ah! *Damon*, never ask me why;
Shou'd you be pleas'd if I comply?
When *Damon* his desires wou'd move,
Dyctinna thinks of lawless love.
You give your heart, why not your hand?
Dyctinna waits her swain's command.
And why shou'd *Damon* ought desire,
That sets *Dyctinna* all on fire?
I ask for wedding, still you sigh,
And when I press it, still deny.

Dam. Should I consent to your desire,
Streight must my liberty expire.
In this man's greatest blessing lies,
But should I yield, alass it dies.

Dyc. And should I yield before I wed,
My honour, *Damon*, will be dead.
As this supports all female joys,
They all must fail when honour dyes.

Dam. Thy virtue, fairest, still maintain,
Yet let not *Damon* sue in vain:
I importun'd thee, but to prove
If thou would'st yield to lawless love.
This did thy faithful heart oppose;
But oh! comply with marriage vows.

Dyc. My virtue pure I still maintain,
Nor yet let *Damon* sue in vain.
Damon rejected well can prove,
I ne'er shall yield to lawless love.
But from my faithful heart he knows
Pleas'd I comply with marriage vows.

Both. Let us talk then no more like a nymph and a swain;
But like persons united for life.
Be our passion sincere tho' our living be plain,
And be happy both husband and wife.

Dyc. Yet oh! we must wait,
For reasons of state
'Tis *prudent* a little to tarry.

Dam. But if, whilst we wait,
Those reasons of state
Shou'd make all our project miscarry?

Dyc. My hand and my heart
To thee I impart,
And my vows, whilst I live, I'll maintain.

Dam. Since then I am sure
That my bliss is secure:
Oh! kiss me, and kiss me again.

Both. Go the world how it will then, we're sure to rejoyce;
Thus happy in each other's love.
In vain she shall threaten, in vain she'll entice,
No art shall our constancy move.

* Bacchus, *God of Wine.* ** *God of Sleep.* † *Mirth.* †† *The Moon.* ‡ *Lucida Lyra.* ‡‡ *Winds that blow in the Dog-days.* * *Author of* Cooper's-Hill.

Digitized by Google

The GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

JUNE, 1734.

SATURDAY, *June* 1.

THE Sellions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when the five following Perſons received Sentence of Death, *viz. Thomas Taverner*, alias *Cotton*, for robbing the Lady of *Samuel Ruſſel*, Eſq; late Sheriff of *London* and *Middleſex*; *Roger Bevo*, a *Putney* Waterman, for the Murder of *Thomas Field*, a Butcher's Boy in *Hungerford-Market*, by cutting his Guts out; *William Ray*, for the Murder of his Wife in *Eagle-ſtreet*, *Holborn*; *Joſeph Hart*, for breaking open a Scrutore, and ſtealing thence ſome Linnen, and 2*l.* 14*s.* in Money, and a Pair of Silver Buckles; and *Samuel Walker*, for breaking open a Deſk in the Compting-Houſe of his Maſter Mr. *Joſeph Hague*, and ſtealing Caſh, Bills of Exchange, and Promiſſory Notes to the Amount of 981*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

Five were burnt in the Hand, five ordered to be whipt, and about twenty ordered for Tranſportation.

SUNDAY, 2.

This Day, about Twelve o'Clock, one *Perkins*, a Journeyman Gardener in *Lamb-Alley* in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, *Southwark*, having ſome Words with his Wife, drew out his Knife which he uſed in the Gardens, and ſtabbed her in the Groin, of which Wound ſhe inſtantly died. Whereupon he was apprehended and carried before Sir *John Lade*, who committed him to the New Jail. When before the Juſtice he was aſked how he came to be guilty of ſuch a horrid Crime, having, as may properly be ſaid, murdered two, his deceaſed Wife being big with Child; he ſaid ſhe provoked him, and that he would rather be hanged than live with ſuch a Woman; and withal, ſeem'd not in the leaſt concern'd; and the Mob being very numerous, he deſired them not to hurt him. The Coroner's Jury having ſat on the Body, brought in their Verdict *Wilful Murder*. The Body being opened, the Child was taken out at its full Growth.

TUESDAY, 4.

Came on at *Edinburgh* the Election of 16 Peers of *Scotland* to ſit and vote in the Parliament of *Great Britain*; when ſeveral *Proteſts* were enter'd before and after the Election, (which ſee, p. 316.) and the Choice fell upon the Liſt mention'd in Duke *Hamilton*'s Proteſt.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

The Directors of the *Bank* of *England* began to tranſact Buſineſs at their new Houſe in *Threa-needle-ſtreet*, having remov'd the greateſt Part of their Effects from *Grocer's-Hall*.

MONDAY, 10.

The Princeſs *Amelia* arriv'd from *Bath*, at *Kenſington*; whither alſo the Court came from *Richmond*, on the ſame Day.

THURSDAY, 13.

All the Writs for electing Members for the new Parliament were returnable on this Day; and his Majeſty was pleaſed to ſignify his Pleaſure to the Lord Chancellor, that the Parliament ſhould be prorogued to the 16th Day of *July* next.

FRIDAY, 14.

This Morning, between Twelve and One o'Clock, a Fire broke out at *Twickenham*, at the Houſe of M. *Chavigny*, the *French* Ambaſſador, which entirely conſumed the ſame and all the Furniture, &c. It was occaſion'd by a Servant's leaving a Candle burning in the Confectionary too near the Wainſcote. Mr. *Legoſt*, his Excellency's Confectioner, by endeavouring to ſave his Cloths and Money, periſh'd in the Flames: His Excellency himſelf was the firſt that diſcover'd the Fire, and immediately alarm'd the Family, moſt of whom had juſt Time to eſcape the Flames: But the Under Cook, in his Fright running up Stairs inſtead of the contrary Way, was drove from Room to Room by the Fury of the Flames, till he was at laſt forc'd to jump down from the Top of the Houſe into the Garden, by which he was bruis'd in ſuch a Manner, that his Life was deſpair'd of. Neither the Wearing Apparel of his Excellency,

Digitized by Google

ellency, or of any of his Family, were ſav'd.

The Houſe was Part of the Freehold Eſtate of Sir *George Skipworth*, Bart. who granted a Leaſe of it for a certain Term of Years (now near expired) to the Lady *Mary Wortley Montagu*, who let the Remainder of the ſame to the Earl of *Denbigh*, which noble Lord, during his Abſence in the Country, was pleaſed to accommodate M. *de Chavigny* with the Uſe of it. Amongſt the rich Things burnt and loſt, are two ſmall Pictures, valued at 500*l.* each, the Property of Lord *Denbigh*. 'Tis thought his moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty will repair the whole Damage, which is computed at 18,000*l.*

THURSDAY, 20.

This Morning between Three and Four o'Clock, ſoon after the Stage Coaches were gone out, a Fire broke out in the Stables belonging to the *Croſs-Keys-Inn* in *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, (occaſion'd, as 'twas ſaid, by a Servant leaving a Candle burning) and in two Hours Time burnt the ſaid Inn to the Ground, together with all the Furniture, Stock, *&c.* as likewiſe ſeveral Warehouſes full of Goods belonging to Merchants and Country Chapmen, a Waggon laden with Goods in the Yard, and the back Part of 12 Houſes adjacent. There were two Perſons miſſing, one a Gentleman who lodg'd there, and the other a poor Woman who was to have been remov'd the next Day to the Hoſpital. Five Horſes belonging to the *Sudbury* Carrier were burnt to Death. The Barber's Shop in the Yard was burnt; and the Apprentices being lock'd in there, were ſav'd with great Difficulty. A Gentleman jump'd from the two Pair of Stairs Floor, and was happily catch'd without Hurt.

FRIDAY, 21.

James Oglethorpe, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Haſtmere*, being arriv'd from *Georgia* (where he had been for ſome Time to aſſiſt in ſettling the new Colony) came this Evening from his Seat at *Weſtbrook* in *Surrey*, to his Houſe in *Old Palace-Yard*, *Weſtminſter*, accompany'd by ſeveral Gentlemen of Diſtinction; and ſoon after went to the *Georgia* Office in *Old Palace-Yard*, to wait on the other Truſtees of that Colony, who received him with all poſſible Acknowledgments. In the Evening the ſaid Truſtees gave a grand Entertainment on Occaſion of that Gentleman's ſafe Arrival.

TUESDAY, 25.

This Morning a Meſſenger arriv'd at *Whitehall* from Mr. *Finch*, his Majeſty's Miniſter at the *Hague*, with Advice, that the *Britiſh* Yachts arriv'd at *Helvoetſluys* on Saturday laſt, and that her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Orange* intended to embark in a Day or two for *England*; the Prince her Conſort being ſet out for Prince *Eugene*'s Army on the *Rhine*.

Came on before a Court of Delegates at *Serjeants-Inn-Hall* in *Chancery-Lane*, the Hearing of an Appeal brought by the Right Hon. the Lord *Onſlow*, from an interlocutory Sentence pronounced by the Judge of the Arches Court, in a Cauſe of a Matrimonial Contract, commenc'd there againſt the ſaid Lord, by *Anne Mead*, ſtyling herſelf the Right Hon. *Anne Onſlow*, Baroneſs *Onſlow*, otherwiſe *Mead*; and after a long Hearing the ſaid Sentence was repealed as null and illegal, and the Appeal of the ſaid Lord allow'd juſt, but without Coſts. (See Vol. II. p. 363.)

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

ROBERT Sims, of the County of *Northampton*, Eſq; married to Miſs *Mills*, Daughter-in-Law to *John Shepherd*, of *Mouſley* in *Surrey*, Eſq;

——— *Hart*, of *Kent*, Eſq; to Miſs *Knatchbull*, of *Groſvenor-ſtreet*, Daughter of the late Sir *Edward Knatchbull*, Bart.

Sir *William Wyndham*, Bart. to the Marchioneſs of *Blandford*, at her Seat near *Windſor*.

Mr. *Norton*, Son of Col. *Norton*, to Miſs *Hutchinſon*, of *Weſtminſter*.

The Lady *Smyth*, Wife of Sir *Robert Smyth*, of *Iſfield* in *Suſſex*, Bart. and Daughter of the Earl of *Briſtol*, delivered of a Son.

Mr. *Jeffer*, an eminent Attorney on *Bread-Street-Hill*, married to Miſs *Horſman*, Daughter of *Gilbert Horſeman*, late of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Eſq; a 10,000*l.* Fortune.

——— *Raſſit*, Eſq; to the ſecond Daughter of Sir *William Courtenay*, Bart.

The Lady of *Thomas Archer*, Eſq; one of the Coheireſſes of the late Earl of *Oxford*, delivered of a Daughter.

Stephen Bray, Eſq; of *Iſleworth* in *Middleſex*, married to the Hon. Miſs *Arabella Paxton*, a near Relation to the Earl of *Yarmouth*, a Fortune of 20,000*l.*

Robert Turner, of *Epſom* in *Surrey*, Eſq; to Miſs *Dickins*, Daughter of ——— *Dickins*, of *Broadſtreet*, Eſq;

Thomas Greville, of *Great Marlow*, Eſq; to Miſs *Miller*, only Daughter and Heireſs of *Samuel Miller*, of *Reading* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq;

Mr. *Iſaac-Barbanel Henriques*, an eminent Merchant, to Mrs. *Linder*, a *Portugal* Jeweſs of conſiderable Fortune.

The Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord *Gower* deliver'd of a Daughter.

The Lady of M. *Hopman*, Reſident from the Duke of *Mecklenbourg*, deliver'd of a Son at his Houſe in *James-ſtreet*, *Weſtminſter*.

DEATHS.

JAMES Bruce, Eſq; Keeper of his Majeſty's Mint at *Edinburgh*.

Sir *George Carpenter*, Commander of a Man of War in the Reign of Queen *Anne*.

Digitized by Google

Rev. Dr. *Holland*, Warden of *Merton* College in *Oxford*.

Rev. Mr. *Townſhend*, Rector of *Hatfield Priory* and St. *Anne's* in *Eſſex*.

Col. *Edmund Watts*, Captain of a Company of Invalids, and ſome Time third Aid-de-Camp to his late Majeſty.

Capt. *Lyell*, Commander of the *Windham*, from *China*, in the Service of the *Eaſt-India* Company; he died on board.

Capt. *Joſeph Hiſcox*, an eminent Merchant of this City.

Capt. *Smithſon*, an old Commander in the Navy.

Mr. *Thomas Ridout*, Shoe-maker near *Aldgate*, reputed worth 10,000 *l.*

Lord *Tuſton*, eldeſt Son of the Right Hon. *Sackville*, Earl of *Thanet*; of the Small-Pox, in the 9th Year of his Age.

At his Seat in *Northamptonſhire*, Sir *John Lewis*, a Gentleman poſſeſs'd of a conſiderable Eſtate in that County, in the 104th Year of his Age.

Thomas Rawlins, Eſq; a Gentleman poſſeſs'd of about 1500 *l. per Ann.* which devolves to his only Son *John Rawlins*, Eſq;

Major-General *Hunter*, Governor of *Jamaica*, died there on the 4th of *March* laſt.

Capt. *Middleton*, who had a Company at *Gibraltar*.

At *Sevenoaks* in *Kent*, Sir *Henry Fermor*, of *Welzbet* in *Suſſex* and of *Sevenoaks*, Bart. deſcended from one of that Name that came out of *France* in the Reign of K. *Edward* III.

Hon. Miſs *Elizabeth Vane*, Niece of the Right Hon. the Lord *Barnard*.

At *Hanwell* in *Middleſex*, *Ralph Symonds*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid County.

Robert Lloyd, of *Aſton* in *Shropſhire*, Eſq; who ſerved ſeveral Years as a Member for that County.

John Ricketts, Eſq; formerly an eminent *Hamburgh* Merchant of this City.

At the *Spunging-Houſe* in the *King's-Bench* Priſon, the famous *Japhet Crooke*, alias Sir *Peter Stranger*, who about five Years ſince ſtood on the Pillory at *Charing-Croſs*, had his Ears cut off and his Noſtrils ſlit, for Forgery; he was ſentenced to be confined for Life.

James Williams, Eſq; at his Houſe in *Queen's-Square*, *Weſtminſter*, a Gentleman of a very plentiful Eſtate: He has by his Will left upwards of 4000 *l.* to charitable Uſes.

At his Seat near *Coventry*, *Samuel Alleyne*, Eſq; late High Sheriff for the County of *Warwick*.

Major *John Hanbury*, one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of *Monmouth*.

Mrs. *Seignoret*, a *French* Lady, reckon'd worth upwards of 50,000 *l.*

At *Litchfield*, Capt. *Shepherd*, formerly Commander of a Man of War: He had the Misfortune to loſe one of his Legs at the Fight of *La Hogue*, when Sir *George Rooke* burnt the *French* Fleet there.

At *Kelham*, near *Newark*, in the 35th Year of her Age, her Grace *Bridget*, Dutcheſs of *Rutland*, Daughter and Heireſs of the late Lord *Lexington*.

At his Houſe on *Clerkenwell-Green*, Mr. *Joſeph Edwards*, the oldeſt Captain belonging to the Red Regiment of Train'd-Bands.

Mrs. *Vander Eſch*, Widow and Relict of the late *Henry Vander Eſch*, Eſq; who came over from *Holland* with King *William*, and Mother of *Henry Vander Eſch*, Eſq; Deputy Maſter of his Majeſty's Mint in the *Tower*, and one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the *Tower* Hamlets.

Miſs *Maria Bertie*, Niece to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Abingdon*.

Mrs. *Newcomb*, a Maiden Gentlewoman, reputed to have died worth 70000 *l.* which ſhe has left by her Will to *William Newcomb*, Eſq; of *Rumford* in *Eſſex*.

Mr. *Chriſtopher Reed*, Inſpector-General of his Majeſty's Exciſe at the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, who is ſucceeded by Mr. *George Pratt*, General Gauger at the Keys.

Hon. *Francis Gwyn* of *Ford Abby* in *Devonſhire*, Eſq; in the 86th Year of his Age. He had ſerved the Crown in ſeveral great Offices of Truſt; the laſt of which was that of Secretary at War to Queen *Anne*.

Mrs. *Longley*, who ſome Time ſince was tried at *Kingſton* Aſſizes for the Murder of her Huſband.

Rev. Mr. *Haughton*, a Nonjuring Clergyman.

Samuel Cockeril, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for *Glouceſterſhire*.

The Lady of Sir *Charles Lloyd*: She was Daughter to Sir *Edward Layton* of the County of *Salop*, Bart.

John Fawler, Eſq; formerly an eminent *Hamburgh* Merchant of this City.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

DR. *Berkely* conſecrated Biſhop of *Cloyne* in *Ireland*.

Mr. *Kirard Bagbott* preſented to the Rectory of *Dumbleton*, *Glouceſterſhire*.

Mr. *Birdin* to the Vicarage of *Hawley*, *Northumberland*.

Dr. *Alured Clerk* made Deputy Clerk of the Cloſet to his Majeſty.

Mr. *Atwood Wigſell*, to the Rectory of *Sanderſtead*, *Surrey*, by *John Atwood*, Eſq;

Mr. *Ingram* to the Rectory of *Yelden* and *Shelton*, *Bedfordſhire*.

Mr. *William Moggridge* to the Rectory of *Porlock*, *Somerſetſhire*.

Mr. *Smelt* to the Living of *Boroughbridge*, *Yorkſhire*.

Mr. *Gilham* to the Rectory of *Rippon* *Yorkſhire*,

Mr.

Digitized by Google

Mr. *Barber* to the Rectory of *Aſhmore*, in the County of *Dorſet* and Dioceſe of *Briſtol*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil* and *Military*.

CAPTAIN *Sutton*, Captain of a Company of *Invalids*, appointed by the Duke of *Argyll*, Maſter of the Ordnance, to be Commander of the Garriſon of *Scilly*, in the room of Capt. *Curzon*, deceaſed.

His Grace the Duke of *Montagu* kiſs'd the King's Hand on his being made Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners.

Mr. *William Selwin*, who oppoſed Mr. *Boſworth* for the Office of Chamberlain of this City, (ſee p. 264.) appointed Receiver General of the City of *London* and County of *Middleſex*, in the room of Col. *Robinſon* the late Chamberlain, deceaſed.

Right Hon. *John* Viſcount *Lymington* made Gov. and Capt. of the Iſle of *Wight*, and Gov. of *Cariſbrook* Caſtle, and Conſtable and Door-keeper of the ſaid Caſtle, &c. in the room of his Grace the Duke of *Montagu*.

His Grace *Peregrine* Duke of *Ancaſter* and *Keſtevan*, Lord great Chamberlain of *England*, made Lord Warden and Juſtice in Eyre of all his Majeſty's Parks, Chaces, Foreſts, &c. North of *Trent*, in the room of the ſaid Viſcount *Lymington*.

Right Hon. *Charles* Lord *Cadogan* kiſs'd the King's Hand for the Command of the Regiment of Dragoons late the Right Hon. *John* Earl of *Stair*'s.

Mr. *Dives*, Brother to Miſs *Dives*, Maid of Honour to her Majeſty, alſo kiſs'd the King's Hand on his being lately preſented to a Lieutenancy in the Foot-Guards.

Capt. *John Talbot*, Brother to the Lord Chancellor, and Capt. *Henry Spencer*, appointed to the Command of two of the Independent Companies to be ſent from *Gibraltar* to *Jamaica*.

A Son of the Marquis *du Queſne*, Brother in Law to Sir *Roger Bradſhaigh*, Bart. made a Lieutenant in one of the Independent Companies.

On the 24th, Mr. *George Mertin*, Sen. Citizen and *Skinner*, and Mr. *William Pate*, Citizen and *Merchant-Taylor*, were choſen Sheriffs for *London* and *Middleſex*, for the Year enſuing.

Capt. *Blagden* appointed to command one of the Independent Companies to be ſent to *Jamaica*.

James Montagu, *Humphry Fowle*, Eſqs; Sir *More Molineux*, Knt. *John Paul Yvonnet* and *Edwyn Coney*, Eſqs; made Commiſſioners for Appeals, and regulating the Duties of Exciſe.

Lord *Forbes* receiv'd his Commiſſion as Rear-Admiral of the *White*, in the room of Admiral *Mighells*, deceaſed.

Members of Parliament choſen.

Aberdeen, &c.	*Col. John Middleton*
Air, Irwin, &c.	*William Stewart, Eſq;*
Breconſhire	*John Jefferies, Eſq;*
Fortroſe, Inv. &c.	*Duncan Forbes, Eſq;*
Kirkwall, &c.	*Sir Robert Monro*
Newport, Cornw.	Sir John Moleſworth
	Hon. Tho. Herbert, Eſq;
Cardigan County	*Walter Lloyd, Eſq;*
Southwark	Thomas Inwen, Eſq;
	George Heathcote, Eſq;
Stirlingſhire	*Sir James Campbell, Bart.*
Dumbartonſhire	*Col. John Campbell*
Fifeſhire	*Sir John Anſtruther, Bart.*
Aberdeenſhire	*Sir Arthur Forbes, Bart.*
Forfarſhire	*Hon. Tho. Lyon, Eſq;*
Nairn County	*Hon. John Campbell, Eſq;*
Roſs County	*Hugh Roſe of Kilravock, Eſq;*
Berwickſhire	*Hon. Al. Hume Campbell, Eſq;*
Glamorganſhire	*Hon. Wm. Talbot, Eſq;*
Orkneyſhire	Hon. Rob. Dundaſs, Eſq;
Argyllſhire	*Sir James Campbell, Bart.*
Elginſhire	*Hon. Alex. Brodie, Eſq;*

Perſons declared BANKRUPTS.

THOMAS *Raberne Browne*, of *Chipping Ongar*, in the County of *Eſſex*, Innholder, Victualler and Chapman.

John Gyles, of the Pariſh of St. *James's*, *Clerkenwell*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Oilman and Chapman.

Robert Watkinſon, of the *Strand*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Glaſs-ſeller and Chapman.

Thomas Eden, of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, *London*, Linnen-Draper.

Henry Hawthorne, of the Pariſh of St. *Luke*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Buckram-Stiffner and Warehouſeman.

James Jones, of the Pariſh of St. *Paul*, *Covent-Garden*, Chapman.

Compton Morris, late of St. *Alban's-ſtreet*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Linnen-Draper and Chapman.

Iſaac Levy, of *Ingram-Court* in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, *London*, Merchant.

John Browne and *Joſeph Browne*, of St. *John's Southwark*, in the County of *Surrey*, Saleſmen, Chapmen, and Partners.

John Gilbert, of *Wantage*, in the County of *Berks*, Innholder, Merchant, and Chapman.

Robert Clapp, of the Pariſh of St. *Anne* within the Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Silverſmith and Chapman.

William Holden, of *Lawrence-Lane*, *London*, Warehouſeman and Chapman.

Henry Liſter, late of *Goodman's-Fields*, *Middleſex*, Vinter.

Thomas Howes, of the *Old Artillery-Ground*, *Middleſex*, Weaver.

Samuel Fletcher, of *Middle-Moorfields*, *Middleſex*, Victualler.

Prices

Digitized by Google

Towards the End of the Month.

STOCKS.

S. Sea 80 ½	*Afric.* 22
—*Bonds* 48*s* Prem.	*Royal Aſſ.* 96
—*Annu.* 105 ¼	*Lon. ditto* 12 ⅛
Bank 137	*Y. Build.* 2 ¼
—*Circ.* 7 2 6	3*p. C. An.* 94
Mil. Bank 107	*EngCopper* 11. 14*s.*
India 147	*Welſh* Books ſhut
—*Bonds* 27*s*	

The Courſe of EXCHANGE.

Amſt.	35 11	*Bilboa*	39 ¼
D. Sight	35 8	*Legborn*	49 ⅛ a ½
Rotter.	36	*Genoa*	51 ⅜
Hamb.	35 9	*Venice*	48 ¼
P. Sight	31 ½	*Lisb.*	5 5 ½
Bourd. uſ	30 ⅞	*Oport.*	5 4 ⅛ a ½
Cadiz	40 a ⅛	*Antw.*	36 a 45
Madrid	40 a ⅛	*Dublin*	11 a 10 ⅞

Prices of Goods at *Bear-Key.*

Wheat	26 30	*Oates*	11 13
Rye	15 17	*Tares*	18 23
Barley	14 17	*Peaſe*	20 22
H. Beans	16 20	*H. Peaſe*	16 19
P. Malt	17 20	*B. Malt*	16 19

Abſtract of the *London* WEEKLY BILL, from *May* 21 to *June* 25.

Chriſtned	Males 769	Females 767	1536
Buried	Males 1234	Females 1260	2494

Died under 2 Years old			977
Between	2 and	5	312
	5	10	156
	10	20	94
	20	30	152
	30	40	192
	40	50	222
	50	60	141
	60	70	137
	70	80	75
	80	90	32
	90 and upwards		4
			2494

Prices of Goods, *&c.* in *London.* Hay 39*s. to* 42*s.* a Load.

Coals per Chaldron 24
New Hops per Hun. 5*l. a* 5*l.* 10
Old Hops 3*l.* 10*s. a* 4*l.*
Rape Seed 10 *a* 11
Lead the Fodder 19 *Hun.* 1 *half on board,* 14 *a* 14*l.* 10*s.*
Tin in Blocks 3*l.* 10 6
Ditto in Bars 4*l.*
Copper Eng. beſt 5*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto ordinary 4*l.* 16*s. a* 5*l.*
Ditto Barbary 85 *a* 95*l.*
Iron of Bilboa 15*l.* 5*s. per Ton.*
Ditto of Sweden 16*l.* 10*s.*
Tallow 30 *a* 31*s*
Country Tallow 30*s.*
Cochineal 18*s.* 3

Grocery Wares by the C.

Raiſins of the S. new 34*s.*
Ditto Malaga Frailes 18*s.*
Ditto Smirna new 24*s.*
Ditto Alicant 19*s.*
Ditto Lipra new 20*s.*
Ditto Belvedera 21*s.*
Currants 44*s.*
Prunes French none
Figs 20*s.*

Sugar Powder beſt 54 *a* 59*s.*
Ditto ſecond Sort 46*s. a* 50
Loaf Sugar double ref. 8*d. half a* 9*d.*
Ditto ſingle refine 56*s. a* 64*s.*

Grocery Wares by the lb.

Cinamon 7*s.* 8*d.*
Cloves 9*s.* 1*d.*
Mace 15*s.* 0*d.*
Nutmegs 8*s.* 7*d.*
Sugar Candy white 14 *a* 18*d.*
Ditto brown 6*d.*
Pepper for home conſump. 16*d.*
Ditto for Exportation 12*d.* 1 4*th*
Tea Bohea fine 10*s. a* 12*s.*
Ditto ordinary 8*a*9*s.*
Ditto Congo 10 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Pekoe 14*a* 16*s.*
Ditto Green fine 9 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Imperial 9 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Hyſon 20 *a* 25*s.*

Drugs by the lb.

Balſam Peru 14*s.*
Cardamoms 3*s.* 6*d.*
Campbire refin'd 14*s.*
Crabs Eyes 11 8*d.*
Jallop 2*s.* 8*d.*

Manna 2*s.* 6*d. a* 4*s*
Maſtick white 4*s.* 0*d.*
Opium 9*s.*
Quickſilver 4*s.* 3*d.*
Rhubarb 18 *a* 25*s.*
Sarſaparilla 3*s.* 0*d.*
Saffron Engliſh 22*s.* 6*d.*
Wormſeeds none
Balſam Copaiva 3*s.* 0*d*
Balſam of Gilead 20*s.*
Hypocacuanæ 5 *a* 5*s.* 6*d*
Ambergreece per oz. 8*s.*

Wine, Brandy, and Rum.

Oporto red per Pipe 32*l. a* 34*l.*
Ditto white none
Liſbon red 35 *a* 40*l.*
Ditto white 26 *a* 28*l.*
Sherry 26*l.*
Canary new 25 *a* 28*l.*
Ditto old 32 *a* 34*l.*
Florence 3*l.*
French red 30*l. a* 40*l.*
Ditto white 20*l.*
Mountain Malaga old 24*l.*
Ditto new 20*l. a* 21
Brandy Fr. per Gal. 7*s. a* 8*s.*
Rum of Jam. 6 *a* 7*s.*
Ditto Leew. Iſlands 6*s.* 4*d. a* 6*s.* 10*d*

FROM

Digitized by Google

FROM *Naples:* That the Count *de Montemar*, at the Head of 8000 of his *Catholick* Majesty's Troops, attack'd Count *Viſconti*, the late Viceroy of that Kingdom, on the 25th of *May* at *Bitonto* near *Taranto*, where he lay entrenched with 7000 Foot, having 2400 Horſe to ſupport his Infantry; and that after a bloody Engagement, the *Spaniards* forc'd the *Germans* out of their Trenches, and took 3000 Priſoners.

From *Paris*. By a Courier arriv'd the 11th at Night, we are informed that the Marquis *de Coigny* no ſooner heard that the *Imperialiſts* had taken *Colorno*, but he ſent M. *de Maillebois* and M. *de Chatillon*, with a great Body of Troops, to attack them; who, after ſome Reſiſtance, abandon'd that Place, repaſſed the *Lenza*, and broke down their Bridge for Fear of being purſued.

From *Rotterdam*, *June* 29. We have received the agreeable News of the *Imperialiſts* having defeated the *Allies* in *Italy*; the latter had 7000 killed, and 3000 taken Priſoners.

From *Paris*. A Courier arriv'd here from *Turin*, who brought the News of the Death of Marſhal *Villars* on the 21ſt at Night, in the 83d Year of his Age.

From *Dantzick*. At a late Meeting of the ſeveral Orders of this City, one of the principal Members, in a long and pathetic Speech, having ſet to View the fatal Hazards of War, propoſed to accommodate Matters with the Enemy, when a Scymiter was preſented to his Throat, and he ſtop'd, or had never ſpoke more. 'Tis impoſſible to deſcribe the Confuſion that enſued; the Orator was ſpirited away by his Friends.

From the *Hague*. Letters from the *Ruſſian* Camp before *Dantzick* of the 23d, adviſe, that Fort *Weckſelmunde* had ſurrender'd, and that the *French* Troops encamped near it were made Priſoners of War; and that the Town had deſir'd to capitulate.

The Surrender of the City of *Dantzick* to the *Ruſſian* and *Saxon* Generals was afterwards confirm'd with theſe Particulars, that the Magiſtracy had not only conſented to acknowledge King *Auguſtus*, but to aſk Pardon of that Prince and her Czarian Majeſty for the Trouble they have had; that four Millions of Rixdollars were to be inſtantly paid to Count *Munich*, and the City thereupon to be continued in her Priviſeges. King *Staniſlaus* found Means to make his Eſcape, as did likewiſe ſeveral of the Magiſtrates, and other Partizans of that Prince.

Letters from the *Rhine* adviſe, that *James Fitz-James* Duke of *Berwick*, having been in the Trenches before *Philipſbourg* on the 12th Inſtant, was mounting his Horſe in order to return to his Quarters, when a Falconet Ball took him in the Groin, and he expir'd ſoon after: The moſt authentick Accounts ſay, that his Head was ſhot off by a Cannon Ball: And according to ſeveral Letters from *Paris*, he met his Fate from one of the *French* Batteries rais'd againſt the Town of *Philipſbourg*; the Prince of *Conti* and likewiſe a private Centinel told him, that the Cannon had been pointed towards the Place he was going to, for ſeveral Hours: But the Duke obſtinately perſiſted, and going on, was killed in four Minutes after. His Grace was natural Son of the late King *James*, by Mrs. *Arabella Churchill*, Siſter to the late Duke of *Marlborough*, and had the Title of Duke of *Berwick*, as likewiſe the Garter, conferr'd upon him by that Prince: He ſerv'd in the *French* Army from his Infancy, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral Actions during the late War: He roſe to be Marſhal of *France*, the higheſt Honour the King can beſtow, not more by Favour than by his Services to that Prince; and as he was one of the oldeſt, ſo was the beſt General the *French* had: He has left three Sons, the eldeſt Duke of *Fitz-James*, the ſecond Duke of *Liria* in *Spain*, having that Honour from his *Catholick* Majeſty, whoſe Embaſſador he was ſome Time to the Court of *Vienna*, and the third is in the Service of the Church. Upon the Death of the Duke of *Berwick*, the Prince *de Tingry*, the Duke *de Noailles*, and the Duke *de Richlieu*, took upon them the Command of the three Bodies into which the *French* Army was divided; and the Count *de Belle-Iſle*, and the Marquis *d'Aſfeldt*, continued the Direction of the Siege. The latter was ſoon after conſtituted General in chief of the Army before *Philipſburg*.

From the Camp on the *Upper Rhine*, *June* 25. Prince *Eugene* has approach'd ſtill nearer the *French* Intrenchments; his head Quarters at preſent are at *Odenheim*, about two Leagues from *Bruchſal*: The Prince has given Orders for repairing the Ways thro' the Black Foreſt towards *Alſace*, and thoſe which lead to *Manheim* thro' the Province of *Odenwalt*. We have Advice that 15000 *French* are in full March to reinforce the Army before *Philipſburg*: They puſh on the Siege with Vigour, and are in Poſſeſſion of ſome Outworks; the *French* are likewiſe drawing a Line from *Neuſtadt* to *Spire*.

Hanover, *June* 25. As this Electorate is a Member of the Empire, and conſequently engag'd in all the Steps the *Germanick* Body ſhall take, with Regard to the preſent State of Affairs, the Council of Regency has received Orders to permit the Emperor and Empire's Declaration of War againſt *France* to be publiſhed in all our Cities and Towns, as likewiſe the ſeveral Imperial Ordinances which have been ſince iſſued in Relation thereto.

The

COOKERY.

1. FIVE Hundred new Receipts in Cookery, Confectionary, Paftry, Preferving, Conferving, Pickling, and the feveral Branches of thefe Arts, neceffary to be known by all good Houfe-wives. By *John Middleton*, Cook to his Grace the Duke of *Bolton*. Revis'd and recommended by Mr. *Henry Howard*. Printed for *T. Aftley*, 8vo, price 3 *s*.

HISTORICAL.

2. The antient Hiftory of the *Egyptians*, *Carthaginians*, *Aſſyrians*, *Babylonians*, *Medes* and *Perſians*, *Macedonians*, and *Grecians*. Written in *French* by M. *Rollin*, Vol. 1. 2. Printed for Meſſ. *Knapton*, price 10 *s*.

3. A compleat Hiftory of the Wars in *Italy*. Tranſlated from the original *French* of Count *Bonneval*. By *J. Sparrow*, Gent. With a correct Map explaining the Seat of the preſent and laſt War in *Italy*. Printed for *W. Mears* and *O. Payne*, 8vo, price 4 *s*. 6 *d*.

4. The Memoirs of Sir *John Reresby*, Bart. and laſt Governor of *York*, containing ſeveral private and remarkable Tranſactions from the Reſtoration to the Revolution inclufively. Printed for *S. Harding*, *G. Straban*, *S. Birt* and *T. Worrall*, 8vo, price 4 *s*. 6 *d*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

5. Palladio Londinenſis; or, the *London* Art and Method of Building. In three Parts. The Whole exemplified in 37 Copper Plates; together with the Builder's Dictionary. By *William Salmon*, Jun. Printed for Meſſ. *Ward* and *Wickſtead*, *A. Ward*, *J. Clarke*, and *J. Oswald*, 4to, price 7 *s*. 6 *d*.

* 6. The Young Man's Companion: Or, Arithmetick made eaſy. By *W. Mather*. The 14th Edition. With large Additions and Improvements. With five new Copper-Plates. Printed for *R. Ware* and *J. Clarke*, 12mo, price 2 *s*. 6 *d*.

* 7. Youth's Introduction to Trade and Buſineſs. The 3d Edition, very much improved. By M. *Clare*. Printed for *E. Symon*, price 2 *s*.

8. The Doctrine of Abſtinence from Blood defended. By the Author of Revelation Examined with Candour. Printed for *C. Rivington*, price 2 *s*. 6 *d*.

9. An Attempt to prove that Chriſt's ſeven Epiſtles to the ſeven Churches in *Aſia*, are not to be underſtood in a literal and hiſtorical, but a myſtical and prophetical Senſe, and that the laſt plainly points at the preſent Times. By *Samuel Johnſon*, A. M. Printed for *L. Gilliver*, price 2 *s*.

10. Diſcontent the univerſal Miſery. Printed for *T. Cooper*, price 1 *s*.

11. On the Depravity of Human Nature: An Epiſtle to Dr. *Young*. Sold by *W. Mears*, price 1 *s*.

12. An Index to the Sermons publiſh'd ſince the Reſtoration. Printed for *Sam. Harding*, price 6 *d*.

13. The *Oxford* Act, A. D. 1733. Being a particular and exact Account of that Solemnity. Printed for *J. Wilford*, price 1 *s*. 6 *d*.

14. An Enquiry into the Ideas of Space, Time, Immenſity and Eternity, as alſo the Self-Exiſtence, neceſſary Exiſtence and Unity of the Divine Nature. By *Edmund Law*, M. A. *Cambridge*: Printed for *W. Thurlbourn*, and ſold by Meſſ. *Knapton*, *Innys* and *Manby*, *Ch. Rivington*, *S. Birt*, and *Sam. Harding*, price 4 *s*.

15. A further Examination of Dr. *Clarke*'s Notion of Space. By *Joſeph Clarke*, M. A. *Cambridge*: Printed for *C. Crownfield* and *J. Crownfield*, price 2 *s*.

16. Letters to Monſieur *H*—— concerning the moſt antient Gods or Kings of *Egypt*, and the Antiquity of the firſt Monarchs of *Babylon* and *China*. Tranſlated from the original *French*. Printed for *C. Davis* and *A. Lyon*, and ſold by *J. Roberts*, price 1 *s*. 6 *d*.

17. The Parſon and his Clerk. Inſcrib'd to Dr. *Codex*. Sold at the Pamphlet-Shops, price 1 *s*.

PHYSICAL.

* 18. Dr. *Boerhaave*'s Elements of Chymiſtry, faithfully abridg'd from the genuine Edition, publiſh'd and ſign'd by himſelf at *Leyden*. By a Phyſician. To which is added, Dr. *Boerhaave*'s Effigies, 8vo, price 6 *s*. 6 *d*.

19. An Enquiry into the Contents, Virtues and Uſes of the *Scarborough* Spaw Waters. By *Peter Shaw*. Sold by *C. Ward* and *R. Chandler*, and at their Shop at *Scarborough*, 8vo, price 4 *s*. 6 *d*.

20. A Treatiſe on the Force and Energy of Crude Mercury. By *Thomas Harris*, Surgeon. Printed for *E. Symon*, price 2 *s*. 6 *d*.

21. An Account of *Alexander Trallian*, one of the *Greek* Writers that flouriſh'd after *Galen*: Shewing that theſe Writers are far from deſerving the Imputation of mere Compilers, By *Edward Milward*, M. D. Printed for *F. Gyles*, 8vo, price 5 *s*. 6 *d*.

22. An Enquiry into the Nature and Principles of the Spaw Waters. By *Charles Perry*, M. D. Printed for *J. J.* and *P. Knapton*, price 2 *s*.

23. A Preſervative againſt the miſerable Conſequences of the venomous Bite of a mad —Creature. Printed for *J. Brotherton*, pr. 1 *s*.

POLITICAL.

24. Hiſtorical Remarks upon the 2d Volume of Biſhop *Burnet*'s Hiſtory of his own Time. By *Philalethes*. Printed for *J. Wilford*, price 1 *s*.

25. A Letter from a Gentleman in *London* to his Friend in *Amſterdam*; giving an Account of the Negotiation between the Emperor and his *Catholick* Majeſty, the Mediation of the King of *Great Britain*, &c. Printed for *A. Dodd*, price 1 *s*.

26. Dr. *Codex*'s fifth Paſtoral. Printed for *T. Cooper*, price 6 *d*.

27. The Humours of a Country Election. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 1 *s*.

Juſt Publiſh'd, The compleat mineral Laws of *Derbyſhire*, taken from the Originals. Sold by *R. Williamſon*, at *Gray's-Inn-Gate* in *Holborn*; *J. Haxby* Bookſeller in *Sheffield*, and *J. Bradley* Bookſeller in *Chesterfield*. (Price in Sheets 2 *s*. bound 2 *s*. 6 *d*.)

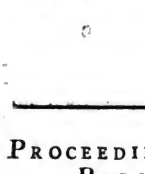
Digitized by Google

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1734.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the *last Session* of PARLIAMENT; continued from Page 302.

Remainder of the DEBATE *on the Druggists Petition.*



——*y P---lb---m*, Esq; Sir, I cannot say with the Gentleman who spoke last, that I have been in daily Expectation of the Petition now presented to us; on the contrary, I was in Hopes, that, as the Sense of this House had been taken upon it last Session, the Petitioners would have chosen a more proper Time for renewing their Requeſt; for not to say that we are upon the Brink of a War, nor to flatter Gentlemen with any certain Hopes of Peace, our Situation is such, that to do any Thing which might lessen the publick Revenue, would be acting otherwise than this House ought to do; and considering the Situation of the Affairs of *Europe*, and how nearly this Nation may be affected by the Event of the present War, the presenting of such a Petition at such a critical Juncture, seems to me to be done with no other View but that of reviving those Clamours, which were lately so artfully stirred up over the whole Kingdom.

It is impossible, Sir, to talk either for or against committing a Petition, without entering some way into the Merits of it: In this, if there is any Irregularity, the Gentlemen who have spoke for referring the Petition to a Committee, have been as guilty as those who have spoke against it; but in my Opinion, there is nothing more proper to be consider'd in the present Debate, than whether or no there can possibly be any Thing proposed in that Committee, for redressing the Grievances complained of; for if no present Redress can be thought of, if there can be nothing proposed, it would not be very consistent with the Dignity of this House, to go into a Committee, only to stare at one another, and then break up without hearing any Thing proposed, or coming to any one Resolution; and as yet I have heard nothing so much as hinted at, for us to do in that Committee, but what might very probably diminish the Revenue, which is a Risk we ought not to run at present.

I am sensible, Sir, of the great Enormities committed by the Smugglers, especially in the Counties in the Neighbourhood of this City: The open and the outragious Manner in which they carry on their Frauds is well known; but that Method of Smuggling is much more expensive, difficult and dangerous than the private Way they had, before the Laws of Excise were joined to those of the Customs; and it is well known, how many Seizures have lately been made, and how many of those Smugglers have been quite ruined; this must necessarily discourage any new Undertakers, and will put an End to the Practice at last; for the Misfortunes of others will at last convince most People, that there is nothing to be got by the Trade; and as soon as that Opinion comes to be general, no Man will dare to engage in it.

I shall not at present pretend to determine, what Encrease has been made to the Revenue, by subjecting Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate, to the Laws of Excise; but it is certain, that Branch of the Revenue has been since that Time encreased, and I cannot think but there was more Smuggling before than since that

Digitized by Google

Alteration; there were not, indeed, ſo many Seizures made before that Time, nor was Smuggling formerly carryed on in ſo open or ſo violent a Manner, ſo that it has ſince made a great deal more Noiſe, and thence moſt People conclude falſely, I believe, that Smuggling has lately increaſed.

Moſt of the Things now under the Laws of Exciſe, are not indeed ſo much follow'd after as Tea; which makes a Difference as to the Number of Perſons thereby ſubjected to thoſe Laws; but as to thoſe who, by their being Manufacturers of ſuch other Commodities, are ſubjected to ſuch Laws, they certainly feel as many Inconveniencies, and have as much Reaſon to complain, as the Dealers in Coffee and Tea can have, and therefore they have as good Reaſon to apply to Parliament for Relief: Have not the Malſters, the Brewers, the Soap-Boilers, and a great many others, as good a Title to all the Liberties of *Engliſhmen*, as the Dealers in Coffee and Tea, or as any other Subjects? and the Reaſon for diſtinguiſhing both from the reſt of their Countrymen is, becauſe the publick Utility, and the Nature of their Buſineſs make it neceſſary: If we then take the Caſe of the Petitioners into our Conſideration, can we expect, that all thoſe other Sorts of Traders will not apply to us for Relief? and will it be conſiſtent with the Juſtice of Parliament, not to take their Caſes under our Conſideration, as well as the Caſe of the Petitioners? Thus, Sir, ſhall we open a Door for a great deal more Buſineſs, than, I believe, we ſhall have Time to diſpatch in this Seſſion, or in this Parliament.

In the preſent Caſe, Sir, Gentlemen ought to conſider, that the Duties on Coffee and Tea are appropriated Duties; *that* Part of the Revenue, or at leaſt a great Part of it, is appropriated to the Payment of our publick Debts; and therefore, before we attempt any Alteration, as to the Method of collecting it, or any Thing that may diminiſh it, we ought to have the Conſent of thoſe who are intereſted therein, and in Caſe of a Diminution, we ought to be well aſſured of Means to make it up another Way. I have always had, and always ſhall have, as great a Regard to the Subject, as any Member of this Houſe, and I do not doubt, but the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt has the ſame; but I never could think, that the taking Care of the Subject, and taking Care of the publick Revenue, were diſtinct Conſiderations; they are certainly the ſame, and in all our Deliberations we ought to have a Regard to both. I agree, that ſomething may, and ought to be done, for putting an immediate Stop to the preſent Practice of Smuggling, but I think it more conſiſtent with the Wiſdom of Parliament, not to enter on ſo copious a Field, at the very Cloſe of a Parliament; and therefore, as one that wiſhes well to the Subject, as a Member of this Houſe, and as an honeſt Man, I ſhall now give my Vote for ordering the Petition to lie upon the Table.

W———m P——ny, Eſq; Sir, I find all the Gentlemen who have oppoſed the Motion now in your Hand, pretend to be of Opinion, that this is not a proper Time for going into the Committee propoſed. This was, I remember, the chief Argument made Uſe of laſt Seſſion againſt taking this Petition into our Conſideration: Then, indeed, they had another Objection; they pretended, the Petition then preſented, was ſigned but by a few of the Dealers in that Commodity; but this Objection being now removed by the Gentleman who preſented the Petition, they are obliged to have Recourſe to the other Objection then made Uſe of. In laſt Seſſion, they told us, this Seſſion is near an End, we have not Time now to enter into the Conſideration of the Matters complained of, but next Seſſion it ſhall be done; Now we are in the next Seſſion, and in the Beginning of it too, they cannot tell us the Seſſion is near an End, but they ſay, it will be but a ſhort Seſſion, and as it is now ſo near the Cloſe of a Parliament, we cannot now enter into the Conſideration of this Affair, but it ſhall be done next Parliament: What arrant Trifling is this, Sir? Can Gentlemen expect that this Houſe will be treated in ſuch a Manner? Who is the Gentleman can promiſe, that this will be done, or what may be done next Parliament? Can he who fancies himſelf the greateſt Man amongſt us be ſure of having a Seat in next Parliament? Or, if he has, can he be ſure that his Power and Sway will be the ſame? But why, Sir, ſhould this be but a ſhort Seſſion? There is no Neceſſity, that I know of, for putting an End to it ſo ſoon: If there is, why did they not call us ſooner? Thoſe in the Adminiſtration have the ſole adviſing of his Majeſty, and it lies wholly in his Breaſt when to call us together, as well as when to put an End to the Seſſion: Shall our Trade then lie expoſed to Fraud and Smuggling; ſhall our Fellow-Subjects continue to groan under Loads of Oppreſſion, only becauſe they are reſolved, that this Seſſion ſhall be but a ſhort one?

The Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt ſeemed to think, that this Petition was preſented with a View only, as he ſaid, to revive the Clamours that were laſt Year without Doors: This I am ſurprized at; Shall our oppreſſed Countrymen be accuſed of having a Deſign to raiſe Diſturbances, when they complain to Parliament of their Grievances? Shall thoſe who ſue to us in the moſt humble Manner, be deemed ſeditious? No, Sir, they cannot be ſo much as ſuſpected of any ſuch Deſign;

Digitized by Google

Deſign; but if the preſent Motion be rejected, if the humble Requeſt of the Petitioners be deny'd, it will, and it ought to revive thoſe Clamours, which were laſt Year moſt juſtly raiſed over the whole Kingdom, by a moſt wicked Scheme propoſed in this Houſe; the Nation will from thence moſt juſtly conclude, that the Scheme then ſet on Foot, is not yet laid aſide; they will have Reaſon to fear that an Hon. Gentleman may perhaps be able to perſuade Gentlemen at the Beginning of a Seven Years Parliament, to agree to that wicked Scheme, which he could not perſuade them to agree to, immediately before a new Election: If our Fellow-Subjects were entirely relieved from the Oppreſſion of Exciſe Laws, it might not perhaps be ſo eaſy to ſaddle us with them again; but the Gentleman is reſolved to preſerve this as a Neſt-Egg, as a Foundation to build on, whenſoever he has a Mind to take up again his favourite Scheme.

Gentlemen ſeem to be in a Fright, as if the publick Revenue were to be diminiſhed or taken away, but their Fears are groundleſs; there never was, I believe, any ſuch Thing intended: All that is deſired by the Motion is, that we would go into a Committee, and take the Affair once ſeriouſly into our Conſideration, in order to ſee, if any Thing can be done more effectually to ſecure the Revenue than it is at preſent, and at the ſame Time to grant ſome Relief to thoſe who petition for it, and have a Right to expect it from Parliament: This, Sir, will be an Honour to this Parliament, it will give us a Title to return to our Conſtituents with ſome Confidence; and I can ſee no Reaſon why we ſhould leave to any future Parliament the Honour of doing a Work which will be of ſuch ſignal Service to their Country.

The Grievance now complained of was, without Doubt, the Foundation of that wicked Scheme which we had laſt Year before us, and I am convinced, that no Gentleman who had the Honour of oppoſing that Scheme, will agree to the rejecting of the preſent Motion, otherwiſe the Houſe muſt be much changed from what it was at the Time when an Hon. Gentleman, on ſeeing the Minority daily increaſe, and the Majority languiſh and ſicken away, was, at laſt, forced, almoſt with Tears in his Eyes, to give up his favourite Child, of whom he ſeemed to have a moſt extraordinary Opinion when he ſaid, that Gentlemen who envied him other Things, would ſome Day or other envy him the Honour of that Project; and I am perſuaded, he ſtill entertains the ſame good Opinion of it, and waits only for a proper Opportunity to renew it, for which Reaſon he is unwilling we ſhould go into ſuch a Committee as is now propoſed, leſt in that Committee we ſhould ſap all the Foundations on which any future Projects for a further Extenſion of the Exciſe Laws may be erected.

Mr. C——r of the E——r. Sir, if I were to follow the Gentleman who ſpoke laſt in all he has ſaid, I muſt entirely neglect the Queſtion before us; but of late it has become ſo faſhionable for Gentlemen to run away from the Queſtion, and ſay every Thing their Fancies ſuggeſt, that it is impoſſible to give any Anſwer to what they ſay, and at the ſame Time to keep to the Order of Debate. I cannot comprehend, Sir, how I come to be any way perſonally concerned in the preſent Queſtion, and yet moſt of what the Gentleman ſaid ſeemed to be directed at me, which indeed is a Subject I always ſpeak to with the greateſt Unwillingneſs, and which I am ſure is very little worthy the Attention of this Houſe, nor ought their Time to be taken up with any Thing relating to it.

As to thoſe Clamours which were lately, or have at any other Time been raiſed without Doors, I know very well, Sir, that great Art has been uſed to raiſe Clamours againſt me in all Parts of the Kingdom; but it is my Happineſs, that, after ten Years Endeavours for that Purpoſe, no Objection could ever yet be made to my Conduct, except what proceeded from ſomething I had ſaid, or ſomething I had propoſed or moved for in this Houſe; and I am not conſcious to myſelf, that I ever propoſed any Thing but what I thought conſiſtent with my Duty, as a Member of this Houſe, as a good Subject, and as a Servant to the Crown; and in ſuch Caſe, Gentlemen may talk of the Privileges of Parliament, and of the Freedom of Debate, but if what a Man ſays is to be miſrepreſented, and Clamours raiſed againſt him without Doors, for what he honeſtly and fairly propoſes, or gives as his Opinion here, I leave to the Houſe to judge, what their Privileges may in Time come to.

And, Sir, as to the wicked Scheme, as the Gentleman was pleaſed to call it, I, for my own Part, can aſſure this Houſe, that I am not ſo mad as ever again to engage in any Thing that looks like an Exciſe, tho' in my own private Opinion I ſtill think, it was a Scheme that would have tended very much to the Intereſt of the Nation in general; and I am convinced, that all the Clamours againſt it were founded on artful Falſhood and Miſrepreſentation, and upon Suggeſtions that ſuch Things were intended as had never entered into the Thoughts of any Man I am acquainted with.

I will now try, Sir, if I may be excuſed, to ſpeak a few Words to the preſent Queſtion, but muſt firſt take Notice, that I do not remember any Promiſe made laſt Seſſion, that the Petition then preſented, and now again before us, ſhould be taken into Conſideration in this Seſſion; nor do I know any Perſon that could make ſuch a Promiſe, or that can

Digitized by Google

now ſay, it ſhall be conſidered of next Seſſion; if the Gentleman means me, I am ſure I never made any ſuch Promiſe; but I believe any Gentleman may ſay, that the next Parliament may, if they pleaſe, take the Affair into their Conſideration, and I think it is an Affair of ſuch Conſequence, that it will be more proper to enter upon it in the Beginning of a new Parliament, than at the very Cloſe of an old one.

It has been pretended, that the Alteration as to the Method of collecting the Duties on Tea, has not prevented the Running of it, nor increaſed the Revenue, in Proportion to the Increaſe of the Conſumption; and to prove this, Gentlemen have made Computations, but, as has been before obſerved, (ſee p. 299 E.) they took a very unfair Method in making them. As to the Running of Tea, the Alteration made has not indeed entirely prevented it, but it has made Running a great deal more expenſive and dangerous, and therefore one may, I think, with a great deal of Probability conclude, that no ſuch large Quantities of Tea have been run ſince that Alteration, as there were before; or at leaſt it may be ſaid, that as all Sorts of Teas are now ſold much cheaper abroad than formerly, and as our Smugglers are become more cunning, and more bold and deſperate, a great deal more of that Commodity would have been run in upon us, if that Alteration had not been ſeaſonably made.

Now, Sir, as to the Increaſe of the Revenue, if Gentlemen will but take that Branch of it at a Medium for 7 Years before, and 7 Years after the Alteration, I believe it will be found to have been a growing Revenue from that Time till the Year 1729, when indeed it began to decreaſe; but that was not owing to the new Arts of the Smugglers, but to the Increaſe of their Profits by Smuggling; for in that Year the *Dutch* had 4 Ships at *China*, and the *French* 4 more, by which they imported ſo great Quantities of Tea, and were obliged to ſell it ſo cheap, that they not only ſupplied thoſe Places we uſed to ſupply, but great Quantities of it were run in upon us, becauſe the Increaſe of the Difference between the Price abroad and the Price here, conſiderably increaſed the Profits to be got by Running, which made the old Smugglers run greater Riſks, and engaged a great many new Adventurers in that pernicious Trade; and this, Sir, is the true Cauſe why that Branch of our Revenue began then to decreaſe; but if the former Method of collecting that Duty had been then in Uſe, it would have decreaſed much more; nay, I do not know but it might have almoſt entirely vaniſhed.

There is, Sir, another Miſtake which Gentlemen have fallen into; they have, as to the Produce of this Branch of the Revenue for laſt Year, forgot to make any Allowances for the large Quantities now in the Warehouſes of the *Eaſt-India* Company, which muſt all pay Duty before it can be removed, in order to be ſold for home Conſumption; ſo that to pick out any one Year for determining the Amount of that Part of the Revenue, is a very fallacious Way, becauſe it intirely depends on the Sales the *Eaſt-India* Company are pleaſed to make, and not on the Quantity conſumed within the Kingdom for that Year; and yet Gentlemen have been ſo candid, as to pick out this laſt Year, when the Produce was leſs than in any one Year ſince the Alteration was made, in order to compare it with the Year immediately preceding the Alteration, when the Produce was higher than ever before, and for this plain Reaſon, becauſe, when that Alteration began to be talked of, every Body imagined it would inhance the Price of Tea, and therefore moſt private Families laid in great Stocks of Tea, before the Alteration took Place.

When Gentlemen talk, Sir, of going into Committees to conſider of lowering, or taking the Duties off of any Commodity, they do not ſurely reflect, that it would be entering into a very large Field, into an Affair which would require the moſt ſerious and mature Conſideration; many other Duties ought to be lowered or taken off, if it were poſſible; and if we were to go into ſuch a Committee, I do not know but it might be thought more reaſonable by many, to take off the Duty on Soap and Candles, than to take off, or even lower the Duty on Coffee and Tea: but theſe are Conſiderations I cannot think proper to be entered upon in the very laſt Seſſion of a Parliament, and therefore I muſt be againſt the preſent Motion, whatever Uſe may be made of putting a Negative upon it: The rejecting of it may perhaps be made uſe of by ſome Gentlemen to raiſe new Clamours, and to increaſe the Number of Cockades, with the fine Motto of *Liberty, Property, and no Exciſe*; but whatever Hopes may be conceived from ſuch low Artifices, I entertain no Fears about them, nor ſhall they ever deter me from declaring my Sentiments freely upon any Subject that comes before this Houſe.

Mr. S——r then ſtood up, and ſpoke to Order; that it was none of his Buſineſs to appear of either Side of the Queſtion; but it was his Duty to acquaint Gentlemen when they were any Way diſorderly; and that there was nothing more irregular, than for Gentlemen to be perſonal in their Debates, or to mention any Thing that had been ſaid by any Gentleman in a former Seſſion, or even on the Day immediately preceding. Then

W——m P——ney, Eſq; ſtood up again, and ſaid, That it was certain, there was nothing more irregular, than for Gentlemen to be perſonal in their Debates, or to mention any Thing that had been ſaid by any particu-

Digitized by Google

lar Gentleman in a former Debate; but if he was meant, he could not think he had been guilty of any of theſe Irregularities: He had ſaid nothing but what related ſome Way to the Queſtion, or in Anſwer to what had been ſaid by ſome Gentlemen who ſpoke before him. That he had been no Way perſonal, nor had he pretended to mention what had been ſaid in the former Seſſion by any particular Gentleman. But, Sir, (ſays he) now I am up, I'll juſt mention one Thing, with the Indulgence of the Houſe, which the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt ſeems to miſtake; he ſeemed to me to talk as if Gentlemen meant to take off the Duty on Tea: No Body, I believe, Sir, has ſpoke of taking it off; but if the Duty be too high, or laid on in a wrong Manner, if we go into a Committee, I doubt not but that ſomething may be propoſed for ſecuring the Duty to the Publick in a more effectual Manner than it is at preſent, and for levying it in a Way more agreeable to the Subject. We may remember, Sir, what was the Caſe of the Duty on Pepper; that Duty was found to be too high; it was lowered, and even by that, the Revenue came to be a conſiderable Gainer. This may be found to be the Caſe, with Reſpect to Tea, but this we cannot judge of till we go into a Committee upon it, and have all proper Papers and Accounts before us.

Sir *J---n B-rn--d.* Sir, the Hon. Gentleman over the Way has taken up a great deal of your Time in endeavouring to prove by Argument the contrary of what is known to be true in Fact. He granted, indeed, that the ſubjecting of Tea to the Laws of Exciſe has not entirely prevented the Running of it; but then he ſaid, that if it had not been ſubjected to thoſe Laws, much greater Quantities would have been run in upon us, becauſe of the great Difference there has lately been in the Price of Tea abroad, and the Price of it in this Kingdom: Now, Sir, this is a Fact I cannot ſo eaſily admit; I cannot believe there is now, or has lately been, ſo great a Difference between the Price of Tea in foreign Parts, and the Price it is ſold for at our *Eaſt-India* Sales; for our *Eaſt-India* Company muſt, and ought to regulate their Price, according to the Price it bears in foreign Markets: They buy it as cheap in *China* as any other Company can do, and it coſts them no more to bring it home, therefore they may, and ought to ſell as cheap as any other Company does, otherwiſe they cannot ſell any of their Tea in a foreign Market; and it is to be hoped, they do not make Uſe of their excluſive Privilege, to lay a Tax upon this Nation, by making us pay dearer for their Tea, than we can purchaſe it from others: This indeed would encourage Smuggling, but this would be owing entirely to their making a bad Uſe of their excluſive Charter, by graſping at a greater Profit than they ought to expect: For this Reaſon it is to be preſumed, that in 1729, when the Price of Tea fell ſo much abroad, it fell a great deal likewiſe at our *Eaſt-India* Sales, and therefore that Difference, which the Gentleman built ſo much on, cannot be the real Cauſe of the Decreaſe of that Branch of our Revenue ſince that Time; but this is a Fact which we ought to enquire into, and this, Sir, is a ſtrong Reaſon for our going into the Committee I have propoſed.

'Tis true, Sir, the Laws of Exciſe do not in their own Nature contribute any Thing to the Encouragement of Running, but I am convinced, they have contributed nothing to the preventing of it; and if that be the Caſe, we ought not to leave ſuch a Number of our Fellow-Subjects, even for one Year, under the Burden of ſuch oppreſſive Laws; otherwiſe it cannot be ſaid, we have that Regard to the Eaſe and Happineſs of the People, which a *Britiſh* Parliament ought to have, and I hope always will have.

The Gentleman found Fault with the Computations, but let him make his Computations what Way he will, I believe, it will be found, that the Increaſe of the Revenue has bore no Proportion to the Increaſe of the Conſumption; and this laſt Increaſe is a good Reaſon, why the Rule the Gentleman propoſes for diſcovering, whether the Revenue has been a Gainer by ſubjecting Tea and Coffee to the Laws of Exciſe, ought not to be obſerved; for if the Conſumption gradually encreaſed for 7 Years before and 7 Years after the Alteration as to the Method of collecting the Duty, the Medium for the 7 Years after muſt be much higher than the Medium for the 7 Years before, and yet the Increaſe of the Revenue cannot be ſaid to be owing to the Laws of Exciſe, but to the Increaſe of the Conſumption.

As to the great Quantities of Tea now in the Warehouſes of the *Eaſt-India* Company, and the large Quantities which, it is pretended, were bought up juſt before the Alteration took Place, it is certain the Company generally have large Quantities in their Warehouſes, and ſell them off according to the Demand, which, as to our Home Conſumption, muſt be pretty near equal one Year with another; ſo that if they have greater Quantities now than uſual, it muſt be becauſe of the little Demand for their Tea at foreign Markets; when there comes any ſuch Demand, they will, I ſuppoſe, ſell off what Tea they have on their Hands; but whatever is ſold for that Purpoſe, pays no Duty, and therefore it cannot be ſaid, that the Quantities they have upon their Hands muſt all pay the Duty, or that a Variation in their Sales can ever much alter the Amount of that Branch of the Revenue: And whether large Quantities of Tea were bought up juſt before the Alteration took Place, is what I ſhall not now

Digitized by Google

now pretend to determine; but if we go into a Committee, the Accounts of their Sales, and of Tea exported in that Year may be called for, and from them it will appear, whether large Quantities were then bought up by private Families; so that every Fact the Hon. Gentleman has mention'd is a strong Argument for our going into a Committee on this Affair.

I find no Fault with the Duty on Tea being so high, on the contrary, I wish it were higher, if it were possible to collect it, because I look on it as an Article of Luxury, and therefore, if the Duty on some Sorts of Tea were raised, and if all the Tea that shall hereafter be seized, were to be burnt and destroyed, I believe it would be much better for the Nation; and this, Sir, is an Answer to what an Hon. Gentleman said some Time ago, that we ought not to go into a Committee, unless we are well assured, that some Gentleman has something to propose; for tho' I do not allow his Rule to be good, because when a Committee is resolved on, and proper Papers and Accounts are called for, Gentlemen may from them find something very reasonable to propose to the Committee, which they could not before think of; yet in the present Case, this Argument is of no Weight, for besides what I have already mentioned, I could hint at several other Propositions which may perhaps be thought reasonable: We are certainly in a wrong Method at present, with Respect to our Duties on Tea: There is a very great Difference in the Prices of different Sorts of Tea, and yet our Duty is upon all Sorts the same; Tea of 2*s. per* Pound pays as much Duty as Tea of 20*s.* and therefore, in my Opinion, if the Duty were laid on *ad Valorem*, neither the Revenue, nor the *East-India* Company would suffer so much by the large Quantities of low-prized Tea, run in upon us from *Holland* and *Flanders*.

In Cases where the Duty far exceeds the prime Cost of the Commodity, there is certainly a very great Temptation for Smuggling: A Man has more Profit when he gets two *Cents per Cent.* on the Money he lays out, than when he gets but one, or perhaps but 50 *per Cent.* and this will encourage him to run a greater Risk, and will engage more Persons to become Adventurers: Upon this Consideration it must be granted, that the Lowness of the Price of some Sorts of Tea abroad may of late have contributed a little to the Increase of Smuggling; but no Laws, no Severity can, in such Case, prevent the Practice; for where there is an excessive Advantage to be got by a Man's being lucky, no Risk can prevent his endeavouring to grasp at it, nor will the Misfortunes of some frighten others from becoming Adventurers: This is the Nature of Mankind, and therefore it is vain to imagine, that the joining of the Laws of Excise to those of the Customs will prevent the Practice of running Tea, as long as the Advantage to be got by Running continues so extraordinary.

Tho' every Man who is subject to the Laws of Excise is as liable to Hardships as another, yet there is a great Difference between the Excise upon Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate, and that upon any other Commodity. By all our other Excises, except Brandy, but a few People, none but the first Manufacturers, are made subject to the Laws of Excise, and by most of them, there is a very great Addition made to the Revenue; but as to the Excise on Tea, Coffee and Chocolate, there is little or no Advantage got to the Publick by that Method of collecting that Duty, and yet by that Excise more People are, I believe, made subject to those oppressive Laws than by all the other Excises put together: And, surely, when we are to subject any of our Fellow-Subjects to Hardships, we ought to consider the Number that are to be subjected, and the Benefit the Publick reaps thereby, in order to compare the two together, and from thence judge, whether the Advantage got by the Publick bears such a Proportion as may justify the laying such a Number of our Countrymen under great Inconveniences: This, Sir, shews, that the giving Ear to the just Complaints of the Petitioners, lays us under no Necessity of taking the Case of any other Set of Men under our Consideration.

As to the Consent of those who may have an Interest in the Duty on Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, I believe we need give ourselves no Trouble on that Head; for as they are certain, that the Parliament will not allow them to be Sufferers, they will, as soon as asked, readily, I believe, consent to any Alteration we shall make, especially when it is for freeing such a Number of their Fellow-countrymen from great Hardships; but it will be Time enough to think of this after we have resolved to go into a Committee, and therefore that Argument can be of no Weight against the Question.

Mr. *Y——n C——n*, Esq; In our present Situation, Sir, I would be far from agreeing to any Thing that could possibly tend to diminish the Revenue, but I am certain, it can be in no Danger by our agreeing to the present Motion; for when we are in the Committee proposed, if any such Thing should be offered, Gentlemen may freely give their Negative to it, notwithstanding their having given their Consent for going into that Committee. I must say, that, in my Opinion, I have not heard much Argument made use of by the Gentlemen who have opposed this Motion: The Whole of what they have said resolves, I think, in this, that the Time is improper, because the Session is to be but short; so that the true Question now before us is, Shall we allow

so

Digitized by Google

so many of our Fellow-Subjects to labour under what they apprehend to be a Grievance, without making the least Inquiry into their Complaints? Or shall we sit 3 or 4 Days longer than some Gentlemen intend we should? As this seems to be the only Question at present before us, I think it is easy for any Gentleman to determine, which Side to take; for my own Part, I shall certainly be for going into the Committee moved for.

J—ph D——rt, Esq; I am so far, Sir, from being for the Question, that I think this House shews a great deal of Good-Nature, in allowing the Petition to lie upon the Table; for, in my Opinion, it ought to be rejected. I shall, indeed, Sir, readily be for any Thing that may discourage not only the Running, but the Importation of Coffee, Tea or Chocolate; for I wish we would or could be made all to return to the good old Way of our Ancestors, in breakfasting upon good *English* Ale and Bread and Cheese. Both the Men and the Women of those Days were, I believe, as strong and as healthy as they are now, and yet what they made use of for Breakfast, did not carry one Penny out of the Nation: However, I think we may find out a much properer Time for enquiring into this Affair, than the very last Session of a Parliament, and a Session which must be taken up in Things of much greater Consequence to this Nation, and to *Europe* in general.

An Hon. Gentleman talked much of a Scheme which was before us last Year, which he called a wicked Scheme; but I differ, Sir, so far from him, that I think the Gentlemen in the Administration never did a Thing so wrong as the Giving up of that Scheme: I then thought, and I still think, that it would have been very much for the Interest of the Nation in general; and I am very sure it might have been carried, if those Gentlemen had not of themselves let it drop.

The Question was then put for referring the Petition to a Committee of the whole House; and upon a Division, was carried in the Negative, 233 against 155. But no Question was put for ordering it to lie on the Table; so that it was entirely dropt.

On *Feb.* 5. Sir *John Rushout* presented to the House (according to Order) a Bill to prevent the infamous Practice of Stock-jobbing; which was received and read the first Time, and ordered to be read a second Time.

DEBATE *on the Motion for additional Land-Forces.*

NEXT Day the House (according to Order) resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of the Supply granted to his Majesty; and the proper Estimates being referr'd to that Committee, as soon as Sir *Charles Turner* had taken the Chair,

T——de A——ws Esq; stood up and spoke as follows: Sir, by the Employment I have the Honour to be in, it naturally falls within my Province, to take Notice of the Estimates laid before us, relating to the Charge of the Guards, Garrisons, and other Land-Forces in *Great Britain*, in the Plantations, and in *Minorca* and *Gibraltar*, for the Year ensuing: By these Estimates Gentlemen will find, that the Charge for next Year does but very little exceed that for last Year; and therefore, considering the present State of Affairs in *Europe*, I think it would be but mispending the Time of the Committee, to say any Thing to the Question I have now in my Hand to move to you.

The Difference between the Situation this Nation is in now, and the Situation it was in last Year, sufficiently justifies the small Addition proposed to be made to our Land-Forces; the Addition is no more than 1800 Men, and even this is proposed to be made in the easiest and least expensive Way: We have now 3 Regiments at *Gibraltar*, which have always hitherto been placed upon the *British* Establishment, because, tho' they were sent there on an Emergency, it was never be ore thought necessary to continue them there; but now that there is a War broke out in *Europe*, it cannot be thought safe to recal them, and therefore in their Place, it is proposed to add 1800 Men to the Regiments at home, and to place them for the future upon the Establishment for *Minorca* and *Gibraltar*: This, in my Opinion, is so reasonable, and so necessary a Demand, that I shall give the Committee no further Trouble, but beg Leave to move, That the Number of effective Men to be provided for Guards and Garrisons in *Great Britain*, and for *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, for 1734, be (including 1815 Invalids, and 555, which the six independent Companies consist of, for the Service of the *Highlands*) 17,704 Men, Commission and Non-Commission Officers included.

Sir *W——m W--nd--m*. I do not stand up, Sir, to oppose this Motion; for as it stands, the Number of Forces proposed for next Year is, I find, no greater than that of last Year; and, according to present Situation, I believe the same Number will not be thought very extravagant: But as by what the Gentleman was pleased to say, there seems to be an Augmentation designed; I shall therefore beg Leave to propose an Amendment to his Question. However, I must first take Notice, that as to our own particular Situation, it is a difficult Matter to say what it is at present; for, as no Information, relating to that Question, has been given to the House, as all Steps taken to get a little Light into that Affair, have been stopt, and the very attempting to get it has been reflected on as disrespectful to his Majesty; I am sure no Gentleman

Digitized by Google

tleman can ſay, that, as a Member of this Houſe, he knows as much of our preſent Situation as may juſtify his conſenting to the laying of a new Load upon the People he repreſents.

No Gentleman in this Houſe, Sir, can agree to any Demand of the Crown more chearfully than I ſhall, when I ſee it reaſonable and neceſſary; but when any Augmentation of our Forces, either by Sea or Land, is demanded, when any additional Load is deſired to be laid on the People, while I have the Honour to be one of the Repreſentatives of the People, I ſhall always expect to have ſufficient Reaſons ſhewn me, before I give my Conſent for complying with any ſuch Demand; and therefore, on every ſuch Occaſion, I think, a full Information ought to be given as to the Situation of our Affairs, that we may thence judge, whether we ought to conſent to what is propoſed: Nay, tho' nothing more were to be aſked, but to keep up for next Year the ſame Number that was kept up laſt Year, yet, as it is a heavy Charge on the People, and cannot ſurely be always neceſſary, the Conſent of Parliament ought not to be expected, without giving us ſome good Reaſons for ſo doing.

For this Reaſon, I hope, Sir, that ſome Gentleman who can inform us, will riſe up and let us know ſomething of our preſent Circumſtances: It is high Time we ſhould know not only our preſent Situation, but likewiſe what Share we are to take, or if we are to take any in the War now begun in *Europe*: It is chiefly with this View that I am to offer an Amendment to the Queſtion, that ſome Gentleman may riſe up, and give me ſome Argument, afford me ſome Excuſe, for my conſenting to lay a new Load upon a People whom I know to be already moſt heavily loaded. I know, Sir, we are in a Committee, and that therefore I may be indulged in ſpeaking more than once, for which Reaſon I ſhall now add no more, but only move, That the Words, *and including the three Regiments of* Tirrawley, Grove *and* Kirk, may be added to the Queſtion.

H——y P--lh--m, Eſq; My Opinion, Sir, is the ſame with that of the Hon. Gentleman who made you this Motion; the Augmentation propoſed is, I think, ſo very ſmall, the Manner of doing it ſo eaſy, and ſo little expenſive, and the Neceſſity for doing it ſo evident, that I did not expect that either I or any Gentleman elſe ſhould have been under a Neceſſity of ſaying any Thing in Support of the Motion. The Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt has propoſed an Amendment, and wants much it ſeems to be inform'd of our preſent Situation, and hopes ſome Gentleman will ſtand up and ſatisfy him: I do not take upon me to ſpeak as a Perſon any way concerned in the Adminiſtration, I ſpeak only as a Member of this Houſe, and, as ſuch, I want no further Information; the Lights I have, and which every Gentleman in this Houſe muſt know, are ſufficient to enable me to give my Vote in the preſent Queſtion: If other Gentlemen, whoſe Curioſity may be greater than mine, want to know more, I am afraid they will return from the Houſe no wiſer, in that Reſpect, than they came to it; for Gentlemen are not obliged to ſay more than what is neceſſary for their preſent Argument, nor are they bound, on every Occaſion, to ſatisfy the private Curioſity of other Men.

Every Gentleman, Sir, muſt know the preſent Circumſtance of Affairs in *Europe*, and from that alone he muſt ſee the Neceſſity of the Augmentation propoſed: The 3 Regiments now at *Gibraltar*, have been, till now, kept upon the *Britiſh* Eſtabliſhment, becauſe it was not expected, we ſhould have been obliged to have continued them there; but now that there is a War broke out in *Europe*, now that our Neighbours have all great Armies in the Field, and great Fleets at Sea, would any Man think it prudent in us, to diminiſh the Strength of that Place by recalling thoſe 3 Regiments? Or can any Gentleman in this Houſe think a leſs Number of regular Troops at home neceſſary now in the Time of War, than what was laſt Year, in Time of Peace, thought neceſſary for the Defence of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government? Surely no Gentleman can think ſo, and therefore I cannot ſee how he can diſagree with the Queſtion before us, ſince all thereby propoſed is but a ſmall additional Expence of 34 or 35,000l. to the Nation; it is only an Augmentation of our Forces at home, equal to, and in the Room of thoſe 3 Regiments, which it is now become neceſſary to put upon a foreign Eſtabliſhment; for after they are once put upon that Eſtabliſhment, they cannot be called home, whatever Neceſſity we may have for them here; and, for all that has been formerly ſaid about numerous Standing Armies, I know very well, that while I ſerv'd in another Office, we never were able to make ſuch a Diſpoſition of Quarters, as to have it in our Power to call above 3 or 4000 Men together, upon any Emergency. For theſe Reaſons, Sir, I cannot agree to the Amendment propoſed; on the contrary, I never was, I think, clearer in any one Queſtion, than I am in that which you now have in your Hand.

G——e H——te, Eſq; Sir, as the Situation of Affairs in *Europe* is very much altered ſince laſt Year, ſo my Opinion, with Reſpect to our Army is greatly changed. I was, 'tis true, laſt Year againſt keeping up ſuch a Number of regular Troops, as the Majority of this Houſe were in laſt Seſſion pleaſed to agree to; but the Reaſons which then made me vote againſt the Number propoſed, ſeem

to

Digitized by Google

to be good Reaſons for agreeing to what is now propoſed. We were then in a State of perfect Tranquillity, both at home and abroad; but now the Scene is changed, and we are in great Danger of being involved in the War already broke forth: Do not we ſee the King of *France*, who, for ſome Years, has been in a State of Inaction, and ſeemed to mind nothing but his Pleaſures, do we not ſee, I ſay, that young Monarch now applying himſelf to publick Buſineſs, and following the Foot-Steps of his ambitious Predeceſſor? Do not we ſee, that he, by his Armies, in Conjunction with thoſe of *Spain* and *Sardinia*, has, in a very ſhort Time, over-run a great Part of *Italy*? This, Sir, has given the Alarm to all the Princes of *Europe*, and ought to give us ſome Sort of Alarm likewiſe; we are, perhaps, amongſt the moſt remote from Danger, but it may reach us at laſt; and in ſuch Circumſtances I ſhould think it very unwiſe not to be upon our Guard; for which Reaſon I cannot but agree to a Demand, which in itſelf I think ſo modeſt and reaſonable; and I wiſh the preſent Queſtion had been agreed to without any Oppoſition or Debate, in order to convince the whole World, that there is a good Harmony ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and his Parliament.

W——m S--pp n, Eſq; Sir, notwithſtanding what has been ſaid by the two Hon. Gentlemen who ſpoke laſt, I am of the ſame Opinion with my Hon. Friend who moved for an Amendment; for unleſs we are to have ſome Share in the War, I can ſee no Neceſſity, nor any Reaſon for the Augmentation propoſed; becauſe I am well aſſured, none of the Powers engaged in War will attack us, if we ſtand neutral; and if his Majeſty were reſolved to take any Share in the War, or even to give the leaſt Aſſiſtance to either of the Parties engaged, he would certainly have communicated his Reſolutions to his Parliament: Surely thoſe Gentlemen who have always thought, at leaſt of late Years, that an Army of 18,000 Men is neceſſary in Times of Peace, to ſupport his Majeſty's Government, can never think the Addition of 1800 will enable him to take any Share in the War, or to aſſiſt any of his Allies; from hence I muſt conclude, that his Majeſty is not to take any Share in the War, ſo that the Smallneſs of the Augmentation demanded, which they make Uſe of as an Argument for prevailing with us to agree to it, is with me a very ſtrong Argument for refuſing to give my Conſent.

But, Sir, the chief Argument with me for being againſt the preſent Queſtion is, that I am afraid leſt the Number of Forces kept up laſt Year ſhould come to be thought always neceſſary, even in the Times of the moſt profound Peace; and indeed the Gentleman who ſpoke laſt but one ſeemed to inſinuate as much, ſo that from henceforth we may reckon an Army of 18,000 Men as a Part of our Conſtitution; and even this Army it ſeems is always to be augmented whenever any little Quarrel happens between any two of our Neighbours, and that whether we are to have any Share in the Quarrel or not: This is the principal Reaſon, Sir, why I cannot agree to the Queſtion, as it now ſtands, and therefore I ſhall be for the Amendment propoſed.

W——m P——ney, Eſq; Sir, the Hon. Gentleman who moved the Queſtion did extreamly well in explaining it to the Committee, for it is in itſelf ſo intricate, that without that Explanation, I believe very few in the Houſe would have underſtood it, or could have imagin'd, that a large Augmentation was thereby meant to be made to our Land Forces in *Great Britain*: By the Words of the Queſtion no greater Number of Land Forces than what was voted laſt Year appears to be demanded, yet when it comes to be explained, we find there is a Demand for an Augmentation of about 2000 Men: Here, Sir, is an Army in Diſguiſe; it really puts me in Mind of Mr. *Bayes*'s Army in the Play, for it would have been an Army *incog.* if the Gentleman had not been pleaſed to diſcover it.

An Hon. Gentleman told us, that thoſe 3 Regiments now at *Gibraltar*, if they ſhould once be put upon that Eſtabliſhment, could not be called home, let the Occaſion for them here be never ſo preſſing; this I cannot admit; but granting it, have we not 12,000 Men in *Ireland*, from whence we may call home as many as we pleaſe, on any Emergency: Has not this been done, Sir, in former Times? And did not the Parliament willingly make up the Difference of the Pay, and all other Charges attending the tranſporting of them: Beſides this, cannot we call for Troops from *Holland*, whenever we have Occaſion? Has not this likewiſe been formerly done? We know the *Dutch* are by Treaties obliged to furniſh us with 10,000 Men, if we ſhould be attacked by any Power in *Europe*, and at their own Expence too; tho' I believe that we never had any ſuch Aſſiſtance from them, but what our Parliament was obliged to pay for.

The Gentleman ſpoke likewiſe of the Diſpoſition of Quarters, and the Difficulty of getting a Number of Men together, on any Emergency. Sir, I have had the Honour to ſerve in that Office, as well as the Hon. Gentleman, and I never knew a Diſpoſition of Quarters ſo made, but that almoſt all the Troops in *Great Britain* could be got together by regular Marches, Time enough to oppoſe any Enemy that could come againſt us, unleſs they ſhould drop from the Clouds;

Digitized by Google

I cannot comprehend from whence Gentlemen imagine such Troops should be sent against us. Must they not march from their several Quarters to the Sea-Coast of that Country from whence they are to come? Must they not have a Fleet of Ships to transport them, and a fair Wind to bring them to this Island? Will not all this take up Time enough to give us an Opportunity of assembling our Forces? This really, Sir, to me seems to be raising Fantasms in the Air, in order to find Pretences for loading the People with Taxes.

The Amendment proposed was not, I believe, Sir, meant by the Hon. Gentleman, so much to be insisted on, as to oblige those Gentlemen who desire us to consent to this Augmentation, to shew us some Reason for so doing; and with this View I must join with him, and will be for the Amendment, till I hear some Reason given for the Augmentation: If those Gentlemen will shew us any Reasons for what they ask, and they shall appear sufficient, I make no Doubt but my worthy Friend will be ready to drop his Amendment; and, till some Reason is offered, I think I have no Occasion to say any Thing more on this Subject.

Mr. *P--lb--m* stood up again, and explained a little what he had before said, with Respect to the calling home the Regiments from *Gibraltar*, and with Respect to the Disposition of Quarters. And then,

W——r P--m--r, Esq; spoke thus: I cannot but think, Sir, that it is highly reasonable for Gentlemen to expect a little more Satisfaction than what they have yet got, as to the Necessity for this Augmentation, before they agree to it. This House has always been said to hold the Purse of the People, but if we should agree to any Tax, or to any Measure which may oblige us to load the People with Taxes, without the least Reason assigned, I am sure we could not justly be said to be Masters of the Purse of the People; we would be only the Slaves who carry it, in order to open it as often, and as wide as our Masters shall please to command. From all that has been yet said, I cannot see that we are in any immediate Danger, either at home or abroad; and I am afraid that the putting of those 3 Regiments on the Establishment of *Gibraltar* may be done with a View to make the People feel the great Expence of that Place, in order to make them sick of it, and so to induce them the more easily to agree to the delivering it up.

Hon. *E——d D——y*, Esq; The Number of Land Forces now proposed to be added to the Number voted last Year, I must own to be but very inconsiderable; but, Sir, as the Number voted last Year was by many Thousands more than I then thought necessary, I must now look upon all those Thousands as an Addition made this Year to the Number of our Land Forces; and as that Addition is much larger than I can judge to be necessary, I cannot but be against any new Levies.

Gentlemen tell us, that the Expence of this Augmentation can be but very small; it is, say they, but 34 or 35,000*l.* but to this I must add the Expence of those many thousands which last Year I thought unnecessary, and in this Light the additional Expence of our Army for this Year will amount almost to hundreds of thousands: Besides this, Sir, those Gentlemen seem to forget that every Man added to the Army is a Man taken from the Labour and Industry of their Country; and with this View the real Loss to the Nation will amount to double that Sum: Do they think that the Labour of a working Man is to be valued at nothing? Sir, I believe that the Labour of every working Man in the Kingdom, one with another, brings in 20*l.* to his Country: It is by the Labour and Industry of such Men that the Trade, and, consequently, the Riches and the Power of this Nation is supported; and therefore the taking of any such Man from his Labour must be doing a real Injury to his Country.

What was mentioned by an Hon. Gentleman some Time ago, affords me, Sir, a most melancholy Consideration: He was afraid lest an Army of at least 18,000 Men should come to be made a Part of our Constitution, and I am of Opinion, that his Fears are too well founded; for so many Gentlemen seem now to look upon an Army of 18,000 as always necessary for the Support of our Government, that tho' we have for some Years past been in a State of the most profound Peace, yet we have never been able to reduce our Army below that Number; but, as I am of Opinion, Sir, that that Number is not necessary in Time of Peace, as I think it is sufficient, even tho' we were in some little Danger of a War, therefore I cannot agree to any Augmentation, unless I see some greater Necessity for it than has been yet shewn to this House.

Sir *W——m W--nd--m*. I stand up, Sir, only to observe, that my Hon. Friend over the Way has done me Justice in saying, that the Amendment I have moved for was principally with a View of having a little Information from some of those Gentlemen in the Administration, as to our present Situation, that I may from thence be able to judge of the Necessity of complying with the Demand made by the Crown: This is, Sir, I think no more than what the Parliament ought to desire, and has a Right to expect; and therefore I cannot even yet think, but that some Gentleman, who is qualified for that Purpose, will rise up, and give us at least as much Information about our present Circumstances, as may enable us to give some Reason for our consenting to this Augmentation.

Mr.

Digitized by Google

Mr. C——r of the E——r. Tho' I had reſolved, Sir, to ſit ſtill and ſay nothing in the preſent Debate, yet, as I believe myſelf pointed at by the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, when I find myſelf ſo often called upon, I cannot forbear giving ſome Anſwer to what Gentlemen have been pleaſed to ſay againſt this ſmall Augmentation of our Forces. As to the Information which Gentlemen are ſo fond of having, I do not know what they mean by it, or what they want to be informed about: It is publickly known, that there is a War now broke forth in *Europe*, even his Majeſty in his Speech has taken Notice of it, and in the ſame Speech his Majeſty has declared to us, that he is as yet no Way engaged in the War, nor would determine himſelf 'till he had examined the ſeveral Facts alledged by both Parties: This, Sir, is a Deliberation conſiſtent with the Wiſdom of his Majeſty's Counſels, and from thence we may be aſſured, that we are not as yet any Way concerned in the War; we may, 'tis true, be concerned relatively and conſequentially, but we muſt conclude that we are under no preſent Engagements; and therefore I muſt think it ſtrange in Gentlemen to expect or deſire any Declaration from his Majeſty, by thoſe who have the Honour to ſerve him, before any Reſolution has been taken, nay, even before his Majeſty could have an Opportunity to enquire into thoſe Facts, which, he has told us, he will thoroughly examine before he determines what to do.

But, Sir, as it is a Matter of the utmoſt Conſequence to all the Powers engaged in the War to know what Part *Great Britain* is to take, or whether or no we are to take any Part in it, we may conclude, they are all extreamly anxious about knowing what we are to do; and, ſurely, if there is any Power in *Europe*, who may in the Event become the Enemy of *Great Britain*, particularly intereſted in, and therefore anxious to know the Reſult of our Deliberations, it would be a very good Reaſon, if there were none other, why Gentlemen ought not to expect the Satisfaction they ſeem ſo earneſtly to deſire, eſpecially before ſo full and ſo publick an Audience: This, I ſay, Sir, would be a good Reaſon for his Majeſty not to declare his Reſolution here, even ſuppoſing he had come to a Reſolution; and till his Majeſty thinks fit to publiſh his Reſolutions, Gentlemen may believe, that neither I, nor any other Member of this Houſe, who has the Honour to ſerve the Crown, will be ready to make any Declarations in this Place, 'till we do it *ex Officio*, and by his Majeſty's Orders.

Now, Sir, without any further Information, let us conſider the preſent Circumſtances of *Europe*; we all know that a War is broke out in *Europe*; we are not immediately concerned in this War, but as the too great Succeſs of either Side may indanger the Liberties of *Europe*, we are certainly concerned in the Event; and ſo thoſe Powers who may perhaps now, or may hereafter come to think, that we are in Intereſt, nay, for Self-preſervation, obliged to declare againſt them, will not they, as ſoon as they begin to think ſo, endeavour to take us at a Diſadvantage, and, before we are prepared for our Defence, in order to prevent our attempting to put a Stop to thoſe ambitious Views which Succeſs may inſpire them with? Is it not therefore neceſſary to be upon our Guard, and to provide in Time for our own Defence? Upon this Conſideration, the Neceſſity for the Augmentation, is to me ſo apparent, that it ſpeaks itſelf; and the Demand is, in itſelf, ſo modeſt, and ſo evidently ſhews, that his Majeſty's Inclinations are to lay as few and as eaſy Burdens on his People as poſſible, that I muſt ſay, the making of any Difficulty to comply with it does not teſtify any great Reſpect towards his Majeſty, nor a warm Affection or Zeal for his Government; and therefore I hope the Queſtion will be agreed to without any Amendment.

As to the Inſinuation made by a worthy Gentleman over the Way, that there was a Deſign to make *Gibraltar* appear expenſive, in order to make People ſick of it, and induce them to conſent to the giving it up, the repeating this Inſinuation is, I think, Sir, a ſufficient Anſwer to it; for to ſay that the Miniſtry, by adding 3 Regiments to the Defence of *Gibraltar*, are in a Plot to deliver it up, has ſomething ſo ridiculous in it, that I am ſurpriſed it ſhould drop from the Hon. Gentleman; but I am perſuaded he did not mean to be ſerious when he made that Inſinuation, and therefore I ſhall take no further Notice of it.

W——m P——ney, Eſq; I believe, Sir, moſt Gentlemen, as well as myſelf, whoſe Expectations were raiſed when the Hon. Gentleman ſtood up, have met with a very great Diſappointment: That Gentleman, from whom we had Reaſon to expect ſomething of Weight, has not only told us, that we are to have no Reaſon for what we are deſired this Day to agree to, but has given us very little Hopes of having at any other Time that Information which one would think a *Britiſh* Parliament might expect. Are we, Sir, to vote powerful Fleets, and numerous Armies; are we to lay new and great Burdens on the People, and all this without being told any Reaſons for it? What Satisfaction can we give our Conſtituents, if they ſhould ask us, why we have augmented our Standing Army, which muſt always be dangerous to the Liberties of our Country? Why we have conſented to the increaſing the publick Charge, which is already heavier than the People can bear?

Digitized by Google

Really, Sir, to this moſt material and reaſonable Queſtion, I know, as yet, of no other Anſwer we can give, but only that his Majeſty has told us, there is a War broke forth in *Europe*, in which we have no Manner of Concern; and his Miniſters have told us, we ought to be afraid of the Armies and Fleets raiſed and fitted out by our Neighbours, becauſe they are under an abſolute Neceſſity of employing all their Armies and Fleets in thoſe Parts of *Europe* which are moſt remote from us. We have Zeal, Sir, I hope we have all a great deal of Affection and Zeal for his Majeſty's Perſon and Government; but do not let us allow his Majeſty's Miniſters, or even his Majeſty himſelf, to expect ſuch a blind Zeal from his Parliament: It is inconſiſtent with the Dignity of Parliament, and I am ſure that Parliaments 30 or 40 Years ago would hardly have been perſuaded to have ſhewn ſo much Complaiſance to the Miniſters of the Crown.

What has been obſerved by ſome Gentlemen, I own, Sir, weighs greatly with me: From the Demand now before us we have Reaſon to conclude, that 18,000 Men may be the Number intended to be always kept up within this Iſland, even in the Times of the greateſt Tranquillity, and that the Augmentation now required is done with a View only, that when ſuch Times ſhall again come, thoſe in the Adminiſtration may have an Opportunity to pretend great Merit, in reducing the 1800 Men now propoſed to be added: We all know what Jealouſies and Fears the People have entertained at the continuing of this Army, during the laſt Years of perfect Peace both at home and abroad; and if that Meaſure ſhould be again attempted, when thoſe Days of Peace return, every Man muſt then conclude, that that Army is kept up, not for defending us againſt our foreign Enemies, but for the Safety of thoſe who have rendered themſelves odious among the People, and for defending them againſt the Reſentment of an injured and a plundered Nation: If this ſhould ever happen to be our unfortunate Condition, the People will certainly make a Struggle for the Preſervation of their antient Conſtitution: This will certainly be the Caſe, I know it muſt be the Caſe, and when it is, I hope thoſe who ſhall bring us under ſuch hard Circumſtances, will find, that even this Army of 18,000 Men will not be able to ſtand againſt the whole People of *England*. I have a great Opinion of many Gentlemen who have now Commands in the Army, and if ſuch a Caſe ſhould happen, while they have any Command, I make no doubt but they would behave as their Predeceſſors did at the Revolution; I dare ſay, that moſt of them would ſoon be found of the People's Side of the Queſtion.

If we are, Sir, to have any Share in the War, the Addition of 1800 Men is but a Bawble; and if we are to have no Share, why ſhould we bring any additional Expence upon the People? The Hon. Gentleman would not ſay, poſitively, that we were engaged or were not engaged, or that we were or were not to be engaged, but that we might be engaged relatively and conſequentially; and this refined Quibbling, Sir, is, it ſeems, all the Satisfaction, all the Reaſons, he will vouchſafe to give Gentlemen, for agreeing to the Demand now made upon them. Is an *Engliſh* Houſe of Commons to take this as a Reaſon for breaking in upon their Conſtitution, and for loading their Conſtituents with Taxes? Surely, Sir, let our Condition be never ſo bad, and I believe it is bad enough, if the Advice of Parliament is wanted, if their Aſſiſtance be deſired, they ought to have a full Information of our preſent Circumſtances, and ſufficient Reaſons given for the Demand that is made; but it ſeems we are for the future to have no other Reaſon given us for complying with any Demand that comes from the Crown, but only becauſe it is aſked; and if any Gentleman ſcruples to take that as a ſufficient Reaſon, he is, it ſeems, always to be told, that it will be looked upon as a Want of Reſpect to the Crown: Let us, Sir, have all due Reſpect to the Crown, but for God's Sake let us have likewiſe ſome Regard to ourſelves and to our Fellow-Subjects, without which I am ſure we have no Buſineſs here, nor can the Nation ever reap any Benefit from our meeting in this Place.

The extraordinary Expence of the Augmentation is ſaid to be but 34 or 35,000*l.* It is, at leaſt, 36,000*l.* which may, perhaps, ſound but little in thoſe Ears which are accuſtomed to Millions, yet it is a great Sum, and will be thought ſo by the People of *England*, who are already over-burdened with Taxes: It is an additional Expence, which no Man ought to conſent to, unleſs he ſees an abſolute Neceſſity for ſo doing: The Hon. Gentleman, 'tis true, ſays, that the Neceſſity is apparent, and ſpeaks for itſelf: It is well it does ſo, for no Gentleman has as yet thought fit to ſay any Thing for it; but as I neither can ſee this apparent Neceſſity, nor hear it ſpeak for itſelf, I muſt therefore as yet be for the Amendment propoſed.

Sir *W——m P——ge*. The Queſtion now before us is, in my Opinion, Sir, ſo reaſonable, and the additional Expence, which the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt was pleaſed to call a great Sum, is, I think, ſo far otherwiſe, that I believe every Gentleman, when he heard the Motion made, was ſurprized at the Modeſty of the Demand, and could not but admire his Majeſty's Wiſdom, and the great Care he had of doing nothing that might be burdenſome to his People.

Gentlemen may, if they will, ſhut their Eyes, and not ſee that Object which ſtands before

Digitized by Google

fore them in the cleareſt Light, but the Neceſſity of what is now propoſed is to me as apparent as the Sun at Noon-day. Tho' we be not as yet any Way engaged in the War, yet no Man can anſwer for future Events, nor can we know what Reſolutions foreign Courts may hereafter come to; for this Reaſon we ought to be always well provided for our Defence againſt any ſudden Attempts; and we certainly ought to be better provided when our Neighbours are at War, than when they are in a profound Tranquillity: When they are at War, they always have Armies in the Field, and Fleets at Sea; they have many Pretences for marching their Armies wherever they have a Mind, and for fitting out what Fleets, and at what Places they think proper; with ſome of theſe they may come upon us at unawares, and when we think their War-like Preparations are deſigned againſt thoſe they are actually at War with; whereas, in Time of Peace, tho' they have Standing Armies, yet thoſe Armies are diſperſed and in Quarters, and if any Number ſhould be gathered together, and prepared for an Expedition, we would have a Right to demand the Reaſon for ſuch Preparations, and we could eaſily judge, whether or no they were, or could be, deſigned againſt us; as to their Fleet, it is the ſame, tho' in Time of Peace they have Ships of War, as well as other Ships, yet their Men of War are moſtly laid up in their Docks, and their other Ships employed in their proper Buſineſs, and if they ſhould begin to fit out a Fleet, and prepare for a naval Expedition, we would have a Right to demand whither they were deſigned, and could eaſily judge, whether or no they could be intended for an Invaſion upon us; in either of which Caſes, we would have Time to prepare for giving them a proper Reception: From hence it appears evident to me, that it is neceſſary for us to have both a greater Fleet at Sea, and a more numerous Army at Land, when our Neighbours are engaged in War, than we have Occaſion for when they are all in a profound Peace; and I cannot but think that the Augmentation propoſed is the leaſt that can be judged neceſſary.

As to the Conjectures, Sir, of what may be intended when Peace ſhall be again reſtored to *Europe*, I think no Gentleman now in this Houſe is any Way concerned in them, or obliged to give any Anſwer to what has been ſaid on that Subject: If what ought to be then done be not done, let thoſe who ſhall then have the Honour to adviſe the King anſwer for it; but a Suppoſition that they will not do their Duty, can be no Reaſon for us to refuſe doing our Duty. The Hon. Gentleman ſaid, he had heard no Body ſpeak, or give any Reaſon for the Neceſſity of the Augmentation; if it be ſo, I am ſure I have heard no Gentleman ſay any Thing againſt it; and therefore, ſince nothing has been ſaid of either Side of the Queſtion, let every Gentleman give his Vote, according to what his own Thoughts may ſuggeſt to him.

M——r of the R—lls. As I ſhall always ſhew a great Willingneſs in complying with any Demands which his Majeſty ſhall make, when I ſee they are requiſite for ſupporting the Honour and Intereſt of this Nation, ſo I ſhall always be extreamly cautious of agreeing to any Thing that may bring new Loads upon the People, unleſs when I plainly ſee an abſolute Neceſſity for it; and therefore, Sir, I cannot, for all I have yet ſeen or heard, agree to the preſent Motion. I am not ignorant of the State of Affairs abroad, but as we are not as yet any Way engaged in the Quarrel, I can ſee no Danger from any Power abroad, and therefore no Reaſon for our making any additional Proviſion for our Defence; for tho' we were really in ſome Danger, we have, in my Opinion, ſufficiently provided againſt it by the large Armament already voted for the Sea-Service, which, as it is our natural Defence, was chearfully, and unanimouſly agreed to: Nay, if we were to give ſome Aſſiſtance to ſome of the Powers engaged in the War, we may aſſiſt as effectually by our Fleet as by our Land Forces, and in ſuch Caſe I ſhould be for augmenting our naval Force rather than our Land Army.

The Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt endeavoured to ſhew, that we ought to be better provided for our Defence, when our Neighbours are at War, than when they are in a profound Peace; but in my Opinion, if we are no Way engaged in the Quarrel, we have then leſs Occaſion to provide for our Defence, becauſe when our Neighbours are engaged againſt one another, they will be ſo far from doing any Thing that may diſoblige us, that we muſt then be courted by both Parties, if not for our Aſſiſtance, at leaſt for this, that we may obſerve an exact Neutrality; and to me it ſeems a Paradox to ſay, that any Nation will be the more ready to attack us, becauſe they are already deeply engaged againſt another Enemy. For this Reaſon I muſt conclude, we are in no Danger, till we come to a Reſolution to join one Side or other; then indeed we ought to provide for Offence, as well as Defence, and till then we ought to ſave as much as poſſible, that we may be able to execute our Reſolution, when taken, with the more Vigour.

Gentlemen talk of *France*, and of their great Armies in the Field, and their great Fleets at Sea; but I am ſure we can be at preſent under no Apprehenſions from them: That Nation has now Work enough on their Hands, in ſending two great Armies to different Parts of the World, and providing at the ſame Time for their own Security at home; and whatever Fleets they may have at Sea, they will have Occaſion for them elſewhere; nay,

Digitized by Google

nay, even tho' they had not, I doubt much if it be in their Power to ſend any ſuch Fleet to Sea as could give us juſt Cauſe of Fear; for when Gentlemen talk of Invaſions, I hope they do not think this Nation is to be conquered by 10 or 12000 Men; and unleſs they could ſend at once ſuch an Army as would be able to conquer the Nation, any leſſer Number would be ſo many Men thrown away; for our Fleet would not only prevent Succours from coming to them, but would likewiſe prevent thoſe who landed from making their Eſcape out of the Iſland.

But beſides its not being in the Power of *France* to attempt any Thing at preſent againſt us, I believe it is not in their Inclination: They certainly look upon us as their Allies, and have, I believe, good Reaſon for ſo doing. I ſhall not enter into a Diſquiſition of the many Engagements we are under to foreign Powers, but I am afraid they are ſuch, that whatever Meaſure we may purſue with Reſpect to the preſent War, it will not be eaſy to reconcile the Honour and Intereſt of this Nation: If our Intereſt ſhould call upon us to aſſiſt the Emperor and his Allies, I am afraid we muſt forfeit our Honour to *France* and her Allies; and if our Intereſt ſhould call upon us to aſſiſt *France* and *Spain*, we muſt equally forfeit our Honour to the Emperor; nay, if we ſhould obſerve an exact Neutrality, I am afraid both Parties would have ſome Grounds for accuſing us of a Breach of Faith: I ſhall not pretend to give Names or Epithets to any Meaſure, or to any Miniſter, but a Management which has brought the Honour and Intereſt of the Nation thus to claſh, I cannot applaud.

As the Deſign of propoſing the Amendment ſeems to be only in order to procure ſome Information, or ſome Reaſons for the Augmentation demanded, I muſt ſay, that if the Demand on one Side be thought ſo very modeſt, what is aſked on the other is fully as modeſt; and if nothing has been ſaid for or againſt the Augmentation, it certainly ought not to be complied with, for there is an eternal Reaſon againſt it; the People of *England* are not to be loaded with unneceſſary Charges: If this new Charge be unneceſſary, it ought not to be complied with, and if there be a Neceſſity for it, it ought to be ſhewn to this Houſe; the Parliament has as good a Right to have the Reaſons for any Demand from the Crown laid before them, nay, and a better too, in my Opinion, than the Crown has to expect their Compliance, without ſhewing them any Reaſons for their ſo doing; and therefore, till ſome Reaſons be offered for our complying with the Demand, I ſhall be for the Amendment.

Mr. S——r. I am heartily ſorry, Sir, I ſhould differ from the Hon. and Learned Gentleman over the Way, with whom I have always, till now, concurred in Queſtions of this Nature, and for whom I have the greateſt Eſteem. As I have always been one of thoſe who have appeared againſt keeping up numerous Standing Armies in Time of Peace, I think myſelf obliged to give my Reaſons before I give my Vote for the Augmentation propoſed; for tho' I never thought we ought to keep up a large Standing Army in Time of a profound Peace, yet when there is a War actually kindled in *Europe*, when our Neighbours are all making vaſt military Preparations, I muſt think we ought then to add a little to our Forces both by Sea and Land, not only for our own Security at home, but likewiſe to add to the Influence we may have, and ought to aſpire to, with all the Parties engaged in the War.

It is certain, Sir, if there were no Parties nor Diviſions among us, this Nation would have no Occaſion to be afraid of 10 or 12000 Men poured in by Surprize upon us; in ſuch Caſe I do not believe any Power in *Europe* would attempt to invade us with double the Number; but as there are Parties and Diviſions among us, and always will be, as long as we are a free People, 10 or 12000 Foreigners, joined by all the Power of the Diſaffected among ourſelves, might do us a great deal of Miſchief, if not overturn our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, eſpecially if we had but a ſmall Number of Forces at home.

It is likewiſe certain, Sir, that none of the Powers engaged in the War will attack us, or do any Thing to diſoblige us as long as we remain quiet, and they are under no Apprehenſions of our being about to join with their Enemies. But when ſuch a general War is broke forth, when the united Forces of *France*, *Spain*, and *Sardinia*, are tearing the Emperor's Dominions in *Italy* aſunder, are we to be altogether unattentive? Are we to ſit entirely regardleſs of a War which may end in the total Over-throw of the Balance of Power in *Europe*? Surely, Sir, we are not; and if we ſhould reſolve to join either Party, or if either of them ſhould but ſuſpect ſuch a Thing, would not the Party againſt whom we ſhould reſolve to join, or who ſuſpected we were to come to ſuch a Reſolution; would not that Party, I ſay, attempt to make a ſudden Invaſion upon us? For tho' they could not perhaps expect immediate Succeſs, yet it might give ſuch a Diverſion to the Arms of this Nation, as might prevent its being in our Power to put a Stop to their ambitious Views, or to preſerve the Balance of Power in *Europe*.

In this Caſe, Sir, it is of no Weight to ſay, that, after we have come to ſuch a Reſolution, it will be Time enough to provide for our Defence; for, as I have ſaid, the Apprehenſions of our Neighbours may be ſufficient Cauſe for them to invade us, and thoſe Apprehenſions we can know nothing of till we feel the Effects of them; but even as to our own

own Resolutions, they may happen to be discovered, as soon as taken, and as it requires a long Time to raise any Number of Land Forces, and to discipline the Men, it will be too late then to begin only to provide for our Security at home; we ought before we come to any such Resolution, at least, to be secure at home; and then, after it is taken, we may with Ease provide for acting an offensive Part.

Upon the whole, Sir, if any very large Augmentation had been now demanded, I should not perhaps have given my Vote for complying with it, without having been a little better inform'd as to the Necessity of it; but the Augmentation now asked is so small, that I look on it as done chiefly with a View of shewing the World, that there is a good Harmony between his Majesty and his Parliament, which, perhaps, some Powers abroad have been made to doubt of; and therefore I shall not only heartily comply with the Demand, but I wish no Sort of Unwillingness had been shewn by any Gentleman; for as nothing can give so great a Weight to the Counsels of this Nation among foreign Princes, as a strict Union between the King and his Parliament, so nothing can give such a Stab to our Influence abroad, as an Attempt to destroy that Union; and if *Great Britain* should lose all the Weight it has in the Scale of *Europe*, to what a pass it might bring the Affairs of *Europe*, I shall leave to Gentlemen to judge.

In short, Sir, those who oppose an Army, as well when it becomes necessary, as when it was unnecessary, I must suspect of having some other Reasons for their so doing, than those they publickly avow. To me the Necessity of the Augmentation asked appears sufficiently evident, and therefore I am ready to give my Vote against the Amendment proposed.

After him *T——s W——m*, Esq; Member for *S——y* in *Suffolk*, spoke against the Augmentation. And then,

Sir *J——n S——t A——ns* said: I cannot persuade myself, Sir, to agree to the Motion as it now stands, because I have, as yet, heard no Reason given for convincing me, that the Augmentation demanded is necessary; for tho' it be called but a small Number, yet to me and to all those who were last Year of Opinion, that the Number of Land Forces then voted was by much too large, the Augmentation must appear very considerable, as has been already observed. By the Arguments I had formerly heard, for continuing the Army, and those I now hear for augmenting it, it appears to me, that some Gentlemen are of Opinion, that an Army of at least 18,000 Men will always be necessary for the Support of our Government, and consequently must become a Part of our Constitution; for when our Neighbours are all at Peace, we are told we must keep up at least that Number of Troops, because our Neighbours have nothing to do with their Troops elsewhere, and may therefore make a sudden Invasion upon us; and when any two of our Neighbours are at War with one another, which is the present Case, we are told, we must keep up a numerous Standing Army, because our Neighbours have large Armies in the Field, and great Fleets at Sea, which they may turn suddenly against us.

I have, Sir, a very good Opinion of the *English* Soldiery, and when they have been properly employ'd, and kept in Action, they have always done great Honour to their Country; but an Army kept at home, in a State of Inaction, and wantoning in Lewdness and Luxury, till they have quite lost the true Spirit of *Englishmen*, and are become fit to be made Slaves themselves, may easily be persuaded to make Slaves of their Fellow-Subjects; and therefore I shall always be against keeping up a numerous regular Army within this Island, let the Pretences be never so plausible: Our Government has been supported for many Ages, without any such Army, and even during the whole Course of the last two great Wars, there never was a greater Number of Forces kept at home than the additional Number now proposed, above what I, as well as a great many other Gentlemen thought necessary last Year.

Gentlemen talk of Divisions among us, and of its being necessary to prepare for our Defence before we come to any Resolution; there may, Sir, be little Divisions among us, but as long as his Majesty enjoys the Affections of his People, those Divisions would immediately cease upon the Approach of a foreign Enemy; we would then all unite in the Defence of our King and Country: And as to preparing for our Defence, half the Number of Troops we now have would be sufficient to repel any small Invasion that could be suddenly brought upon us; and if any Design should be formed to invade us with a great Number of Troops, would not they require a great Number of transport Ships? Could such a naval Armament be prepared without our hearing of it? And have not we already voted a great naval Force, with which we might easily block up our Enemies in their own Harbour?

While the true Maxims of *English* Policy are pursued, neither his Majesty, Sir, nor any of his Successors, will ever have an Occasion for Standing Armies; the King will always find a Security in the Hearts and Purses of his People; but if ever a vicious Minister shall begin to to act on other Maxims, Armies may then become necessary to screen the Minister, or even to support his Master; and such a Minister may perhaps find a corrupt Parliament, slavishly complying with

Digitized by Google

with his most unreasonable Demands: This may support him for a while, but the Spirit of the People will be rouzed at last, and even that Army, in which he puts his whole Trust, may probably join with the rest of their Countrymen in taking Vengeance of the Man who attempted to enslave his Country.

But as Standing Armies may be so model'd as to become Tools for tyrannical Power; therefore there is nothing a free People ought to be more cautious of; and as I can see no Necessity for the Augmentation, I cannot give my Consent to the Proposition. I do not, indeed, know our present Situation; but whatever it may be, if, by the Ignorance of him at the Helm, if by his shifting the Sails at every little Turn of the Wind, our Ship be brought into great Distress, and our Reckoning quite lost, he ought in Justice and Modesty to resign the Helm; —— A general Council ought to be called, and every particular Circumstance laid before them, that they may from thence learn how Affairs stand, so as to be able to judge how to put the Ship in a right Course.

C—l *C*——*ey*, Member for *B*——*ny* in *Cornwall*, spoke next for the Augmentation: And then the Question was put upon the Amendment, which, upon a Division, was carried in the Negative 262 against 162.

After this, the Question was put upon the first Motion, which was agreed to without a Division, and then the two following Resolutions were likewise agreed to, *viz.*

That a Sum not exceeding 647,429*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Halfpenny, be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Charge of the said 17,704 Men for Guards, Garrisons, and other his Majesty's Land Forces in *Great-Britain*, *Guernsey*, and *Jersey*, for the Year 1734. And,

That a Sum not exceeding 203,996*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* Halfpenny, be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining his Majesty's Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, *Minorca*, and *Gibraltar*, and for Provisions for the Garrisons at *Annapolis-Royal*, *Canso*, *Placentia*, and *Gibraltar*, for the Year 1734.

DEBATE *on the Motion about the Officers of the Army.*

On *Feb.* 13. the Mutiny-Bill having been read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, the Lord Visc. *M*——*th*, stood up and spoke as follows;

Sir, tho' an Army be, as yet, no Part of our Constitution, yet we find the Parliament has of late Years thought proper to keep a much greater Number of Forces on Foot in this Kingdom than was known in former Times. 'Tis true, Sir, I have always been one of those who thought a much less Number sufficient; but a Majority of both Houses have been of a contrary Opinion, being thereto induced, as I believe, sometimes by treasonable Conspiracies at home, and at other times, by the Situation of our Affairs abroad, and the precarious State of the Affairs of *Europe* at the Time. This, Sir, has been our unfortunate Case, for many Years past, and it is to be feared, our Case for Years to come will not be much better; so that it is probable, the same Number of Forces, or perhaps a greater, may be thought necessary to be continued from Year to Year; and therefore, I think, it is the Business of Parliament to put our Army under such Regulations as may be proper and necessary for the Security of our Constitution.

A numerous Standing Army, entirely under the Influence of the Crown, or of any one Man, has over-turned the Liberties of most Countries, and must always be dangerous to this; and tho' the Parliament have hitherto thought fit to consent to the keeping up the Number we now have, yet it is well known what Fears and Apprehensions that Measure has created in the Minds of the People, and therefore it is become necessary for us to think of some Regulation which may quiet their Minds, by securing our Constitution as much as possible against the bad Consequences usually attending the keeping up of a Standing Army: This, Sir, may, I think, be effected in a great measure by making our Army not altogether so dependent on the Crown as they are at present; for the less dependent the Army is upon any one Man, the less dangerous they must be to the Liberties of their Country; and with this View I shall beg Leave to make a Motion, which will, I hope, meet with a general Approbation.

There is one Power, Sir, now enjoyed by the Crown, which must always be attended with the most dangerous Consequences; I mean the arbitrary Power of removing the Officers of the Army at Pleasure: At present, the Crown, or rather the Ministers and Favourites of the Crown, may remove any Officer of the Army, without any Cause assigned, nay, even without so much as accusing him of any Crime or Neglect in his military Capacity; and this Power must appear the more dangerous, when we consider how many Gentlemen of the Army have Seats in this House, as well as in the other House of Parliament.

In all the other Countries of *Europe* which have any Pretences to Liberty, tho' perhaps none of them enjoy so much Freedom as we do, yet there are, by their Laws, some wise Provisions made, with respect to their Armies: In *Holland* no Officer can be broke but by the Sentence of a Court Martial; and in *Sweden*, during the Reign of their last King, they were so sensible of the many Inconveniences and great Danger of this absolute Power,

Digitized by Google

er, which their King had over the Army, that upon his Demise, they made a Law, that no Officer should thereafter be removed from his Commission, without the Consent of the Senate.

This must shew what Opinion all our Neighbours, who have any Regard for their Liberty, have of this arbitrary Power in the Crown; and as, I hope, there are no People on Earth who have a greater Regard to the Liberty of their Country, than the Gentlemen who now hear me, I shall therefore take up no more of your Time in opening this Affair, but shall take the Liberty to move, That Leave may be given to bring in a Bill for the better securing the Constitution, by preventing the Officers, not above the Rank of Colonels of Regiments, of such Land Forces as shall at any Time be allowed by Authority of Parliament, from being deprived of their Commissions, otherwise than by Judgment of a Court Martial to be held for that Purpose, or by Address of either House of Parliament.

Sir *J—n R--ſb-t.* Sir, the noble Lord, who has made you the Motion, has opened it in so full and clear a Manner, and has made it appear to me so reasonable, that I cannot help joining with his Lordship in the Motion. That a Standing Army is no Part of our Constitution, will not, I believe, be denied by any in this House, it being declared so by the Mutiny Bill, which we have just now read a second Time; but yet our Army has been kept up so many Years, and is likely to be kept up for so many Years to come, that it is high Time to provide some Antidote for that Evil which every Man so justly apprehends.

By the Mutiny Bill, Sir, it appears, that no common Soldier can be punished or dismissed as guilty of a Crime, 'till he be first tried and found guilty by a Court Martial; and that the Officers should be in a worse Situation, that they should be liable to be removed, as if guilty, without any Crime so much as alledged against them, or any Tryal or Sentence, appears to me so inconsistent, that I am surprised some Regulation in this Particular has not been made long ago.

The noble Lord took Notice, that there were, and, I believe, always will be a great many Officers of the Army who have Seats in Parliament; there are now above 40 who have Seats in this House, and tho' I have a great Opinion of their Honour, and do not doubt but that they will act with as much Integrity as any other Gentlemen in the House, yet as long as they are liable to be turned out of their Commissions at the Pleasure of a Minister, they may justly suspect that the Continuance of their Commissions may depend on their Behaviour in this House, and therefore they are more liable to a ministerial, or a Court Dependence, than other Members are; for which Reason I am sure, they cannot disapprove of a Proposition meant chiefly to set them on the same independent Foot that other Gentlemen are on, with respect to their Behaviour in this House: I cannot, indeed, apprehend, that a Proposition in itself so reasonable can meet with any Opposition, but if it should, I make no Doubt of having the Assistance of those Gentlemen of the Army who have the Honour to be Members of this House, in the Support of a Proposition designed for their Security, as well as for securing the Liberties of their Country; I am only afraid lest Modesty may make some of them withdraw: This I shall be sorry for; but I hope none of them will shew so much Self-denial as to oppose the Motion, only because it is for their private Interest to agree to it. I shall not, Sir, on this Occasion give the House any further Trouble; the Regulation proposed is so apparently reasonable and necessary, that I do not think it requires much to be said, either to explain or enforce it; and if any Objections should be started, I hope other Gentlemen will take Care to remove them; therefore I shall only second the Motion.

T——s Cl-tt--b--k, Esq; Member for *L--d* in *Cornwall*. Sir, notwithstanding what has been said by the noble Lord who made the Motion, and the Hon. Gentleman who seconded it, I cannot give my Concurrence. The noble Lord set out with saying, that a Standing Army is no Part of our Constitution: In this I'll agree with him; a Standing Army raised or kept up in Time of Peace without Consent of Parliament is against Law, and even with or without such Consent, it is no Part of our Constitution; God forbid it should ever become so: But the Parliament may sometimes find it necessary to keep up a Standing Army from Year to Year, for the Defence of our Constitution; and for this Purpose, the Parliament has of late Years consented to the keeping up of the Army, which some Gentlemen have, indeed, thought to consist of too great a Number, but I do not remember ever to have heard it so much as insinuated, that we ought not to have any regular Forces at all.

The Constitution of this Country is, Sir, the best I know or ever heard of; and therefore I shall always think that all that is incumbent on us, is to preserve and hand it down to those that shall come after us; but if there were any Fault or Flaw in it, the Proposition now made, would be so far from mending, that it would entirely sap and undermine it. It has always been the undoubted Prerogative of the Crown, to make and remove the Officers of the Army at Pleasure; this is a Part of our Constitution, and to invade the Prerogative, or wantonly to rob the Crown

of any Part of it, is an Invasion of our Constitution, which People ought to be very cautious of; for if we once begin to make Alterations or Innovations in our Constitution, it is not easy to tell, where it will end: If we once begin, we may be carried such Lengths, as may entirely subvert that Constitution which has rendered this Nation so rich and powerful, and makes us at present the happiest People on Earth.

While the Army continues, Sir, in its present Condition, while the Officers depend on the King for their Commissions, and the whole Army depends on Parliament for its Continuance and Pay, our Constitution cannot be subverted by Means of our Army, nor can we be in any Danger from any Number of Forces to be kept up; but if this Proposition should take Place, it would make the Army dangerous to our Constitution; the Army would then become independent both of King and Parliament, and might soon make themselves Masters of both. An Officer may be guilty of many Crimes, which might give good and sufficient Reason to his Majesty to remove him, and yet those Crimes may be such as cannot properly be tryed by a Court Martial; for Example, Disaffection: His Majesty and all Mankind may be fully convinced of the Disaffection of an Officer, tho' it be impossible to prove that Disaffection to the Satisfaction of a Court Martial; and yet the Disaffection may be so flagrant, and so ready to break forth in some treasonable Act, that the Safety of the Government, the very Being of our Constitution, may depend upon the immediate Removal of that Officer; and as this Proposition, should it pass into a Law, would make such Officers the more bold and enterprising, the Consequences of their Disaffection, which could not then be immediately prevented, would be the more to be dreaded.

The noble Lord mentioned the Case of some of our neighbouring Countries, but I think, when we see other People more happy or free than ourselves, it is then Time enough to fly to other Countries to seek Examples for our Imitation: As to *Holland*, I cannot say I have lately considered their Constitution, and therefore I speak with Uncertainty; but I believe that, as to their Army, their Stadtholder has the same Power our King has; he may, I believe, remove the Officers of the Army at Pleasure, and for us to take from his Majesty that Power which all his Royal Predecessors have enjoyed, which even the States of *Holland* have trusted their supreme Magistrate with, would in my Opinion, appear very strange; especially since his Majesty has never once made an ill Use of that Power, nor done any Thing to deserve its being taken from him. In short, Sir, the Proposition now before us I take to be a most dangerous Innovation, if not a thorough Alteration of our Constitution, and therefore I cannot consent to it.

S——l S——y, Esq; I am much surprized, Sir, to hear the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last say, that this Proposition would sap and undermine our Constitution; for if a Standing Army be no Part of our Constitution, as he himself admitted, how can any Regulation, with Respect to our Army, sap and undermine, or indeed have any Thing to do with our Constitution? It is certain, our Army is not, as yet, any Part of our Constitution; but if a Standing Army be continued, for any Time to come, upon the same Footing it is at present, some future ambitious King, or criminal Prime Minister, may model it so as to make it not only a Part, but, under them, the Whole of our Constitution; the Officers and other Dependers on the Crown, may at last become so numerous in both Houses of Parliament, that they may come to be almost the only Persons to meet here, in order to make Laws and impose Taxes, and then to send their Orders to their inferior Officers and Substitutes, to execute those Laws, and levy those Taxes; and all this under the Direction of an ambitious Prince, or a wicked Minister, who may make a blind Submission to the most arbitrary Commands, the only Tenure by which they are to hold their Commissions, or even their Seats in Parliament; and in such Case I would gladly know, where we could find the Liberties and Privileges of *England*, or any other Constitution, but that of our King, his Ministers, and his Army. This Power, which our Kings are said always to have enjoyed, and which Gentlemen are so much afraid of the Crown's being robbed of, is but a very new Prerogative; for a Standing Army is so far from being a Part of our Constitution, that till of late Years there never was any such Thing known in this Nation: Till the Revolution we never had any such Thing as a regular Standing Army; the Army that was raised at that Time, was raised to defend our Liberties and Properties, and to assist a Prince who came to rescue us from Slavery; as soon as the Danger was over, it was always understood, that the Army was to be disbanded, but the two heavy Wars we were successively engaged in, made it necessary to keep up a Standing Army, during the Reigns of that Prince and his Successor; and ever since that Time there have always been, I do not know how, some Pretences found to keep up a numerous Army, even in Times of the most profound Peace; so that we seem now to be so firmly saddled with it, that I am afraid few Gentlemen will live to see our present Army, or any Part of them, reduced. Before the Revolution, those Armies, by which we always

so

so bravely defended ourselves, which made us a Terror to our Enemies, were raised from among the People, upon the Approach of Danger; and as soon as that Danger was over, the Army was dismissed, and the Soldiers returned to their usual Labour and Industry; in those Days our Military Force did not entirely depend upon our Kings; the King, indeed, had the chief Command, but most of the other Commanders were such as were chosen by their respective Counties, or such as held their Commands by their Tenures, and could not be removed, without being legally found guilty of a Crime, no more than they could have been removed from their Free-holds: therefore when Gentlemen talk of the Prerogative of the Crown, which they say is to be invaded by this Proposition, they must be understood to mean, only that Prerogative, which has grown up since the Revolution.

The Prerogative has always been a very growing Part of our Constitution, and for this Reason our Ancestors have often been obliged to clip and pare it, otherwise all the Liberties and Privileges of the People would long ago have been swallowed up by it; and I believe it will be granted, that the Prerogative, even within these last 30 or 40 Years, has grown pretty considerably; I believe every Gentleman will admit, that the Power of the Crown is now infinitely greater than it was for some Years after the Revolution; and I wish these Gentlemen, who now seem so tender of invading what they call the Prerogative, would on other Occasions, appear as tender of invading the Liberties of the People; this, Sir, is what ought to be the principal Care of every Member of this House; the Crown stands in no Need of any Advocates here, because, by our Constitution, the Crown may put a Stop to any Encroachment upon the Prerogative, when the Encroachment is such as may not be thought necessary for the Preservation of the Liberties of the People.

The Gentleman talked, Sir, of Innovations and Alterations in our Constitution, as of something new and terrible; I do not know what he may mean by Innovations and Alterations, but I am sure our Constitution has seasonably met with many Amendments: Do not we know, that formerly the Crown not only named, but could remove the Judges, at Pleasure; and this arbitrary Power of Removing, with respect to the Judges, was formerly a Part of the Prerogative; but as great Inconveniences were felt from the Use that had been made of this Power, it was taken from the Crown, and the Judges, when once named by the Crown, were by Law made Judges for Life; this Law, when first made, was certainly intended to make them Judges for their own Lives; but even this Part of the Prerogative has begun again to grow; and the Judges themselves have been prevailed on to find out I do not know what Quirks and Evasions, whereby they seem now to have fixed their Right for the Life of another Person only; however, even as it stands now, the Prerogative has thereby been diminished, and whether this was to be called an Invasion, an Innovation, or an Alteration, I do not know, but I am sure, it was a very necessary Amendment, which has produced no Inconvenience, nor any way injured our Constitution; and why doing the same Thing, with respect to the Officers of the Army, should give such a terrible Alarm to some Gentlemen, as if our Constitution was thereby to be sapped and undermined, I cannot comprehend.

I will agree with the Hon. Gentleman in this, Sir, that our Constitution, in the general, is as good, if not better than that of any of our neighbouring Countries, yet in some Particulars some of them may have the Advantage of us, and in these we ought not to be ashamed to take Example from them, and from thence endeavour to improve and rectify our own; for political Constitutions, even of the best Sort, are like the Constitutions of human Bodies, they are apt to languish and decay, and often stand in need of Restoratives; even our own Constitution, good as it is, wants every now and then to be polished and restored to its primitive Lustre, and particularly that growing Part, the Prerogative, ought sometimes to have its cumbersome Branches lopped off, otherwise it may become too heavy for the principal Stock: This is what our Ancestors have often done, and this is what, I think, Sir, we may, in the present Case, do, without the least Danger.

The Hon. Gentleman took Notice of the Tryals by Court-martials, and said, there were many Things an Officer might be guilty of, for which he ought to be removed, and which, nevertheless, could not be properly tried, or, at least, not fully proved before a Court-martial; and he mentioned the Case of Disaffection: I cannot grant, Sir, that this Case can often happen, but allowing, that it might, it is fully provided against by the Motion which the noble Lord hath made: Does not the Parliament sit every Year? and, in Case of an Officer's being notoriously disaffected, is it to be doubted, but that the Parliament would address his Majesty to remove him? And there could be no Danger from the Delay, because his Majesty could, in the mean Time, suspend him, or even lay him under an Arrest, if it should be thought necessary.

C——l *B--d -n.* I can by no Means, Sir, give my Assent to the Proposition now before us, as it tends to the taking from the Crown a Prerogative which, not only by our Constitution, belongs to it, but has, by express Acts of Parliament been declared to be

Digitized by Google

solely in the Crown, for a Proof of which, I shall only desire the two Militia-Acts passed in the 13th and 14th of King *Charles* II. to be read: *(These Acts being read, he proceeded as follows.)* Whatever Gentlemen may say, Sir, about our antient Constitution, it appears, by these Acts, that the Sense of Parliament then was, that the supreme Government of the Militia, and of all Forces by Sea and Land then was, and ever was the King's undoubted Right; and that the King might, at Pleasure, commissionate or displace the Officers of the Militia; and therefore I must think, that if ever our Military Force was under any other Regulation, it was either not according to our Constitution, or was found to be so inconvenient, that it was soon altered: Gentlemen may, indeed, say, that these Acts concern only the Militia; but as our Militia was found to be of little or no Use after our Neighbours began all to keep up regular Standing Armies, therefore we were obliged to substitute in its Place, a regular Standing Army, and, consequently, the same Power over that Standing Army, and the Officers of that Army, must be supposed to be vested, by these Acts, in the King, as he is thereby declared to have had over the Militia and the Officers of it; and now to attempt to take away that Prerogative, when no wrong Use has lately been made of it, appears to me very extraordinary.

I have heard, Sir, that some Gentlemen are so much out of Humour with our present Government, and so tired of our present happy Establishment, that they would do almost any Thing to get rid of it; they would, for that End, even agree to the making a thorough Change in our Constitution, by forming it into a Common-wealth; I could never, indeed, believe, there was any Truth in these Reports, or that there could be such a Madman in this Nation: But should this Motion take Place, if I could believe Gentlemen were really serious in it, I would no longer look on such Reports as chimerical; for I never heard of any Motion which tended so directly towards a Common-wealth, as the present does, except some of those famous Motions made in the Years 40 and 41; and I am persuaded, if this Motion should take Place, it would produce the same Consequences.

What! to create an Army for Life, an Army independent of the King! sure Gentlemen are not in earnest, or they must have forgot the Confusions, which were formerly produced by such an Army. I thank God, Sir, I am none of th se who are tired of our present happy Establishment: I think we enjoy our Liberties in their full Extent, and I shall never give my Consent to a Proposition, which would put it out of the King's Power to remove any, even of those Officers who are appointed to guard his Royal Person, without the Consent of the other Officers: It would be a difficult Matter to prevail with a Court-martial to punish or break an Officer, perhaps, for a Crime which every one of that Court-martial was himself guilty of. If the Gentlemen of the Army should once be made to depend only on one another, they would soon be sensible of their own Power, and we do not know what Use they might be tempted to make of it. In short, Sir, the Proposition, in my Opinion, tends to nothing but Confusion, and therefore I am heartily against it.

Sir *T——s R--b--s--n.* Sir, I cannot help expressing my Surprize at a Proposition of this Nature; for tho' it has been talked of without-doors, for some Time past, yet I never could, till Yesterday, believe, it would actually have been introduced here; because it appears to me to be founded on a Supposition, that the same Number of Forces we now maintain is for ever to be entailed on our Posterity.

Had a Proposition of this Nature come hither from another Quarter, founded on the Perpetuity of the Army, it would have been thought highly unreasonable; and if a Regulation, thus founded, should pass this House, it may be made Use of hereafter as an Argument to continue the Army when there is no longer any Reason for it, and may be employed as a Means to interweave the civil with the military Power, and to make a military Establishment a Part of our Constitution.

As this Question has been stated, the Power of the King, and the Liberties of the People, seem to interfere, and therefore 'twill be very difficult to speak in Favour of the one, without being liable to be represented as having a Design to depress the other; but as the Excellency of our Constitution consists in preserving a just Temperament between the King, Lords, and Commons, and the right ballancing the Power allotted to each, we ought not to attempt to diminish the Power of either in any Instance, unless by the Exercise of Power in that particular Case it be found, that that Branch of our Legislature is armed with a Strength disproportionable to the other two; and therefore, before we take away from the Crown the Prerogative of displacing Officers, it ought first to be clearly demonstrated, that the Influence the King has at present over the Army, is greater than is necessary for the Security of his Person and Government, or than is consistent with the Liberties of the People.

The very Point now in Debate seems to be, whether the lopping off so great a Branch of Prerogative from the Crown, and transferring it to the Army, will not disarm the Crown of a Power necessary to keep the Army steady to our present Establishment; and whether by trusting it in the Hands of the Soldiers, we may not throw a greater Degree of in-

Digitized by Google

independent Strength into the Army itself, than it ought to have.

Upon this Occasion, I cannot help reminding Gentlemen, what fatal Consequences attended that Law made in the Year 1641, whereby it was put out of the Power of the King to dissolve or prorogue the Parliament without their own Consent; if breaking the Balance of any of the three Powers in the Legislature, if the two Houses assuming an Independency not lawfully invested in them by our Constitution, was attended with so many Evils, what may we not dread, should we see the Officers of an Army not removeable, but by their own Consent? The History of the last Century fully shews us, what various Scenes of Confusion succeeded the fatal Statute I have just mentioned, and every one's Thoughts may suggest to him, what must be the natural Consequence of this, should it succeed.

If Gentlemen will recollect a little the *Roman* History, they will find, that whenever military Governments of Provinces were given for Life, or for a certain Term of Years only, or even when the Army got the Privilege of choosing their own Officers, the sovereign Power came soon after to be lodged in the Army itself, and proved fatal to those very Persons who had acquiesced under these ill-judged Concessions; and I am afraid, if a Power should be given our Army, that no Officer shall be put out, but by the Judgment and Consent of the other Officers, the next natural Step for them to take will be, that none shall be put in or preferred, who have not their Recommendation; for Armies are of such a Nature, that they either must obey, or will soon command. Numberless Examples might be produc'd in Support of what I have said, both from antient and modern History. But I shall not now enumerate Particulars, with which many other Gentlemen may be better acquainted than I am.

And that this has been the received Opinion of our Ancestors, since Monarchy was known in this Island, becomes evident by reflecting, that in all the Struggles they had with the Crown for Liberty; nay, even at the Time of the late Revolution, when every Thing was thought of by the Patriots of those Days, for lessening the royal Prerogative, so far as was judged necessary for, or consistent with the Preservation of our Constitution, I do not remember to have read or heard, that there was ever Mention made of any Project of this Nature; and it is certain, if such a Project had been in Force 50 Years ago, our Business in this House would now have been rather to have registered the Edicts prescribed to us by the Army, than to have debated any Thing that might affect a Body of Men made so formidable by their Independency.

I would ask the Gentlemen, who are for this Proposition, one plain Question, Whether it be not absolutely necessary, that either the military Power must be dependent on the Civil, or the Civil on the Military? If from the Nature of Things one be necessary, the Option cannot be difficult. Surely, Gentlemen on this Occasion, do not recollect the Fate of their Predecessors in the Middle of the last Century, when the Parliament, by granting such Concessions to the Army, made the Army soon hold them in Contempt, who had thus made the military Power independent of the civil Magistrate; I say, I must take it for granted, that this Part of our History is entirely forgot, when I see a Question moved, tending to give the Army that Independency of the State, which has formerly made, and in Process of Time, must again make Parliaments useless; for I look upon Mankind in general as pretty near upon a Level in all Ages; very strong Temptations will too often get the better of the very best Intentions, and like Causes will always produce like Effects.

In my Opinion, Sir, the great Danger to be guarded against in all Armies is, any Step that tends to raise them to a State of Independency; and therefore by the Wisdom of the Legislature, our Army is so wisely constituted, as not only to be dependent on the annual Votes of this House for its Subsistence and Continuance, but also as to the Number it shall consist of; then as to the Nomination of the Officers, it has always been lodged in the Crown, as 'tis highly proper it should; they have always been left dependent on the King, whose Person they are obliged to defend, whose Government they are intended to support.

Thus is our Army necessarily dependent in a double Capacity; the Whole is dependent on this House, for its very Existence; but the Officers, while the Army exists, are to depend on the King for their Commissions, otherwise how could he depend on their Fidelity, should they be called forth to Action; for an Officer may be guilty of several Crimes which cannot be properly laid before a Court-martial, particularly Disaffection, of which, tho' there be Proof sufficient to make it indisputable, yet the Proof may be of such a Nature, as not to be proper to be laid before a Court-martial, or perhaps cannot be laid in such a Manner, as to make it have its just Weight with Officers sitting in Judgment on one of their own Fraternity.

Tho', therefore, in this Respect, our Army, as it receives its annual Support and Existence from the Parliament, may be call'd a State Army (a Denomination an Hon. Gentleman has much insisted on) yet, I think, his Conclusions from thence are very ill grounded; for a State Army, as such, does not in the least imply a Necessity of the Officers holding their Employments for Life; on the contrary, it seems necessary in all Armies,

mies, they ſhould be ſubordinate to ſome other Power, that they may not defeat the Purpoſe for which they are maintained; for if they ſhould be thus made dependent only on themſelves, and independent of the three other Powers of the Legiſlature, it will, in my Opinion, be laying the Foundation of a 4th Power, a military one, which may, in Proceſs of Time, render uſeleſs the other three.

This leads me to conſider, in whom the Advocates for this Queſtion propoſe to lodge this Power, this important Branch of the Prerogative, which is to be lopp'd off from the Crown, if this military Scheme ſucceeds: As the Prerogative of the Crown is to be diminiſhed, one would naturally imagine the Power of the People was intended to be increaſed; but this, Sir, is not to be the Caſe, it is to be transferred from the Crown, not to the People, but to the Army, and lodged ſolely with the Officers themſelves, who, from that Moment, will be independent of the Crown, and in Time perhaps of all other Authority; for one of the great Reſtraints upon the Army is this very Prerogative the King has of diſplacing Officers who may be ſuſpected of bad Intentions: Give this Privilege to the Officers themſelves only, and what Security ſhall we then have for their future Behaviour: In ſhort, we ſhall then have raiſed a Power in Support of the preſent Eſtabliſhment, without having provided a Security againſt its attempting to overturn that very Eſtabliſhment; for thus, by removing this neceſſary Check upon the Army, a diſtant Time may come, when the Nation, with Reaſon, may be jealous of an Army, in whoſe Hands we ſhall have put a Power ſufficient to enable them to get the better both of King and Parliament, and to ſet up a new Conſtitution of their own; whereas, while the Army continues in the State it is at preſent, there is little Danger to be apprehended, even ſhould it have the Raſhneſs to attempt any Thing againſt either.

It has been urged by an Hon. Gentleman under the Gallery, that, as the Judges hold their Imployments for Life, we ought to convey the ſame Privileges to the Officers of the Army: In my Opinion, this is reaſoning on a very wrong Foundation, for, I think, no juſt Parallel can be drawn betwixt civil and military Officers in general, but certainly there is the wideſt Difference between thoſe who act in a judicial, and thoſe who act in a military Capacity; for the ſame State of Independence neceſſary to leave the Judge unbiaſſed in pronouncing Judgment, would tend to diſengage the Soldier from that Intereſt, to which he ought ſolely to be attached: A Judge ſhould be left free and unbiaſſed, that he may ſpeak what the Law ſpeaks, and diſtribute Juſtice impartially; but the very Nature of the Army requires the ſtricteſt Subordination in the Officers, without which, there can be no Diſcipline; the Soldier muſt be dependent, and muſt act in Subjection to the lawful Commands of thoſe, by whom he is maintained; nor can any Qualification make Amends for his Failure in this Particular.

There is beſides a particular Circumſtance, which makes it impoſſible to draw any juſt Parallel between the Judges and the Officers of the Army; the Judges not only determine between Subject and Subject, but are likewiſe to determine between the Crown and the People; if any Queſtion ariſes between the King and a Subject, they are to determine the Point in Diſpute, and therefore it is neceſſary they ſhould be made as independent as poſſible upon either of the Parties; but no ſuch Power was ever yet lodged in the Officers of the Army, and it is to be hoped never will; for tho' I have ſo great an Opinion of the Gentlemen who are at preſent in the Service, that I think any Power may be ſafely lodged in their Hands, yet, I believe, they neither deſire ſuch a Power, nor would they conſent to the giving of any ſuch to their Succeſſors.

But, Sir, the Propoſition now made to us would render the Officers of the Army ſtill more independent, both upon our King and Government, than the Judges are at preſent: If a Judge be guilty of any Crime, or Neglect of Duty in the Execution of his Office, he is not to be tried by the other Judges only, he is to be try'd by a Jury, he is to have an open and a fair Tryal in *Weſtminſter-hall*, as the reſt of his Fellow-Subjects have; and if it were otherwiſe, if a Judge for any Miſbehaviour, were to be try'd in a private Way by his Brother Judges only, I ſhould think both our Lives, Liberties and Properties in greater Danger from them under ſuch a Regulation, than if they were ſtill dependent on the Crown for the Continuance of their Commiſſions; and it muſt be granted, that this laſt would be the Caſe of the Officers of the Army, if this Propoſition ſhould take Place; for they could be try'd by none, they could be puniſh'd by none but themſelves, and conſequently they would have no Dependence but upon one another; and without any Derogation to the Characters of thoſe who are now ſo worthily at the Head of the Law, or to thoſe who command in the Army, I believe every Perſon will allow, that the Fear of Puniſhment, and the Hopes of Reward, are equally neceſſary to keep moſt Men to their Duty, and of Courſe to make them uſeful to Society.

As another Reaſon in Support of this Propoſition, an Hon. Gentleman has recommended the Wiſdom of the *Swedes* to our Imitation, who, he ſays, have introduced this very Regulation in their Army; but this is ſo very late a Practice among them, that they cannot yet be proper Judges, how far 'twill anſwer

swer the Purpose for which 'twas introduced.

To be sure, Sir, 'tis very commendable in those who have spoke for this Question; nay, it is the Duty every Man owes to his Country, to observe the Methods of Government used in other States, and adopt that which is founded on Wisdom and true Policy into our own; but in all Attempts of this Kind, a strict Regard is to be had to the particular Turn of our own Constitution; for what may be a necessary Step in one State, may prove the Destruction of another; and therefore, the bare Example of the *Swedes* ought not to influence us to take so extraordinary a Resolution, unless the Nature of our own Constitution ... justify it: If Gentlemen reason only from the Example of the *Swedes*, they may with the same Justice plead for a farther Introduction of their Laws; and as all foreign Affairs are transacted by their Senate, they may on the same Account expect, that the Management of all our foreign Negotiations ought to be submitted solely to the Direction of this House; they may likewise pretend to transplant other Customs prevalent in the Senate of *Sweden*, into our Parliament, which would quite alter the present Form of our Constitution, and introduce a new Species of Government into this Kingdom; for a King of *Sweden* has now hardly the Power of a Stadtholder of *Holland*, especially with Respect to the Officers of the Army; none of whom he can even create or promote, without the Consent of the Senate; their Government at present is indeed little more than a Commonwealth, so that few Things can be drawn from their Practice, as an Example fit for us to follow.

Before I conclude, Sir, give me Leave to remind Gentlemen, that our Histories sufficiently teach us this Truth, that our Liberties and Constitution are never in greater Danger, than when any one of the Branches of our Legislature grasps at any Power, which hath, by the Wisdom of our Ancestors, been appropriated to another; and therefore an unwarrantable Attack upon the Prerogative of the Crown, which may, indeed, be intended to extend the Liberties of the People, is in Reality the readiest Way to bring them into Danger. I believe every impartial Person will acknowledge, that in our present happy Situation, we enjoy as much Liberty as is consistent with that Subjection which is necessary for the Support of all Governments; and the surest Way to continue this particular Blessing to ourselves, and to perpetuate it to our Posterity, is to rest satisfied with what we enjoy, and not hazard what we already have, by aiming to extend the Liberties of the People to a Degree perhaps we ourselves may be the first Persons shall be sensible of the Inconvenience of: All Experiments therefore of reforming the Constitution must be hazardous, unless where the Event is clear and undisputed: Tampering with the Laws, where our Liberties are concerned, hath often proved of dangerous Consequence; and whenever we come to new-modelling the Constitution in any essential Point, unless where an apparent Necessity requires it, 'tis impossible to tell how far the Spirit of Reformation will proceed.

I beg Pardon for taking up so much of your Time: As I once had the Honour to be in the Service, and under a Gentleman whose good Nature and Affability must ever demand the Esteem of all that know him, and who is as little desirous of grasping at unreasonable Power, as he is capable of misapplying that he is already trusted with, I flatter myself, that during the Time I was under his Command, I learnt a little what the Nature of an Army is; and had I still been in the Service, so far from retiring upon this Question, as has been recommended to those now in the Service, if Gentlemen should divide upon it, which I shall not believe they intend, till I see it done, I say, had I still been in the Service, I should have been equally strenuous against the Question; as it has always been my Opinion, that the surest Way to depend on any Set of Men for their acting right, is not to give them an unnecessary Power or Temptation of doing wrong.

For these Reasons I think myself obliged to use my Endeavours, that neither this, nor any other Proposition of the like Nature, however popular they may appear, shall ever meet with Encouragement from this House.

T——s W--nn--t--n, Esq; I cannot, Sir, let this Question go without declaring my Abhorrence to the Motion made to us: I really think it the most monstrous Motion I ever heard since I had the Honour to sit in Parliament. Gentlemen say, Sir, an Army is no Part of our Constitution, but if the Proposition they have made should take Place, the Whole of our Constitution would soon be at the Mercy of our Army. At present, Sir, the Officers depend on the King for their Commissions, and the Army itself upon Parliament for its Continuance, and its Pay; but if you should once make the Officers independent of the Crown, and give them a Sort of Freehold in their Commissions, they would soon make both King and Parliament depend upon them. If both King and Parliament should think it proper to make a Reduction of any Part of your Army, do you imagine that those Gentlemen with their Swords in their Hands, would quietly lay them down, and retire to their respective Homes at our Desire? No, Sir, they would then tell you, our Commissions are for Life, they are our Freehold, a Law of your own has made them so, and you shall not take them from us, unless we have been guilty of a Crime; if

if we have, let a Court-martial be called, let us be tried in that Way which is by Law preſcribed, and if we be found guilty, we'll ſubmit. This, Sir, we may reaſonably ſuppoſe, would be the Language of thoſe you had a Mind to reduce; and in ſuch a Caſe Gentlemen may eaſily gueſs what Redreſs the Nation could expect from a Court-martial.

The Liberties of *Rome*, Sir, were never deſtroyed till their Army was made an Army for Life; and even this Country loſt its Liberty by an Army: As ſoon as an Army was raiſed and made independent of the ſovereign Power, they overturned the Whole of our Conſtitution, they pulled a Predeceſſor of yours out of the Chair, and kicked the Members out of Doors; and ſhall we, Sir, eſtabliſh ſuch another Army? The Propoſition is ſurpriſing. I would rather lie under any Imputation, than that of having made ſuch a one to this Houſe: I am ſure it is very far from appearing to the noble Lord, who made it, in the ſame Light it does to me: I have, I think, a juſt Opinion of it; but if he had judged ſo, I am convinced he would never have offered it. However, ſince the Propoſition has been made, and as every Gentleman is at Liberty to treat any Propoſition according to that Light in which it appears to him, I muſt ſay, that I look on the Motion as monſtrous, abſurd, and ſlaviſh, and therefore I am heartily againſt it. If I have ſpoke with too much Warmth, I beg Pardon, Sir: I hope it will be aſcribed to my Zeal for our Conſtitution, and the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, and not to any Want of Reſpect for the Gentlemen who ſeem to favour a Propoſition, which appears to me in a Light ſo very different from that in which, I believe, it appears to them.

Sir *J—n H——pe B——ce*, Member for *K——ſi*, &c. in *Scotland*. The Hon. Gentleman over the Way, Sir, has ſpoke with a great deal more Warmth than Decency, and has treated the Soldiery, both antient and modern, in a Manner which I think both ſcandalous and unjuſt. He ſpoke of the *Roman* Liberty, and pretended, the Loſs of it was owing to their Army's being made an Army for Life: I can remember nothing, Sir, of an Army for Life at *Rome*: Or that they ever had any ſuch Regulation in their Armies, even as this now propoſed, which is very far from eſtabliſhing an Army for Life: On the contrary, if they had had any ſuch Regulation, I believe it would not have been in the Power of their Generals, or Emperors, to have modelled and garbled their Armies ſo as to make them ſerve their vile Purpoſes; and if the Gentleman will read over the *Roman* Hiſtory, with Attention, he will find, that the Loſs of the *Roman* Liberty was, at firſt, more owing to Bribery and Corruption in their Elections, and in their Senate, than to their Army: It was by this Bribery and Corruption that all publick Virtue was deſtroyed in that Country, and when the Virtue of the Army, as well as the People, was deſtroyed, it became an eaſy Matter to make Tools of both, for the Support of arbitrary Power.

I have had the Honour to ſerve in our own Army, I have, likewiſe, Sir, ſerved in foreign Armies, and I think I know a little of the Nature of both: From thence it is that I judge, that no Army will allow themſelves to be turned againſt the Liberties of their Country, unleſs it be left in the Power of ſome ambitious Man to model them, ſo as to make them fit for his own wicked Purpoſes: It was this that made our Army in the laſt Century turn againſt the Parliament, which had raiſed them, and the Army will always be dangerous, as long as any ſuch Power is lodged in any one Man. I have the Honour, Sir, to be acquainted with many of the General Officers, as well as other Officers, in our own Army at preſent; I know their Merit, and I ſhall never fear any Thing from an Army under their Command; but if what has been once attempted ſhould ever be attempted again, if our Army ſhould be garbled, the Gentlemen now in Command turned out, and Fellows of mean Birth, or perhaps foreign Officers, put into their Places, we would have every Thing to fear from ſuch an Army, even tho' the Generality of the common Soldiers ſhould continue to be made up of our own Countrymen: And on this Occaſion I cannot but take Notice, Sir, of what I read t'other Day in a very judicious Author, who upon this very Subject ſays, that any Miniſter who adviſes the King to diſmiſs a good Officer, who has long and faithfully ſerved his King and Country, is guilty of the greateſt and blackeſt Act of Treaſon againſt his Prince; and therefore, Sir, to prevent as much as poſſible the Committing of any ſuch Treaſon in Time to come, I ſhall be for agreeing to the Propoſition.

H—gb W——m, Member for *A——ea*, ſpoke next againſt the Motion; and after him,

G——l *W——de*. The Gentlemen of the Army are certainly very much obliged to the noble Lord who made this Propoſition, and I doubt not but every one of us would be for it, if we thought it conſiſtent with the Good of our Country; for as it is natural for all Men to deſire to be independent, it is not to be doubted, but that the Officers of the Army deſire it as much as any other Set of Men; but whether it may not be dangerous to make ſo great an Alteration in our Conſtitution, is what principally weighs with me; and for my own Part, I ſhall always give up any private Advantage I may expect, rather than agree to any Meaſure which may in the leaſt endanger or hurt the Conſtitution, or the publick Intereſt of my Country.

Since

Digitized by Google

Since I have had the Honour, Sir, to ſit in this Houſe, I have always acted with the ſame Freedom, as if I had had no Commiſſion, nor any Concern in the Army; and tho' I have generally joined in Opinion with thoſe who were in the Adminiſtration, yet I have likewiſe on many Occaſions differed from them. I remember when the famous *South-Sea* Scheme was in Agitation in this Houſe, tho' it was brought in by a Miniſter, and ſtrongly ſupported by thoſe who were then at the Head of the Adminiſtration, yet I had the Honour to be one of the 55 who divided againſt it. It is true, Sir, I had on that Occaſion Meſſages ſent to me, and was threatened to be ſtripped of all my military Employments; but thoſe Threats had no Weight with me, nor ſhall ſuch Threats ever have any Weight with me in any Caſe where they come in Competition with my Duty as a Member of this Houſe, as an Officer of the Army, or as a Subject of *Great Britain*; and, I hope, this is the Reſolution of every Man who has the Honour to bear a Commiſſion in the Army.

Gentlemen talk of Courts-Martial, and of his Majeſty's having the Power to name the Officers who are to be upon them: His Majeſty has indeed the Power of granting Warrants for the holding of Courts-Martial, as often, and in ſuch Places as he ſhall pleaſe to appoint; I have myſelf a Warrant for holding Courts-Martial in *North Britain*, where I have the Honour at preſent to command; but I never did, nor does his Majeſty ever name the Officers to be upon ſuch Courts-Martial; that Service being performed by a Roll, as other Parts of Duty are, and I have often very great Difficulty to get a ſufficient Number of Officers for holding thoſe Courts-Martial; for ſometimes 6 or 7 Captains, beſides Subalterns, will be abſent at one Time, and it is hardly poſſible now, in Time of Peace, to get them to attend their Duty, notwithſtanding the great Power the Crown has over them; ſince then they are at preſent ſo negligent of their Duty, would they not be much more ſo, if they could not be diſmiſſed for Neglect of Duty, but by a Sentence of a Court-Martial? If any of thoſe Officers ſhould be brought to be tryed for Neglect of Duty, by a Court-Martial, the Majority of which might perhaps conſiſt of Officers who had themſelves been guilty of the ſame, can Gentlemen imagine, that in ſuch a Caſe, any Officer would be broke, or any Way puniſhed by a Sentence of that Court-Martial?

In ſhort, Sir, the Diſcipline of our Army is already in a very bad way, and I am afraid, if this Propoſition ſhould take Place, it would be entirely deſtroyed; for if it ſhould paſs into a Law, it would not only take away all Dependency upon the Crown, but it would deſtroy that Subordination of inferior Officers to their Superiors, which is abſolutely neceſſary in all Armies; and without which, an Army would ſoon become an unruly Mob, inſtead of a regular and well-diſciplined Army; therefore, Sir, I cannot but be againſt the Propoſition.

G——es E——le, Eſq; As this Propoſition muſt tend to the eſtabliſhing any Army with too great and too independent a Power, I muſt think it extreamly improper; and I muſt think that the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt has very juſtly obſerved, that it would deſtroy all Diſcipline, and would, I believe, introduce a general Licentiouſneſs among the Officers; for there are many Irregularities an Officer may be guilty of, which could not well be brought before a Court-Martial, and if they were, the Irregularity might be ſo general, that it would be hard to get ſuch a Court-Martial as would puniſh the Officer for a Crime which perhaps every one of themſelves might be guilty of.

It is well known how many Complaints there are already, both againſt Officers and Soldiers, for Irregularities committed in their Quarters; even with all the Power his Majeſty now has over the Army, it is very hard for thoſe to whom he entruſts the chief Care and Management of it, to keep the Officers and Soldiers to their Duty, and to prevent their being now and then guilty of ſome little Acts of Oppreſſion in their Quarters; but if this Propoſition ſhould paſs into a Law, it would render the quartering of Soldiers moſt grievous to the People; one Officer would ſay, I have made my Quarters good, as they call it, another would do the ſame; this would encourage a Third, a Fourth, and ſo on, till the Practice became general; and if they were to be tryed and puniſhed for this only by a Court-Martial, can Gentlemen imagine they would not acquit one another?

'Tis true, Sir, Officers may be removed, and have been removed without being guilty of any Crime; I was myſelf once removed, when I am ſure they could not lay any Crime to my Charge; I was then ſorry for it, but I was not for carrying my Reſentment ſo far as to turn every Thing topſy turvy; yet there was at that Time more Ground for ſuch a Propoſition than at preſent; there has lately been no garbling or removing of any conſiderable Number of Officers, and therefore I cannot find out what could give Occaſion for this Motion at this Time. Was not the great Duke of *Marlborough*, in the Midſt of his glorious Succeſs, removed from all Command in the Army? I believe no Man will accuſe him of having ever been guilty of a Crime, or even of a Neglect of Duty. Was not the Man who was put in his Place juſtly ſuſpected of having Deſigns againſt the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment? nay, ſo juſtly was he

ſuſpected, that when the late King came over, he durſt not ſtand his Tryal, but took Guilt upon himſelf, and fled from the Juſtice of the Nation: Yet on that Occaſion there was no ſuch Propoſition as this made in Parliament.

I cannot, with the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, think, that the Officers are much obliged to thoſe Gentlemen who appear in Favour of this Propoſition; on the contrary, I think, it is entertaining a very bad Opinion at leaſt of thoſe Officers, who ſit in this Houſe, to imagine, that they do not act with the ſame Integrity and Freedom that other Gentlemen do; I am ſure I ſhould not think, that any Man entertained a good Opinion of me, if he thought I could be induced, either by Threats or Rewards, to act contrary to my Duty in this Houſe.

There is not the leaſt Ground, Sir, for ſuſpecting any ſuch Thing of any Gentleman of the Army who ſits in this Houſe; and therefore I am not only againſt the Motion, but I hope it will be treated in ſuch a Manner as may prevent its being ever renewed.

W——m P——ney, Eſq; I cannot but obſerve, Sir, the unhandſome Manner in which ſome Gentlemen have treated the Motion now in your Hand, and the hard Names they have given it, ſuch as monſtrous, abſurd, ſlaviſh, and the like; I am ſure, Sir, neither the noble Lord who made the Motion, nor any of thoſe Gentlemen who have ſpoke in Support of it, can from their Conduct in this Houſe, or in any other Part of Life; from the Families they are come of, or the large Properties they poſſeſs, be the leaſt ſuſpected of entertaining any Notions of Slavery, or of making any Motion for deſtroying any Part, far leſs for undermining the whole of our Conſtitution: I will avoid retorting thoſe Names, or ſaying any Thing that may give Offence, tho' I am ſure I may do it with far more Juſtice upon thoſe Gentlemen, who have taken that Liberty with others.

The Hon. Gentleman behind me ſpoke of Officers making their Quarters good, which is a military Term I really do not underſtand, but I ſuppoſe it is doing ſomething they ought not to do, and yet ſomething, as that Gentleman ſeemed to inſinuate, which they are ſo apt to do, that there is no preventing it without keeping them in a ſlaviſh Sort of Dependency: He told us he was himſelf once removed, and that he was very ſorry for it; he was, 'tis true, once removed, and that he was ſorry for it is, I believe, what no body will doubt of; but I hope it was not for making his Quarters good, for tho' the Gentleman likes good Quarters, and knows as well when he is in ſuch as any Man, yet I am convinced, he is incapable of doing any Thing wrong, either for obtaining Quarters, or making them good: He likewiſe told us of the D. of *Marlborough*'s having been removed; I believe no Man will ſay it was a right Step to remove that great General, but it has no Relation to the Queſtion before us; becauſe, if I underſtood the noble Lord's Motion right, the Power of removing Generals from their Command as Generals is to remain in the Crown, as much unlimited as ever it was before; and it muſt be granted, that the Removal of that great Man, and the many other Removals that followed, if they have any Relation to the preſent Queſtion, are ſtrong Arguments in its Favour; for, I believe, every Man who wiſhed well to the Conſtitution, would have wiſhed that ſuch a Law had been in being at that Time; and indeed all the other Arguments I have heard againſt the Propoſition, are much ſtronger Arguments for it than they are againſt it.

Gentlemen talk, Sir, of invading the Prerogative, as if it were a moſt heinous Thing, to leſſen, in any Reſpect, what they call the Prerogative; but this has been already anſwered by a worthy Gentleman over the Way; he juſtly ſaid, that the Prerogative has been growing ever ſince the Revolution, and it is certain that it is daily gaining Ground both in this Houſe and the other. The Power of the Crown is what every Member of this Houſe, as well as the other, ought always to be jealous of; for what by Creations and Tranſlations, it may, at laſt, grow ſo great as entirely to over-turn that Balance on which our Conſtitution depends: And it is well known, that the Prerogative now in Diſpute, is of a very ſhort Standing; even the Prerogative as to the Militia has been aſſumed but of late Years; and tho' the Power of the King, as to the Militia, be very fully and explicitly declared in the two Acts an Hon. Gent'eman read to us, yet I hope, that neither he nor his Friends will recommend all the Proceedings of the Parliament, in which thoſe Acts were paſſed, as proper Patterns for us to imitate, nor will he deſire, that we ſhould now approve of every Thing that was done at that Time in Parliament: Beſides, Sir, there is a very great Difference between the Officers of a Standing Army, and thoſe of the Militia; the firſt is both an honourable and a beneficial Employment, the laſt is become of late Years not very honourable, and I am ſure it cannot by Law be made a beneficial Employment; ſo that the arbitrary Diſpoſal of Commiſſions in the Army, may be of much more fatal Conſequence, than the arbitrary Diſpoſal of Commiſſions in the Militia.

Gentlemen, Sir, have aſked us, Will you make the Officers of the Army independent? Will you give them their Commiſſions in the Nature of a Freehold? No, Sir, by the Propoſition now made to us, they are to depend upon King and Parliament as much as ever they did before upon the King ſingly: His Majeſty

Digitized by Google

Majesty is still to have the Power of preferring them; and his Majesty, with the Assistance of either House of Parliament, is still to have the Power of removing any one, or any Number of them, without any Reason or Cause assigned: This is very far from making them independent: But suppose they were to be made independent both of King and Parliament, has the Parliament and People, supported by the King, more to dread from such an Army, than the Parliament and People have to dread from an ambitious King, supported by an Army which, by this Power of removing and preferring, he has made entirely dependent on himself alone? An Officer who depends upon nothing but the Laws of his Country, is engaged in Interest, as well as Honour, to support those Laws, as the Tenure by which he holds his Commission; but an Officer who depends entirely upon the absolute Will of one Man, be he King, or be he Chief-general, is a Tenant at Will, and is in Interest, at least, engaged to submit to the Will of his Lord in every Thing: It was this that made the Army so pernicious about the Middle of the last Century, they had become entirely dependent upon their General, and then their General made what Use of them he had a Mind; and it was a Neglect of this Maxim which saved our Constitution towards the End of the same Century, because our King then began to break thro' the Constitution, before he had taken Care to make the Army entirely dependent on himself alone: If that King had taken Care of the last before he had attempted the first, the Nation would now have been groaning under Popery, Slavery, and arbitrary Power; it was a most remarkable Providence, a most remarkable Fatality in the Counsels of our Oppressors, that saved the Nation at that Time; but if we do not by our own Wisdom and our own Conduct prevent it for the future, I must say, we deserve the most heavy Chains that were ever laid upon any People.

It is not intended, Sir, by the Proposition, to give the Officers a Freehold in their Commissions, but if it were, can it be said, it would be unjust? Have not many of them purchased their Commissions at a very high Price? Perhaps with the Whole of what they had in the World; and would it not be the Height of Injustice, that such Gentlemen should be turned a-drift, at the Pleasure of a Minister of State? Have not many of them bought their Commissions by long Services, by much Blood, and many Wounds? Is not this a Purchase much more honourable, than that of giving a few Guineas for a Piece of Land? And must the Officer be turned out of his only Subsistence to please a peevish Minister, whilst the Land-Purchaser, who perhaps robbed his Country in order to purchase that Land, is protected by the Laws in the Possession of his ill-gotten Purchase? Is this Justice, Sir? Or is it a shewing due Respect to those who have boldly and faithfully served their Country? But there is this further Hardship, Sir, the Officer who is turned out, not only loses his Bread, but his Honour may suffer into the Bargain; for if it is not very publickly known for what he was turned out, the malicious World may be apt to suspect, he was discarded for some very heinous and dishonourable Crime.

Some Gentlemen have already taken Notice, that there are a great many Officers of the Army who have now Seats in Parliament, and while they are allowed to sit in this, or in either House of Parliament, it is to be wished, that they were put upon the same independent Footing with other Gentlemen: I do not in the least suspect the Virtue of those who at present sit in either House: Their Virtue is, I find, what those who oppose the Question would gladly lug into the Debate; but as neither their Virtue nor Honour has any Thing to do in the Question, I may freely say, that when Gentlemen either now or hereafter have their Whole at Stake, and see by the Example of others the Danger of contradicting an insolent Minister in any the most wicked of his Measures, it is putting their Virtue to too great a Tryal, it is more than human Frailty can well support; and I am sure he must be very little acquainted with the Nature of Mankind, who thinks that the Constitution, and the Happiness of his Country, may safely depend on the Event of such a Tryal.

The Hon. Gentleman over the Way, who is in the Army, and who, I am sure, has acted with as much Honour in this House as any Gentleman in it, has given us one of the most unanswerable Arguments that the Art of Man could invent, in Favour of the Proposition now before us: He has told us, that when he opposed a Scheme which he thought a most pernicious one, and which afterwards most effectually proved so, he was sent to, and threatned with the Loss of all his Employments in the Army, because that Scheme was brought in and supported by a Minister: He had, 'tis true, Virtue to withstand those Threats, but it cannot be supposed that every Man has the same Virtue; and what he has now told us is an evident Demonstration, that this pretended Prerogative of removing Officers, at Pleasure, may by a Minister be made use of to obtain the Approbation of Parliament to the most destructive Schemes he can invent.

We know, Sir, that the late King *William* was once applied to by some of the Ministers, to remove an Officer of his Army, because of a Vote he had given in this House: But that Prince, like a great and a wise King, answered, I suppose the Gentleman voted according to what appeared just and right to him at

the Time; I know him to be a brave and a good Officer, and one who has always done his Duty in his military Capacity; I have nothing to do with his Behaviour in Parliament, and therefore I will not remove him. His late Majesty was so sensible of the Necessity of what is now proposed, that he approved of a Bill of this very Nature; the Bill was actually drawn up, and was to have been brought into the other House by the late Earl of *Stanhope*: This I know to be true, I do not know how it was prevented, but I know that his late Majesty chearfully gave his Consent for the bringing it into Parliament.

The Hon. Gentleman who spoke last said, that those who are for the present Question used the Officers ill, but I leave it to the impartial World, I leave it to the Officers themselves, to judge, which Side uses them worst: Those who say they ought to be secured against the Resentment of a tyrannical Minister, or those who tell us, you are to expect no Justice from Officers sitting in a Court-Martial, notwithstanding their being sworn to do the same Justice, and to try with the same Impartiality, that Judges and Juries ought, and are supposed to do: You are not to trust to Officers, they will certainly combine together, and destroy your Constitution; there is nothing can keep them honest or faithful to their Country, but keeping them in a slavish Dependence upon the Crown. Has not this, Sir, been the whole Language of those who have hitherto opposed this Question? and I do not doubt but the Officers of the Army will judge of the Argument as they ought to do.

I have spoke, Sir, much earlier in this Debate than I intended, and I must say, that I had but very little Room from any Thing that has been said against the Proposition, to have taken up so much of your Time; but I find some Gentlemen do not incline to speak to the Question; however, if they do not, if no better Reasons be given against it, than what have been already given, I am persuaded the Fate of the Question must be very different from what they expect.

[*The Rest of this Debate, and the other Proceedings in Parliament to be continued, in our Next.*]

A View of the Weekly ESSAYS *and* DISPUTES *in this Month.*

Craftsman, July 6. N° 418.

Farther Remarks on the late Elections, *and the* Sense of the People. *(See p. 310.)*

WHENEVER the *Court-Writers* are defeated in an Argument, they resort to the *facular Arm*; and, having fous'd themselves over Head and Ears in Absurdities, they call upon their *Patron* to defend them. This is a very odd Way of deciding Controversies, and was intirely unknown to the antient Logicians. I can compare it to nothing but a Man's challenging out another to fight him, and taking Care to have a Friend behind an Hedge with a Blunderbuss in his Hand, to secure him against all Events.

We have an Example of this now before our Eyes; for these *modest Scribes* having begun to triumph on their Success in the *late Elections*, and asserted very dogmatically that the *Sense of the People* had declared itself on their Side; we thought it incumbent on us (says *D'Anvers*) to examine that Matter; and have, I think, proved the contrary. Nay, our Arguments have had so much Force on *those Gentlemen* themselves, that they are manifestly sick of the Enquiry, and endeavour to get rid of it, by roaring out again for *Prosecutions*. But we shall pursue our Design, in Contempt of all such mean Arts, and compleat the Explanation of a Subject, which is of the utmost Importance to the whole Nation at this Time.

I shall not however throw away any Remarks on that numerous Fry of Scribblers, who are quartered in most of the common Papers; and are very scurrilous for no other Reason than because they find themselves beneath our Notice. Let them rail on, without Interruption; for I fly at a much nobler Game, and have the Honour to be engaged, at present, with *two famous Champions in the same Cause*, who are not only in the Pay, but the Confidence of their *Patron*. Every Body will perceive that I mean the learned Madam *Osborne*, and the polite *Francis Walsingham*, Esq; *This illustrious Pair of Writers*, to whom I shall always pay the greatest Deference, are pleased to be very angry with me for my late Discourses, and even to call me very *hard Names*. As for my *good old Granny*, I am not much surprized at her; because I know *old Women* are apt to be froward, and impatient of Contradiction; especially, when they happen to be in the Wrong. But the *young Squire* is known to be so fine and well-bred a Gentleman, that I cannot help wondering at some Expressions, which have lately fallen from his Pen, without any Provocation; for I will leave the World to judge whether I did not treat him with the utmost Decency and Respect even in that very Paper, which hath put him into so much Wrath. (See p. 312.) I have observed, indeed, that all

Digitized by Google

all our *great Men* are grown very tender and touchy of late. Perhaps, ſomething may gall them more than ordinary. If ſo, I can only pity them, and promiſe that whenever I find myſelf obliged to differ from them in Sentiments, I ſhall do it in ſuch a Manner as becomes a *private Man* towards his *Superiors*.

This muſt be my Apology for the following Remarks on the *two great Writers*. I ſhall therefore proceed to the Point; and, for the Sake of good Manners, will begin with the *Lady*.

When this Diſpute was firſt ſtarted, the Queſtion was, *on which Side the* Senſe of the People *had declared itſelf at the late Elections*; that is, for the *Court*, or the *Country Party*. Mrs. *Oſborne* and her *Confederates* aſcribed it to the *former*, from a Computation of the *Returns*; which would have been proper enough, if the Point in Debate had turn'd upon the *Majority within Doors*; but it is very little to the Purpoſe in our preſent Diſpute, concerning the *Senſe of the People without*. To ſet this Affair in a clear Light, I made a Diſtinction between the *Members for little Boroughs*, and the *Knights of the Shires*; for tho' our Conſtitution hath given the *former* as good a Right to ſit in Parliament as the *latter*, it does not follow that they are equally *Repreſentatives of the* People; or, to ſpeak more exactly, the *Senſe of the People* cannot be ſo truly collected from the *Perſons*, whom they chuſe. Will any Man, for Inſtance, pretend to affirm that we may form as good a Judgment of the *Senſe of the People of* Wiltſhire, from the Choice of Members for *Old Sarum*, and ſeveral other Boroughs in *that County*, as from the Election of *Knights of the Shire?* The ſame Queſtion may be aſked, with Reſpect to moſt other Counties, which abound with *little Boroughs*; eſpecially on the Sea-Coaſts. Mrs. *Oſborne* therefore had nothing to do, in this Caſe, but to abuſe the *Freeholders* of *England* in a Lump; which ſhe hath done very liberally, as well as the *Country Gentlemen* and *Clergymen*, with but very little Diſcrimination; for ſhe compliments the *firſt* with the Appellation of *gaping, Country-Fellows, who are almoſt as ignorant of all political Knowledge as the* Beaſts *they ride on*; *nor are their* ſeveral Leaders, ſays ſhe, *very much above them*. In another Place, they are called *the* Mob, *with oaken Boughs in their Hats, and* no Ideas *in their Heads*; and juſt afterwards they are called *a Parcel of ignorant Fellows, drunk with* Sounds, Brandy, *and* old Beer.—What a fine Character hath our Authoreſs here drawn of the *Country Gentlemen, Clergymen*, and *Britiſh Freeholders*; and how exactly doth it agree with the late pathetick Addreſſes to them, from the ſame Quarter, in Favour of the *Salt-Tax* and the *Exciſe?* But of all theſe candid Reflections on the *Freeholders*, I wonder how Mrs. *Oſborne* came to think of charging them with *Want of* Ideas; ſince ſhe cannot forget that a *certain old Gentlewoman* of her Acquaintance lies under the ſame Imputation herſelf; and that her whole Stock of *Ideas* never amounted to above the Number *Fifteen*; (Vol. II. p. 8.) tho' ſhe hath had the Advantage of enlightening her Mind in this *learned Town*, for ſeveral Years, and *improving her natural Underſtanding by* Reading *and* general Converſation; which have render'd her, according to her own modeſt Account, ſo *agreeable a Companion*. (See Vol. I. p. 70 B.)

Having thus proved the Incapacity of all People in the *Country* to judge of Politicks, ſhe draws the following Inference. *'Tis no Wonder therefore that the* gaping Country Fellows, *whoſe Minds are a* meer Blank, *or* abſolute Void, *ſhould greedily ſwallow all the political Scandal, retail'd to them by their* Jacobite Leaders *from the* Craftſman *and other Papers.*—This is an home Thruſt upon us, and hardly to be parry'd. I ſhall only obſerve that ſince Mrs. *Oſborne* hath diſcovered ſuch an *abſolute Vacuum* in all *rural Minds*, it ſeems very aſtoniſhing that they ſhould not be as ſuſceptible of thoſe wholeſome Doctrines, which are ſo regularly convey'd to them by *miniſterial Authority*, as of the *political Scandal retailed to them in the* Craftſman *and other Papers.*—But to proceed;

If the *Senſe of the People* is to be determin'd only by *Men of Senſe*, according to Mrs. *Oſborne*'s identical Way of Reaſoning, I am afraid this will occaſion new Diſputes; for tho' every Man is apt to be *wiſe in his own Conceit*, very few are ſo in the Opinion of others; ſo that I cannot ſee how this Point can be decided, without a *general Scrutiny* into *the Intellects of the Nation*; which would, I dare ſay, take up more Time than even the *Yorkſhire Scrutiny* itſelf, and perhaps leave us in the Dark at laſt.

Our good *Mother*, indeed, hath pointed out a Method, which would ſoon put an End to this Diſpute, and may be properly called *a ſhort Way with the* Malecontents; for ſhe hath not only excluded all the *Bumkinly Country Gentlemen, Clergy and Freeholders* out of her Commonwealth, but likewiſe all *Papiſts, Jacobites, Tories*, and *Whigs run mad*; that is, all *Whigs*, who have not the Grace to diſcover and applaud the excellent Conduct of her *Patron*; ſo that no Perſons ought to determine the *Senſe of the People*, but *Placemen, Penſioners, Hopers*, and other Dependents, of what Kind ſoever, on *Men in Power*.

This is new Doctrine to me; for I always thought the Word *People* comprehended every Individual in the whole Kingdom, from the higheſt to the loweſt; and tho' the Wiſdom of the Legiſlature have thought fit to confine the Election of Parliament Men to the *Freeholders, Citizens* and *Burgeſſes*, for the Sake of

Digitized by Google

of Convenience and publick Quiet, I never apprehended that the reſt of the Nation were excluded from all Concern about publick Affairs. There are Multitudes of People, who have large Properties in the *Funds*, or *other Securities*, which give them no Right to vote for any *County*, *City*, or *Borough*; but will Mrs. *Oſborne* pretend to ſay that they have nothing to do in Matters of Government, or that their Sentiments ought not to be regarded? Q. *Elizabeth*'s *Miniſter* was of another Opinion, if we may give Credit to the *Spectator*, who tells us, *that he had all Manner of Books and Ballads brought to him, and took great Notice how they were received by the People; upon which he would, and certainly very well might, judge of their preſent Diſpoſitions, and the moſt proper Way of applying them according to his own Purpoſes.*

Mr. *Kaſin* ſeems to be of the ſame Opinion with this *old-faſhioned Miniſter*; for, in his Account of the Reign of *Richard* II. he makes the following Obſervation, which I verily believe he did not intend for a Libel on the preſent Times. *For ſome Time*, ſays he, *5 or 600 Perſons, who compoſed the* Parliament, *and* ſome Hundreds of Magiſtrates *in the Towns and Counties may ſeem to make the Body of the Nation, and the* Reſt *be reckoned as nothing; but the Time comes, when* every ſingle Perſon *muſt be taken into the Account; and then the Number of thoſe, who are in* Places, *is infinitely ſmall, in Compariſon of the reſt of the Nation.*

Fog's Journal, July 6. N° 296.

The following Epiſtle (ſays Fog*) comes from my ingenious Friend and Correſpondent* Timothy Scrub *of* Rag-Fair, *Eſq; and is addreſſed to the worthy Electors of the little* Corniſh *and* Devonſhire *Boroughs*, &c. *and to all thoſe who have been wiſe enough to make Money of their Votes in the late Elections.*

Friends, Brethren, and Countrymen.

HAVING recovered from thoſe enthuſiaſtick Notions, which have long made me run counter to my Intereſt, (ſee p. 281.) tho' I acknowledge I have not the leaſt Concern for any individual *Engliſhman* but myſelf, yet I cannot but congratulate ye upon your laudable and ſteady Contempt for Poſterity, and your prudent Attachment to your preſent private Intereſt, which has been ſo viſible in the late Elections, eſpecially in the Boroughs. It is now with ſingular Pleaſure, that I look upon the Diſappointment of *Fog* and the *Craftſman*, who have vainly ſweated for Years paſt, to introduce the romantick and ſtupid Principles of the Antients among us; but your good Senſe has baffled all their Endeavours; and they have the Mortification to find, that the Number of Converts to publick Spirit, is not equal to that, which Self-Intereſt has drawn off from Patriotiſm. But what Man of cool Reaſon does not perceive, that publick Spirit is the Effect of either Phrenzy or Vanity, or, which is the ſame Thing, egregious Folly? I allow the People have ever been laviſh in their Encomiums on ſuch Fools, who have been knocked on the Head, or have ruined their Fortunes for their Country's Service; but does not every Man of Senſe perceive the Reaſon of this? could any Reward be cheaper? or could they take any Method more effectual to work on the Vanity of weak miſtaken Men, and puſh them on to the moſt imminent Dangers for the Defence of theſe *wordy Paymaſters?* It is plain that this Method of rewarding broken Bones, with *Wind*, had its deſired Effects, and Numbers were fooliſh enough to prefer a *popular Applauſe* to a whole Skin, and the Character of having *clean Hands* to the Advantage of *Peculation*. *Fog* and the *Craftſman* have ſo mean an Opinion of you, O my Countrymen, as to imagine that the Examples of a *Regulus*, a *Scævola*, and other Madmen, might work you up to the Imitation of their Follies; but your Judgment is too ſtrong, your Underſtanding too good, not to perceive that Vanity was the Foundation of this Heroiſm, ever attended with ſome Detriment, and very often with the Deſtruction of the Hero. What did *Regulus* get? Why, a Name: And what was he the better? Nothing. Whereas the Man, who inſtead of ſacrificing himſelf for the Publick, makes a Sacrifice of his Country's Intereſt to his own, obtains a ſolid Good, and tho' ſome weak, and ſome diſappointed Men may rail at him, it does not embitter the Pleaſure, which Affluence and the Proſpect of raiſing his Family hourly afford him. *Peculation*, like Virtue, is its own Reward; and Hiſtory proves, that many noble Families, in *France*, *Spain*, &c. at this Day adorned with ſhining Titles, poſſeſſed of princely Fortunes, might have continued in Obſcurity, had not the prudent *Peculation* of their Founders reſcued them from Contempt. The Malice of their Oppoſers is bury'd with them, but the Advantage of their Prudence ſurvives to their Families. Who now reproaches any of the Deſcendants or Relations of a *Richlieu*, a *Louvois*, a *Mazarine*, an *Oliverez*, &c. and who is not ſtruck with the Splendour of their high Titles and Appearances?

We have among us an old Saying, that, who ſerves the Publick, ſerves Nobody: Is it not then a Folly to forego our own Intereſt, to neglect the Opportunity of building up a noble Houſe, of introducing our Children into the State, by making them hereditary Senators, of having it in our Power to raiſe our Friends and Kindred, to ſtrengthen our Intereſt,

Digitized by Google

tereſt, by Alliances with the nobleſt Families; is it not, I ſay, a Folly to ſpurn from us thoſe Advantages for *Nobody*; muſt not that Man be fit for *Bedlam*, who would loſe theſe Bleſſings for the Applauſe of a giddy thoughtleſs Populace, or of an Hiſtorian as vain as the Heroes he admires? If any of the Deſcendants of *Walſingham* are in Being, are they diſtinguiſhed by a particular Reſpect paid them on the Score of their abſtemious Anceſtor? In what are they the better for his romantick Virtue, which ſunk him into ſuch Poverty, that he was buried by Stealth, to prevent the arreſting of his Corpſe?

I confeſs, I was once ſo far intoxicated with the Rants of theſe Patriots, that I gloried in my Wants, was proud of my Rags, and fancy'd that my Garret raiſed me above the moſt flouriſhing of my Name in Poſt. I was a real Martyr to a publick Spirit, and ſhew'd ſuch a paſſive Courage, that I held out againſt the inceſſant Attacks of Cold and Hunger; but my compaſſionate Stars have, by contemplating your Conduct, and ſearching into the true Motives of that, and Patriotiſm, open'd my Eyes to my own Folly, and to your Prudence.

What is it to us if the ſpringing Generation is under a limited or deſpotick Government? Why ſhould we be the Victims of a Race we ſhall ſcarcely know? Will a prudent Man make himſelf miſerable while he lives, that he may be talked of with Reſpect when he is dead; or will he entail the Curſe of his Family upon himſelf, for the idle Breath of a People, who would deny him Bread in his Wants? Egregious Vanity! Of what Service will a pompous Inſcription be to our Remains? Will it feed our deſtitute Family, or ſave them from Contempt? On the contrary, will a Pillar of Infamy, for the Subverſion of a Nation, make us uneaſy in our Graves, or will our Families in Poſſeſſion of glaring Titles and great Eſtates be leſs reſpected? Will they not be *Right Honourable*, tho' the Plunder of the Orphan and Widow was the Foundation of their Grandeur? will any object on that Account to an Alliance with them? and will not the Fruits of our prudent Induſtry, in a ſhort Space, drown all invidious Reflections?

Let us, my Countrymen, be anxious for ourſelves alone, we are to live but once here; let Futurity ſhift for itſelf, and if we can make a good Bargain of thoſe who are to come after, let us not neglect the Opportunity for romantick Scruples, and idle Notions of our being obliged to deliver to Poſterity, that Liberty handed down to, and preſerved for us by the Blood of our Anceſtors. We are happy, I own, that our Fathers were not ſo clear-ſighted as the preſent Generation; but becauſe my Father was a Fool, I hope none will bring it as an Argument, that I ought to be ſo too. The Wiſdom, however, of your Conduct makes theſe Exhortations needleſs; you have wiſely preferr'd your own preſent Advantage to that of your Poſterity; have ſold S——s *in futuro* for Money *in præſenti*, and no doubt have cautiouſly ſtipulated with the *Purchaſers*, for the Preſervation of your own *Liberties* for Life.

I congratulate you, my Countrymen, who have wiſely raiſed a Fund not only on a Race unborn, but even not begot; I congratulate you on the Stupidity of your Forefathers, which prevented their fore-ſtalling you, and leſt the preſent Generation the Opportunity of ſelling the ſucceeding; I congratulate you on your living under ſo wiſe, ſo great, and ſo liberal a M——— of S——. And, laſtly, I congratulate you on your own Prudence in following his glorious Example, and having no Regard but for your peculiar and preſent Intereſt, which ſhall for the future be diligently copy'd by,

Dear and Judicious Countrymen,
Your humble Servant,
TIMOTHY SCRUBB.

London Journal, July 6. N° 784.

Some Thoughts *on the* Independency *and* Wealth *of the* Parliament, *and the* Senſe *of the* Nation.

NOTWITHSTANDING the *great Majority* in the preſent Parliament of the *Side of their Country*, we are told (ſee *Oſborne*) by our *Mock Country-Intereſt*, that the *Senſe* of the Nation is with them, and that the *Property* and *Independency* of the Nation are with them too.

The Senſe of the Nation hath already been ſhewn to be with the Court, if by *Senſe* is underſtood the Opinions of thoſe who have any Knowledge of publick Affairs. (See p. 361.) But even that *Moſt Senſe*, which our *Whig-Patriots* ſay is of their Side, is directly againſt them; for *they* are *not one fourth* of the Members who are againſt the Court; the reſt are all *thorough Tories*, dead at Mark. The *Senſe* of the Nation is ſo far from being with the *Malecontent Whigs*, that they are ſunk, and the *Tory Intereſt* raiſed and encreaſed by their *Faction*. The Oppoſition which *theſe Whigs* have made, and the *ill Things* they have retri'd thro' the Kingdom, for ſeveral Years paſt, againſt the *King* and *Government*, has not ſo much broke the *Whig-Intereſt*, as encreas'd the *Tory* and *Jacobite-Intereſt*; for I do affirm, and am able to prove, that near *four Fifths* of the *Minority* are *determined Tories*, and that there is near *one Third* more in Number than were choſen into the Old Houſe. So that *this very Senſe* of the Nation, which the Authors of the *Craftſman* boaſt is *with them*, is only a *Tory* or *Jacobite*

Digitized by Google

Jacobite Senſe; that is, a Senſe againſt the *Government itſelf*, rais'd and improv'd by Men, who, to their eternal Diſhonour, aſſume the Name of *Whigs* and *Patriots*.

Let us now examine what they have affirmed about *Independency*. All the *Independency*, if we will take their Words, lies entirely on their Side; but, I ſay, that the *Electors* on the Court Side are full as *independent* as *their Electors*: That there are more Members with the Court in the preſent Houſe of Commons, who are *independent as to their Seats in Parliament*, than the *whole Number* of Members againſt the Court; and I alſo ſay further, that there are near 200 Court Members, (as they are call'd) who have no *Places* nor *Court Dependencies*.

The *Faction* affirm, indeed, in a late *Craſtſman*, that tho' the *Citizens* and *Burgeſſes* may have more Underſtanding of publick Affairs, than the *Freeholders* in the Counties; yet that the *Freeholders* are more *free* and *independent*. (See p. 315.) But this is not true: The *general Ignorance* of the ſmall Freeholders conſtitutes their *Dependency*; for Ignorance naturally produces ſlaviſh Subjection. But beſides this Want of Knowledge in State Affairs, they are almoſt all of them *dependent*, as to Intereſts, upon the neighbouring Gentlemen living amongſt them, who have it very much in their Power to uſe them well or ill according to their Behaviour. But in *Cities*, *Great Towns* and *Boroughs*, where People live together, and ſubſiſt by Trade, the Caſe is very different.

So much for their *Independency*. Now for their *Wealth*. It is well known, that above a *fourth Part* of the Gentlemen, who are called the *Court Intereſt*, have, one with another, above 4000*l. per Ann.* and each of them 1000*l.* a Year: That half of theſe Court Members have above 2000*l.* a Year each Man; and the reſt, in general, very good Eſtates in Land and Money. So that 'tis next to impoſſible, they ſhould ever ſacrifice the Liberties of their Country, to a Court; for, a Court hath *no Equivalent* to give them: Nor can it be proved by any Hiſtory, that a People *free* and *wealthy* ever gave up their Liberties. We are, therefore, *ſecure* on that Head; for there is more Wealth in Money, and greater Eſtates in Land, among the Gentlemen who are choſen on the Court Side, than there are among the Anti-Courtiers.

Craſtſman, July 23. to 419.

Concluſion of the former. (See p. 360.)

I Shall now proceed (ſays *D'Anvers*) to my Remarks on the courtly Mr. *Walſingham*, whom I have lately provoked beyond all Patience, by explaining a *Character* in one of his Papers, which I apprehended to be drawn for his *Patron*; (ſee p. 313.) nor hath he, indeed, denied it; but is very angry with me for finding Fault with an Expreſſion or two in that fine Piece of Painting, where he calls the *Gentleman*, whom he was drawing, *Father of the People*, and *Guardian of their Happineſs*. I expreſs'd my Opinion that *ſuch Appellations* do not properly belong to any *Subject*, but have always been attributed to the *Sovereign*. Upon this, Mr. *Walſingham* ſtates the Caſe in very different Terms, and then charges me with *paltry-petty fogging Knavery, for lugging in the Name of* Majeſty *by Violence on this important Occaſion*. Now, for my Part, I cannot ſee any *Violence* in the Caſe. The Remark was obvious, and immediately occurr'd to ſeveral Gentlemen, who happen'd to take up his Paper, as well as myſelf. But, for Godſake, why *petty-fogging Knavery*, of all Expreſſions in the World? There is ſome Diſcretion required even in the Choice of *Epithets*; and, methinks, ſo judicious a Writer as Mr. *Walſingham* ſhould have run over his whole Vocabulary, on this *important Occaſion*, rather than make Uſe of one ſo improper; for the Word *Petty fogging* hath the ſame Effect out of his Mouth as Mrs. *Oſborne's Want of* Ideas. (See p. 361.)

It is certainly true that the Title of *Fathers* was always given to the *Roman Senate*; and that *publick Benefactors* were frequently diſtinguiſhed, in the ſame Manner, with the Appellation of *Patres Patriæ*, or *Fathers of their Country*. But what is this to the Purpoſe; Is there no Difference between a *Commonwealth* and a *Monarchy*; even a *limited Monarchy*? I muſt likewiſe put this *Gentleman* in Mind that there was not a more common Expreſſion amongſt the old *Romans* than the *Majeſty of the People*; and yet if I ſhould expreſly apply it to the *Britiſh People*, or even by Way of Alluſion only, I am confident that he would immediately renew the Cry of *Republicaniſm*, and gravely undertake to prove that it was ſtripping the King of the ſacred Robes of *Majeſty*, and clapping them on the Back of the *People*.

It is likewiſe true, as Mr. *Walſingham* obſerves, *that the* Roman Emperors *never deny'd the Appellation of* Fathers *to the Senate*. But if he will conſult *Tacitus*, *Machiavil*, or almoſt any Writer upon the Reigns of *thoſe Emperors*, he will find that they continued the *Senate* itſelf for no other Reaſon than to cheat the People out of their Liberty, and carry on their *new-invented Tyranny* under *old Names*. *Proprium id* Tiberio *fuit*, ſays *Tacitus*, *ſceleraque nuper reperta priſcis verbis obtegere*. Since it was therefore their Intereſt to maintain the *Form of a Senate*, in order to ſcreen and authorize their wicked Practices; who can wonder that they ſhould likewiſe continue the *old Appellation*, for the ſame Purpoſe?

It

It would have been too barefaced in the worſt of *theſe Monſters* to have called the *Senate* a Parcel of *Tools* and *Bubbles*, as they really were. Nay, it is remarkable that *Tiberius*, as the ſame Hiſtorian informs us, was ſo cautious of diſcovering his Deſigns, and ſtirring up Jealouſy, that he refuſed the Title of *Father of his Country*, tho' often preſſed by the People to accept of it. *Nomen* Patris Patriæ *Tiberius, a Populo ſæpius ingeſtum, repudiavit.*

But a King of *Great Britain* is, properly ſpeaking, the *Father of his People*, being intended as ſuch by our Conſtitution; and it being one of his moſt endearing Appellations, we are often addreſs'd in this Style from the Throne itſelf. I muſt therefore leave the World to judge whether Mr. *Walſingham*'s Application of it was not improper, at leaſt; and whether he might not as well have complimented his *Patron* with the Title of *Defender of the Faith.*

Thus much concerning our *miniſterial Step-Father*; for I am ſtill willing to give him that Title, and ſhall always pay him the Duty, which belongs to it. Let us now proceed to his *Advocate*'s Obſervations on the *late Elections* and *Senſe of the People.*

Mr. *W.* ſeems to prevaricate a little on this Subject; for in his late Satire againſt *Popularity*, he plainly gave up the *Senſe of the People*, by acknowledging, without any Reſerve, *that it is not the Loſs of a* ſingle Conteſt, *which is to be conſidered as the real Grievance. The Example*, ſaid he, *is of a* general Nature. But finding this Conceſſion turn'd ſtrongly againſt him, and having, perhaps, received a gentle Reprimand for it, he began to draw back again, and imitate his old Siſter *Oſborne*, by diſtinguiſhing between the *Voice of the People* and the *Senſe of the People*; *one* of which he calls *popular Witchcraft* and the *Hallo of the Mob*; whereas he tells us that the *other* reſides in the Head, and never breaks forth into any publick Manifeſtations. He likewiſe concurs with the *ſame learned Lady* in Opinion that theſe Men of *ſilent Senſe* are all on the *Court Side*, and from thence concludes that it is ridiculous for us to inſiſt on the noiſy *Voice of the People.* In ſhort, they have bandy'd theſe plain Words backwards and forwards ſo long, in order to cover the late Diſgrace of their *Patron*, that I verily believe they don't know what they mean themſelves by the *Senſe of the People*, unleſs it be the *Senſe of People in* Places.

As for the *Counties* and *great trading Towns*, which have proved very undutiful to our *miniſterial Papa*, they have nothing elſe to ſay but that *theſe Elections* have been carried by *popular Violence*, *bad Pollers*, and *other illegal Practices.* For this Reaſon Mr. *W.* hath ſeconded his Invective againſt *Popularity* with a learned Apology for *Weeding*, and modeſtly aſſures us that all the *corrupt Influence* at the late Elections, as well as *falſe Returns*, will appear on the *Country Side.*

Now I will venture to affirm, as to the firſt Part of this Charge, that there never was a *general Election* in this Kingdom attended with leſs *Rioting* than that, which is lately over. We have ſcarcely heard of ſo much as a broken Head upon this Occaſion, or of any Attempts towards *popular Violence*; tho' there was ſufficient Provocation given for it, on the *Court Side*, in ſeveral Places; but the People happened to be apprized of their *Deſigns*, and therefore very wiſely reſtrained themſelves.

As to *Corruption* and *undue Influence*, it ſeems very extraordinary that thoſe ſhould be moſt culpable in this Reſpect, who are leaſt able to ſupport the Expence; and that thoſe, who are ſo liberally endowed with *Confidence* and *Credit*, ſhould keep their Fingers intirely undefiled. But Mr. *W.* ſeems to be aware that this Charge will not hold good, upon Enquiry, and therefore endeavours to confound the *natural, honeſt Influence of Country Gentlemen*, which hath never been called in Queſtion, with that *corrupt, miniſterial Influence*, which hath occaſioned ſo many Complaints, in all Ages, and is made puniſhable by ſo many Laws. Whatever Mr. *W.* may apprehend, there is a very wide Difference between the ordinary Struggles of *private Gentlemen* againſt each other, (even ſuppoſing ſome *undue Influence* ſhould be uſed,) and the corrupt Application of *publick Money*; for, in one Caſe, Gentlemen of the beſt Eſtates and Intereſt in their Country, would be generally choſen; but, in the other, a Parcel of *little Upſtarts* might be ſent down, to browbeat and exclude the worthieſt Families in the Kingdom.

As to *bad Pollers* and *falſe Returns*, I heartily wiſh that they may be all ſet aſide, without any Regard to *Parties*, or *Perſons* whatſoever; for I cannot agree with Mr. *W.* that the bare Name of a *Tory* is a ſufficient Reaſon to thruſt a Man out of his Seat in Parliament; or that even their *Numbers* ought to paſs for a Proof of their *falſe, corrupt*, and *illegal Elections.*

Upon the Whole, I believe the *Country Party* have no Reaſon to be afraid of a *fair Enquiry*, and deſire nothing more than an impartial Determination of all their Diſputes with the *other Side.* This may be juſtly expected from our *preſent Repreſentatives*, notwithſtanding Mr. *W*'s Inſinuations to the contrary; and if the *Senſe of Parliament*, in other Reſpects, ſhould appear on *his Side*, as he ſeems to promiſe himſelf, it will be a plain Sign that the *Court* does not want any new Acceſſion of Power, to ſtrengthen its Hands againſt the *Country Intereſt.*

As to the Complaints of ſetting up a *Country Party*, in Oppoſition to the *Court*; my Anſwer is, that it was not originally ſet up by *Us*, but by *Thoſe*, whoſe Conduct for ſeveral Years paſt made it abſolutely neceſſary. To this it is replyed, *that the Intereſt of* Court

and Country *is the same.* I say so too; but *Ministers* are apt to be of another Opinion, and when they have created the *Difference*, grow angry with the *Distinction*. Lastly, it is added, *that such Distinctions tend to alienate the* People's *Affections from their* Prince, *and render them uneasy under his Government.* There may, perhaps, be some Truth in this; and I am ready to allow that it is a very wicked Thing to rob a good Prince of his strongest Support. But if the best King upon Earth should happen to be cursed with a *desperate Minister*, who is driving every Thing to Ruin, what is to be done? Besides, I must put *these worthy Writers* and their *Patron* in Mind, that there is another Practice as wicked as the former; I mean *alienating the* Prince's *Affections from his* People, for whose Good all Government was originally founded.

POSTSCRIPT.

MY dear old Friend Mrs. *Osborne*, having tryed all Ways to prove that the *Sense of the Nation*, or the *electing Part* of it, is on her Side, hath at last turn'd her Argument to the *Elected*, and advanced some Positions upon that Subject, which have surprized the whole Town.

These Positions are, *that not only the* Sense of the People, *but even the* Independency *and* Wealth *of the Parliament are on the* Court-Side. (See p. 363.)

In the first Place, the *good old Lady* asserts *that there are near* 200 *of the* Court-Members, *(as they are called) who have no* Places, *nor* Court-Dependencies. —— I am glad to hear it with all my Heart; for I will defy her to prove that this was the Case of the *last Parliament*; and therefore it confirms our Argument that the *late Elections* have done some Service to the Nation. Besides, if Mrs. *Osborne* can prove her Assertion, that there is so large a Number of Gentlemen, on whom her *Patron* depends, without any Influence of *Places*, or *Court Dependencies*, I shall be very far from giving them up entirely as *Court-Members*, whatever they may be *called.*

So far as to their *Independency.* She then proceeds to their *Wealth*; and having given us a general Calculation of their Estates, concludes *that there is more Wealth in* Money *and greater Estates in* Land *among the Gentlemen who are chosen on the* Court Side, *than there are among the* Anti-Courtiers. What *Money* they may have God only knows; for *Money* hath no Ear-Mark, and is generally concealed. But I was quite startled to see Madam *Osborne* claim the Superiority in *Land*; for, to confess the Truth, I was just going to challenge her on that very Account, and thought myself able to prove, from a Computation, which I had made, that the *Country Members* had, at least, *double the Wealth in landed Estates*; especially if she would give me Leave to except *two* or *three of her Acquaintance*, who have lately squeezed immense Treasures out of the Blood and Bowels of the Kingdom. However, if she includes *the* 200 *Court Members (as they are called) who have no Places, nor Court Dependencies*, in this Account, I will readily give up the Point, and say no more of it.

Fog's *Journal*, July 13. N° 297.

Extract from the Writings of the late unfortunate Duke of Wharton.

THE first essential Ingredient necessary to form a Patriot, is, *Impartiality*; for if a Person shall think himself bound by any other Rules but those of his own Reason and Judgment, or obliged to follow the Dictates of others, who shall appear the Heads of the Party he is ingaged in, he sinks below the Dignity of a human Creature.

This is but too much the Misfortune of the Country we live in; for let either *Whig* or *Tory*, when in Power, grow wanton in the Abuse of it, or endeavour to maintain themselves in it, by illegal and unwarrantable Measures; those amongst them, who, by the Influence of their Consciences, shall be prevailed on to oppose such Steps as they judge wicked and dangerous, are stiled by the leading Men of the Party they were ingaged in, (and, consequently, reputed by their numerous Train of *Sycophants* and *Followers*) *Deserters of their Friends*, because such honest Men refuse to be, what they esteem, *Betrayers of their Country.*

The Coldness, and sometimes Disdain, which a Man governed thus by the Principles of Honour, generally meets with on such Occasions, from the Friends he has ever acted in Concert with for the former Part of his Life, are Considerations which but too often subdue the best inclined Spirits, and prevail with them to be passive and obedient, rather than active and resolute. But if such could but once feel the Pleasure of having done their Duty, they would meet with a sufficient Reward within themselves, to overbalance the *Loss* of their *Friends*, or the *Malice* of their *Enemies.*

Ambition and *Avarice* are directly opposite to the Character of a *True Briton*; for tho' an Increase of Power, or of Riches, may be the proper Reward of Merit, and the most honest Statesman may, with Justice, accept of either: Yet, when the Mind is infected with a *Thirst* after them, all Notions of Truth, Principle and Independency, are lost in such Minds, and, by growing Slaves to their own Passions, they become naturally subservient to those who can indulge and gratify them.

In obscure Persons, these monstrous Vices frequently lead those that are possessed of them, into Mischiefs and Villainy. But whenever, for

Digitized by Google

For the Curſe of a Government, the greateſt Stateſmen are endowed with theſe Springs of Corruption and Knavery, the unfortunate Subjects who live under their Influence, muſt fall Victims to ſatisfy their gluttonous Appetites, and the State they preſide in, will be treated by them, as if it were given by Providence into their Hands, to gratify their cruel and deſtructive Paſſions,

Theſe Vices, when they are not ſtrong enough to work the Mind to publick Villainy, frequently throw Shackles on the Hearts of Men, who would otherwiſe act uprightly, and reſtrain them from doing that which is warranted by Juſtice and Honeſty. How many Perſons has this Country produced, in former Times, who, convinced of the true Intereſt of *Great Britain*, have declined to purſue it, for fear of loſing a little inconſiderable Imployment, no Way ſuitable to their Ranks or Fortunes? Can there be a more melancholy Proſpect, than to ſee Men of the greateſt Abilities, Quality and Eſtates, make it their utmoſt Deſire, to be admitted *Tools* to a *Court*, where they ought to *preſide*, and make no other Uſe of the Advantages Heaven has given them, than to ſupport thoſe at the Helm in their Attempts to deſtroy the State?

Our Age affords no living Inſtance of this Nature, ſuch is the Care, Juſtice and Reputation of our Governors, and the Independency of both Houſes of Parliament.

In publick Affairs, it is the Duty of every Man to be free from *Perſonal Prejudices*; neither ought we to oppoſe any Step that is taking for the Good of our Country, purely becauſe thoſe that are the Contrivers and Adviſers of it, are obnoxious to us.

Intrepidity and *Firmneſs* are two Virtues which every *True Briton* muſt be Maſter of, or elſe all the other Talents he is poſſeſs'd of, are uſeleſs and barren.

A Man may be honeſt and righteous, but if he is fearful and timorous, he will ſtagger when theſe great Qualities are needful to be exerted for the Good of his Country, and he ſinks into a *lukewarm Patriot*. Some Men of Integrity have been prevailed on to remain quiet and unactive, to avoid the Reflections caſt upon them by *vulgar Tongues*, and the *hackney Scriblers* of each Party.

We have heard of conſiderable Men, in late Reigns, who have retired into the Country, and left the Power of Government in the Hands of others, for fear, if they oppoſed the Meaſures then purſuing, they ſhould be branded with odious Names of *Jacobites*, and *diſaffected Perſons*. Such Men as theſe, who, tho' honeſt in *Theory*, yet fear to be ſo in *Practice*, ſhould conſider, that of all the Duties which Nature firſt required, and reveal'd Religion has ſince confirmed, none is more ſtrong or more neceſſary than that we owe to our Country.

In *England* this Puſillanimity is more to be warded againſt, than in moſt other Countries; for whenever there has appeared an ill-deſigning Miniſtry, one of their chief Views has been to traduce and terrify thoſe who have had the Courage to adhere inviolably to the Liberties of the Subject. This Method has been generally purſued, and the Situation of Affairs here has always furniſhed the *Tools* of a Government with Means to oblige their *Maſters*, and obey their Commands in this Particular. When the *Tories* have been in Power, thoſe who did not give Supplies, or anſwer their Intentions, were inſtantly called *Foes to the Church*, and *Republicans*: And the *Whigs* never fail to ſtile their Antagoniſts *Foes to the State*, and *Jacobites*. But a bo'd and daring *Patriot* will ſcorn theſe little Slanders, nor ſuffer them to obſtruct his *Loyalty* and *Integrity*. Such a *Patriot* will propoſe no other Proſpect but the publick Good of the Commonwealth; and if, in the attaining of that great End, by the Villainy of the Times, he ſhould fall a Martyr to his Country, he will, with Comfort, conſider, that he has anſwered the Will of his Maker, who ſent him into the World to do Good, or die, rather than not oppoſe Evil.

Here might we go back into Hiſtory, and ſee with what great Luſtre the Names of ſuch Heroes are delivered down to Poſterity; and how much more *they* are eſteemed who periſh in a good Cauſe, than *thoſe* who *triumph* in a bad one. But this is unneceſſary at preſent: For our Co-Temporaries, eſpecially the chief amongſt us, are all Friends to Juſtice; and no Man is injured in his *Liberty* or *Fortune*: Such is the Wiſdom and Integrity of the preſent Miniſters!

It is incumbent on every Perſon who lives in a Commonwealth, to promote the Welfare of it, as much as his Situation of Life will permit him; and, therefore, thoſe who act in a little Sphere, ought to exert their Zeal with as much Sincerity as thoſe of greater Figure or Power. Such as can have no other Opportunies of publiſhing their Thoughts, but by communicating them to the World in Print, would be wanting in their Duty, ſhould they neglect taking that Method of informing their Fellow-Subjects of Matters, which perhaps, otherwiſe, might eſcape their Knowledge, tho' neceſſary for them to be acquainted with.

The *Liberty of Speech*, in Parliament, is the greateſt Jewel that adorns our Government, and frequently has put a Stop to the Deſigns of bad Men, when they were attempting the Subverſion of the Conſtitution. It has, indeed, frequently been dangerous, and often deſtructive, to *Patriots* who have made the beſt Uſe of it; but yet there have always been, and I hope ever will be, in both Houſes, Men of Honour, Honeſty and Intre-

Digitized by Google

pidity, to imploy the Talents God has endowed them with, in the Service of their Country; and whom neither Hopes can tempt, or Fear deter from pursuing the publick Good.

The *Freedom of the Press*, is another Bulwark of our Liberty; and there needs no greater Argument to prove it, than the frequent Attempts that have been made to destroy it, under Pretence of restraining of it. Wicked Men must naturally labour to have their Actions conceal'd, or, at least, so publish'd, that every Person should credit the Glosses which they themselves throw upon them; but the judicious Part of Mankind will be inform'd of every Circumstance before they peremptorily give an Opinion on any Matter whatsoever.

A Person who writes on *political Subjects*, ought to be free from *Partiality*, and every other Vice which may sway his Sentiments, or induce him to represent Matters in false Lights; and, I hope, my Behaviour in the Sequel of this Work will convince the World, that my only Intention in publishing these Sheets, is, to lay Truth open; and in such a Manner, as becomes one who determines to live and die a TRUE BRITON.

London Journal, July 13. N° 785.

The Nature of the present Opposition.

THE present Opposition (says *Osborne*) is not *national*, but *personal*; which, if the People of *England* would consider, they would find, that they had nothing to do with the Contest. The Contention is not, now, between the *Government* and the *People*, or between the *King* and the *Nation*, nor between the Ministry and the People; but between the Gentlemen *in Power*, and certain Gentlemen *out of Power*; and the Strife is, *Who shall be greatest?* This, and this only is the Case. The Persons in *the Opposition* are not contending for any Good to the Nation: They are not labouring how to make the People happy, but how to be at the Head of Power. They have, as it were, insolently surrounded and attacked the Throne; they have, in *Action* at least, told his Majesty, that he shall not keep his Ministry, but they will be his Ministry; in order to which, they are endeavouring, by all the Ways that *Disappointment* and *Malice* can invent, to distress the King's Government; they mingle with *Jacobites* and *Traitors* at Home; they betray our Counsels to foreign Agents; and represent Things so much to the Disadvantage of their own Country, as to hinder the Success of Negotiations Abroad: And they also set the People against the Ministry by vile Calumny, monstrous Tales, and impudent Falshoods; and then gravely say, *the Sense* of the People is against them, and demands their Removal. Whereas, in Truth, there is no Sense of the People against them, but what they have put into them; nor would the People have imagined any *publick Evil*, had not their Papers, sent thro' the Kingdom, set their Imaginations at work, and made them dream and talk of Evils which they never felt.

Grubstreet Journal, July 18. N° 238.

In Praise of the MORNING.

Mr. BAVIUS,

THE agreeable Entertainment I met with this Morning, would lose Part of its Relish, if not communicated. I have the good Fortune to be so pleasantly lodged, as to have a Prospect of a neighbouring Grove, where the Eye receives the most delicious Refreshment from the lively Verdure of the Greens, and the wild Regularity by which the Scene shifts off, and disparts itself into a beautiful Chequer. The Commodiousness of the Place has tempted such a tuneful Throng of Inhabitants, that the pretty little Warblers, while they jointly improve the Harmony, seem yet to make their Strains so spirited, as if they contended, which should be most heard. I have often lent my Ear to these natural Concerts, with an affectionate Kind of Pleasure; but never so much to my Satisfaction as this Morning. To start out of a most troublesome Dream, and immediately to find my tortured Senses regaled with such innocent Harmony, was certainly a very seasonable Relief. For some Time, I gratefully listened to these Restorers of my Quiet; but thought I could not better improve the Opportunity, than by turning my Attention in upon itself, and seriously reflecting upon the Design of Providence, in organizing this Part of the animal World into so much Melody. One while, I considered these early Warblers, as the Choristers of Nature, and looked upon their matin Chants, as a Tribute of Praise exacted upon them by the Author of their Being. Another while, I looked upon them as acting the Part of Bell-men to the human Species; and took their early Serenades for so many gentle Summons to call us to our respective Duties.

This Notion, however trifling it may seem, may yet be of great Use, especially in studious Life. Whenever we reflect upon the agreeable Vicissitude of the Seasons, we are always sure to single Spring out as most worthy our Admiration. 'Tis then that Nature recovers herself, as it were, from her Winter Ague; and diffuses an universal Sprightliness thro' the Animal, as well as Vegetable World. 'Tis then too, that the Faculties of Man receive a brisker Movement, and his Imagination seems to teem with Fertility of Thought.

If-

Digitized by Google

If then we are ſpeculatively poſſeſſed of ſo great Advantages, Practice would quickly make them real. When the whole Creation has rouſed itſelf, and the little feathered People are chearfully inviting us to partake of the Benefits of the Morning, we ought to reſcue ourſelves from a captivating Indolence, and put ourſelves upon the Exertion of thoſe Faculties, which a moderate Refreſhment has rendered fit for Action, and which would be ſo much brightened and aſſiſted by the Temperature and Fragrance of the Morning. By this we ſhould have the Seaſon we pretend to be ſo enamour'd with, continued to us the better Part of the Year; and a ſultry inactive Day, ſucceeded by a cool enlivening Morning.

Among all the celebrated Poets, we generally find the Morning complimented with the moſt beautiful Epithet their Invention can furniſh. *Homer*'s Ροδοδάκτυλος has always had its Admirers and Imitators; and I think the *Roſy-finger'd Morn* ſhould have ſomething ſo ſweet and agreeable, as would make every one deſirous of ſhaking Hands with her. One would imagine, that this pretty Nymph *Aurora* ſhould be careſſed in the moſt tender Manner, in the Seats of the Muſes. But, inſtead of being courted, as ſhe might expect, ſhe too often finds, that the Inhabitants ſhut her out and exclude her their Company; and tho' ſhe now and then can ſteal a Glance in at the Window, and peep thro' the Curtains, yet even then ſhe ſees her Civility repayed by their turning their Backſides upon her, and giving her no other Anſwer but a Snore. I will be ſo ingenuous as to own, Mr. *Bavius*, that I myſelf have been very hard-hearted to her, and uſed her with too much Coyneſs: But at preſent ſhe meets with more favourable Returns; for ſhe makes Court to me in ſo ſincere and diſintereſted a Manner, that I ſhould be an Obſtacle to my own Happineſs, by reſiſting the Enjoyment of ſo many Charms.

Oxon, June 20, 1734. *I am*, &c. ACADEMICUS.

Free Britan, July 18. N° 245.

Of the antient Britiſh *Legiſlative Power.*

THE *antient Britiſh Government* was a *military Government*. The Iſland was divided into *many* independent *States*, and each Diviſion of the Country governed by a *military Power*, from a Neceſſity of being always upon their Defence againſt the Encroachments of their Neighbours. Hence the People were trained up in Arms, and the *Leaders of their Troops* were their *ſtanding Council*, as well in *Peace* as in *War*. To theſe were aſſociated the Heads of their *religious Orders*. The Prince or chief Magiſtrate called ſuch Perſons to his Aſſiſtance, as had the greateſt Power and Credit amongſt the People. Theſe gave him their Advice, and ſupported him in ſuch Acts as were the Conſequences of their own Approbation. But the People themſelves, till the more modern Times, cannot be found to have had any Share in theſe Councils.

The Authority of theſe Aſſemblies, where the Chiefs and the Prieſts ſat in Council, extended itſelf without Bounds, and was the ordinary legiſlative Power. The Acts of ſuch Aſſemblies were every where treated as the Acts of the Publick, tho' the People ſeem to have had no Sort of Buſineſs in framing or paſſing them. Even under the *Saxon* Government, the *Wittenagemote*, or *Aſſembly of wiſe Men*, was only ſuch a Convention of *military* and *religious* Men.

Rapin obſerves, that the *Druids* among the *Britons* were held in ſo great a Veneration, that publick Matters were never tranſacted without their Approbation. Sir *William Temple* ſays, no Laws were inſtituted without ſuch Approbation, either by Princes or common Aſſemblies. Their Religion was their Pretence for aſſuming the Management of private and publick Affairs. And as Men, who are truſted with any Kind of Influence, will employ it to ſelfiſh, intereſted Ends, theſe *Druids*, in due Conformity to this Spirit of Ambition, aſſumed a Power to exclude from their Sacrifices all who diſputed their Determinations.

It is a Truth of the ſureſt, as well as of the ſaddeſt Experience, that in whatever Hands a Prince ſhall truſt the *Conſciences* of his Subjects, in thoſe very Hands does he truſt the *Allegiance* of his Subjects. It is not therefore to be doubted, that in the various Governments of *ancient Britain*, the Princes were forced to throw themſelves on the *religious* Men as well as on the *military*. That both had their Share in the *Wittenagemote* of the *Saxons* is certain, for the *King's Thanes*, or *Barons*, were *ſpiritual*, as well as *temporal*. And when the *Chriſtian Religion* obtained among us, in the Place of *Paganiſm*, the *Chriſtian* Prieſthood ſeem to have made an eaſy *Slide* into all the *ſecular Offices*, and *temporal Inſtitutions*, which were known under the *Pagan*.

The *Convention of the Counties* by *Alfred*, ſeems to have been the *firſt* of any Note in this Kingdom. He died in the Year 900. *Edward* the Elder, his Son and Succeſſor, is ſaid to have aſſembled *the Biſhops*, *the Abbats*, the faithful Subjects, *the great Men*, and the People *in the Kingdom of Weſſex*. And *Athelſtan*, who ſucceeded *Edward*, granted his Charter, 931, in the Preſence of the *Patriæ Procuratores*. That theſe *Procuratores* were a *Convention of the Counties* is further confirmed by a Paſſage, which *Rapin* hath cited from the *Mirror of Juſtices*, one of the moſt antient Books in the Law, where

where it is ſaid to be an old *Law*, that the King could not change the Money, or make other Coin than that of Silver, *without the Conſent of the Counties*. And that King *Alfred firſt aſſembled the Counties* by their *Procuratores*, or *Repreſentatives*, is confirmed by this Circumſtance, that *he aſcertained the Number and Limits* of the *Counties*.

When and on what Occaſions the Counties were firſt called to aſſiſt in the *Wittenagemote*, or *legiſlative Bodies*, does not appear. It ſeems moſt probable to have happened after the Union of many Counties under one Head: For *Alfred*'s Convention of *all* the Counties, was in Conſequence of his having united the whole Kingdom under his own Government. It is ſufficient to make our Title to Parliaments indubitable, that ever ſince we have been a Kingdom, we have had a Repreſentative: But it muſt be allowed, that this general Aſſembly, in its Beginnings, was the meer Shadow of that Structure which the Wiſdom of many ſucceeding Ages raiſed and improved, till it became the Glory and Strength of the People.

Craſtſman, July 20. N° 402.

Some Obſervations on the late Election of ſixteen Peers *to repreſent the Peerage of* Scotland.

MY Remarks (ſays *D'Anvers*) on the *Engliſh Elections* have been extended farther than I propoſed at firſt, or perhaps was neceſſary, in order to ſee what the *miniſterial Writers* would ſay to the Charge exhibited againſt their *Patron*, concerning the late Election of Peers in *Scotland*. About five Weeks ago, I gave the Publick a true Copy of the *Proteſts* entered by ſeveral *noble Lords*, upon that Occaſion, (which ſee, page 316.) with only two or three curſory Remarks, by Way of Explanation; and choſe to defer any farther Obſervations on them, till the *Court-Advocates* had given us their Sentiments on ſo important a Subject. But they have hitherto contented themſelves with ſome general Reflections on the *Proteſters*, and ſeem to have induſtriouſly avoided any particular Diſquiſition of the Matter itſelf. The Day-Labourers in the *Courant* have, indeed, obliged us with ſeveral Diſſertations upon this Subject; but I did not imagine *theſe Papers* intended as the Cue of the Party, and was every Week in Hopes of ſeeing the Diſcuſſion of ſo material a Point undertaken by the learned Madam *Oſborne*, or the courtly Mr. *Walſingham*; to whoſe Writings I ſhall always pay the profoundeſt Regard, as coming from Authority, and *licenſed according to Order*. However, as *theſe premier Advocates* have thought fit to decline the Conteſt, and perhaps they may think it a Place too ſore to be touch'd, I will condeſcend ſo far as to take ſome Notice of what the *miner Politicians* have advanced upon the *Scottiſh Elections* and *Proteſts*. I am the more inclined to do this, becauſe I have obſerved that the *Patron of theſe Writers* ſometimes chuſes to throw out his firſt Hints in obſcure Papers, that he may afterwards have an Opportunity of juſtifying, or diſowning them, as he ſees Occaſion.

I thought at firſt that *theſe Gentlemen* intended to be waggiſh, and turn the Subject into Ridicule, by undertaking to prove that the *Proteſts* were not genuine; but by dwelling upon the ſame Subject thro' ſeveral Papers, and gravely calling upon the *noble Lords* to reſent ſuch an Injury to their Names, they appear to be in downright Earneſt, and would have the World believe that *theſe Papers* were only ſome of the ordinary Libels of our *Malecontents*, under the ſolemn Form of *Proteſts*; tho' there were many authentick Copies of the *Minutes of Election* then in Town; and a *certain Perſon* is ſince arrived from thoſe Parts, who is fully able to convince them that *ſuch Inſtruments* were actually enter'd and ſign'd at *Edinburgh* by the *noble Lords*, to whom they are aſcrib'd.

The firſt Argument to prove *theſe Proteſts* fictitious is, that the *Perſons* charged with making uſe of ſuch *undue Influence* are not ſpecifically mentioned, but only pointed out under the general Character of *Miniſters* and *People in Power*. Now this Objection, as I apprehend, will hold equally ſtrong againſt all our *Engliſh Proteſts*; for I do not remember that I ever ſaw one, in which the Name of any *Miniſter* was expreſly mention'd; tho' I have read many full of very plain and ſtrong Alluſions to him.

Another Reaſon for ſuppoſing *theſe Papers* not to be genuine is, that they do not contain any particular and explicit Proofs of the *undue Influence*, with which *ſome Gentlemen* ſtand charged. This is a notable Argument truly; and the *Proteſters* muſt have been as wiſe as *theſe Writers*, or their *Director*, if they had thus forearm'd the *Perſons accuſed*, and given them an Opportunity of defeating the Evidence by ſome ingenious Contrivance, for which Men in their Station and Circumſtances are ſeldom at a Loſs.

But the beſt Reaſon of all comes laſt; for they add, that ſuppoſing the Charge could be proved, the Matters alledg'd in the *Proteſts* are not contrary to any *Law*, and therefore not *criminal*; from whence it is inferr'd that the *noble Lords*, whoſe Names are affix'd to them, could not be guilty of ſo frivolous a Charge. I don't know what *theſe Gentlemen* may intend by ſaying that *Corruption*, in the Election of *Scottiſh Peers*, *is not contrary to any Law*. If they mean that it is not expreſly prohibited by any *Statute Law*, they may perhaps be in the Right; but ſurely they cannot want to be inform'd that *all Actions in themſelves immoral*, or

Digitized by Google

of what we may call in Latin *Mala in ſe*, are contrary to the *common Law of the Land*; for it is an eſtabliſh'd Maxim *that the* Law *hath a Remedy for every Evil, and that want of* Right *and want of* Remedy *are the ſame Thing*. Beſides, I apprehend that the Clauſe in the *Bill of Rights*, which provides that *all Elections ſhall be free*, includes a Condemnation of all *undue Influence*, or *Corruption*; for tho' the *Union of the two Kingdoms* happened ſince; yet all the Laws of *England* being confirmed and recognized by the *Act of Union*, unleſs in ſome particular Points there ſpecify'd, it is now become the general Law of the united Kingdom. But there is ſtill ſomething farther to be ſaid upon this Subject; for ſuppoſing with theſe *worthy Writers* that there is no expreſs Law now in being againſt *Corruption*, in the Election of *Scottiſh* Peers, it ſhews at leaſt the Expediency of ſuch a Law, or Reſolution as was moved for, the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, by a *noble Duke* (which ſee, page 171 A.)

A previous Queſtion was, indeed, put upon this Motion, whether it ſhould be then put, and it was reſolved in the Negative; which was ſuppoſed to be owing, in a great Meaſure, to the Arguments of a *learned Lord*, very juſtly advanced to the Head of the Law; who obſerved that the Practices, deſign'd to be prevented by the Motion, being undoubtedly contrary to *Law*, the Motion itſelf was needleſs. However, many Peers had ſuch particular Reaſons for reinforcing the Law, at that Juncture, that they thought fit to enter the Reaſons of their Diſſent; (which ſee, page 171 D.)

I ſhall cloſe my Obſervations on this Part of the Subject with taking Notice that the Apology itſelf is a tacit Confeſſion of Guilt; for it does not contain any Denial of the Fact charged upon *People in Power*, but an avowed Juſtification of it, as *contrary to no Law*, ſuppoſing it to be true.

The laſt *Courant* I have ſeen upon this Subject is ſigned *R. Freeman*, whom I take, by his Manner of Writing, to be the ſame great Genius, that diſtinguiſhed itſelf laſt Year under the Name of *Carus*. This *notable Author* ſeems to think that he hath given a full Anſwer to the *Proteſt*, concerning the Battalion under Arms during the Time of Election, by obſerving that the *Scots Peerage* having always been remarkable for their Courage, and never more ſo than at preſent, it is ridiculous to ſuppoſe that they ſhould be overaw'd by a Body of Men, who did not exceed the Number of themſelves and their own Servants. But as we have been told from the ſame Quarter that the *Court-Liſt* carried their Election by almoſt two to one, and it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that they were enabled to appear with as good an Equipage as the others, there does not ſeem to have been any Occaſion for calling in the *military Power* to their Aſſiſtance. Beſides, I muſt acquaint *this Gentleman* with another Point, which may perhaps have eſcaped his Knowledge; I mean that the Legiſlature hath taken particular Care to prevent any tumultuary, or ſeditious Practices, upon theſe Occaſions, by reſtraining any *Scots Peer* from coming to ſuch Meetings with any more than his *ordinary Attendants*.

It appears, upon a View of the *Proteſts*, that the *noble Lords*, who ſigned them, proceeded in a regular Manner; it hath been obſerved, indeed, that the *Court Lords* have as much Right to aſſociate themſelves into a Liſt, and ſupport each other's Intereſt as the *Country Lords*. This is very true; nor does the Charge conſiſt in any ſuch voluntary Aſſociation, but in the arbitrary Nomination of the *Miniſter*, and the *undue Means* employed to procure the Election of *his Liſt*.

It muſt likewiſe be confeſt that *this Charge* remains to be proved; but if it ſhould happen to be made good; and if any of the *Proteſting Peers* ſhould be able to name the *Perſons* who attempted them, as well as the *particular Sums*, or *Employments*, which they were offered; I hope it will not be denyed that this is a very high Offence againſt the Conſtitution, and ought to be ſeverely puniſhed; for if any *Miniſter* ſhould be allowed to thruſt Members into the *Houſe of Lords* by ſuch Means, the Independency of Parliament would be entirely loſt; and tho' I can never agree with Mr. *Walſingham* in calling him *Father of the People*, he might be properly enough ſtyled *Father of the Senate*.

A *Miniſter*, who gets ſuch an Aſcendency over the Legiſlature, may ſafely defy his Enemies, and laugh at all Accuſations. It is juſt like a *certain Prelate*'s Method of playing at Whiſk, with the Liberty of conſulting his *Partner*'s Hand, and naming *Trumps*.

I cannot conclude without obſerving that *wicked Miniſters* have generally been moſt bold and undiſguiſed in oppreſſing *Scotland*, as the weakeſt Part of the Iſland; well knowing that a total Reduction of *England* would ſoon follow; but by the antient Spirit and Reſolution of that brave People, they have often proved our Deliverers, inſtead of being made the Inſtruments of our Slavery. This was our Caſe in the Reign of King *Charles* I. And in that of his Son, *Charles* IId, the profeſs'd Deſign of the Court was to procure the abſolute Submiſſion of *Scotland* to the Royal Power, ſo that *England* might be the more eaſily managed. For this Purpoſe, the whole Power of *Scotland* was put into the Hands of *Lauderdale*; who, from being a *rigid Preſbyterian* and a *zealous Covenanter*, became one of the moſt abject Tools of arbitrary Power, and a violent Perſecutor of his Party. We are told that he had a general Knowledge of *Languages* and the *Law*, but neither

Digitized by Google

neither true Wiſdom, nor a Grain of common Honeſty; for he even promoted a *Rebellion* in that Kingdom to juſtify the Violences of his Adminiſtration. The Duke of *Buckingham* call'd him a Man of a *blundering Underſtanding*; and as to his Integrity, we have the Teſtimony of King *Charles* himſelf; who being aſked *what he thought of Lauderdale*, after ſome Complaints againſt him had been heard in Privy-Council, anſwer'd, *That they had objected many damn'd Things, which he had done againſt the* Country, *but none againſt* his Service.

Fog's Journal, July 20. N° 298.

'*Squire* Scrubb's *Addreſs to* Fog.

Maſter Fog,

EXAMINE the Practice of the Moderns and you'll find, by comparing it with that of ancient Times, that the Populace have ever been the ſame: Unſteady, Ungrateful, Petulant; and either imperious Tyrants or moſt abject Slaves: They are ſo charmed with Novelty, that, as *Oliver Cromwel* ſaid, upon being deſired to remark the Acclamations of the People, the very ſame Mob, which ſhew'd ſo much Joy at the Sight of him, would, with as much Alacrity, huzza him to the Gallows. The Populace was never known to continue long in the ſame Way of Thinking; their Deſires are as variable as the Wind, and ſcarce have they had the Accompliſhment of a Wiſh, but they have repented they ever made it. It is for ſuch as theſe, Mr. *Fog*, that you and I have ſuffered, and for whom you are ſtill anxious.

I ſhould think the little or no Fruits of your Labour, ſhould at Length open your Eyes to the Unworthineſs of your Clients, on the one Hand; and the Generoſity of that *real Patriot*, whoſe Meaſures you have ſtrenuouſly oppoſed, unveil 'em, on the other, to your own Intereſt. I acknowledge to you, that the Diſregard ſhewn me, whom the Zeal of the Publick might (in a literal Senſe) be ſaid to have eaten up, made me reflect on the Nature of my Maſters; and I was not long before I diſcovered that I was ſtarving to purchaſe Soap for the Whitening the *Blackmoor*; that I was endeavouring to cure a Man of a Fever, who would only look on the Medicines, and aſſent to the Excellency of my Preſcriptions, but call for, and ſwallow a Bumper of Brandy.

Let us, for Argument Sake, Maſter *Fog*, ſuppoſe, (not that I can grant one Tittle of it, for I believe that Men in Place cannot err,) but let us ſuppoſe it however, that there was a Country in the World, where the Meaſures taken by ſome upſtart Miniſter were deſtructive of the Conſtitution of his Country; that he had no Way to ſave himſelf, but by introducing a deſpotick Government therein; that he encouraged Irreligion and Luxury to enervate and impoveriſh the People, as Means abſolutely neceſſary to the impoſing the Yoke of Slavery upon them; that he preferr'd none in C——h or S—te, but the moſt profligate; that want of Conſcience was a Recommendation to a B——k, and want of Senſe to a P——t of Profit; that his N——ns in foreign Courts have made the Nation contemptible Abroad, ſubjected it to the Inſults of its Neighbours, by which its Trade was greatly ſunk and impair'd; that he was a blundering, ignorant, pretending, vain Man, as little vers'd in the different Intereſts of Nations, as acquainted with common Honeſty; for that Reaſon, he was apprehenſive of the Clear-ſighted, and bars up every Way that leads to their Preferment; ſuppoſe, that in his Treaties, Tinker-like, in botching one Hole, he made two; ſuppoſe that the Magiſtrates or the Guardians for the Peoples Liberties had been choſen and return'd by corrupt Methods, and that a Committee of theſe had been pick'd out to purge the Aſſembly of all, zealous for the Intereſt of their Country; that the Aſſembly being thus garbled, they might give all that the M——r could aſk, and that the Conſequence of ſuch Complaiſance, was the Downfal of all Liberty, and the Extirpation of P—ts. Suppoſe again, that all this happened to a brave and ſteady, generous, loyal People, as fond of their Prince as were our Countrymen the *Engliſh*, in the Time of *Edward* IIId, and as tenacious of their Rights as the ſame *Engliſh* in thoſe of *John* and *Richard* IId, but oppreſs'd and kept down by the Hand of Power, and the execrable Arts of low Cunning; ſuppoſe, I ſay, what no Man of Senſe can ſuppoſe, all theſe to be Facts, are they not ſufficient Reaſons to make a private Man deſert the Cauſe of the Publick, without you will allow he muſt have leſs Sagacity than a Rat, which ever leaves a falling Houſe and a leaky Ship?

If Things were as bad with us as is here ſuppoſed of another Nation, which every Body knows is not the Caſe, which yet ſome Writers have endeavoured to inſinuate, they only gave a flagrant Mark of Stupidity, by oppoſing themſelves to a Torrent, that is not to be ſtemm'd, and ſeem to ſtruggle with Providence itſelf, in their Efforts to ſave a devoted Nation. I will remind you of a little Story which may not be *mal a propos*, according to your Notion of Affairs.

A Batchelor, who liv'd like a Recluſe in a little Houſe, about two Miles from the Market-Town, had train'd up a Maſtiff Dog to carry a Baſket to the Butcher's, and return with the Meat he wrote for (in a Piece of Paper, which was faſten'd to it.) This Dog in paſſing thro' a Village that lay in his Way, was often attacked by the Curs belonging to it; but he, for a long while, proved too hard for his

Digitized by Google

his Assailants, and carried home his Meat in Triumph. At length, all the Dogs combin'd to plunder him; and one Day, returning from Market, the whole Posse fell upon him; he defended his Truss long and bravely, but perceiving it impossible to get off with his Provision, he gave over the Fight, and took his Share of the Plunder.

But, Master *Fog*, if you could get the better of Pique and Resentment, which alone steel your Pen; if Disappointment would suffer you to open your Eyes to Truth and Virtue; Gratitude would change your Sarcasms into Encomiums, and your present Invectives would be turn'd to Panegyricks. Your weekly Endeavour, would be to make the People sensible of, and thankful for, our present happy and flourishing Situation, for our extended Trade, especially to the *Levant*, for the Plenty of Money observable throughout the Nation; for the Riches which we possess, for the near Prospect we have of diminishing our Taxes; for the Glory of our naval Expeditions, which speak our Power, and strike a Dread on our Neighbours; for, can any think meanly of a Nation which could at once set out three Fleets, to the *Mediterranean*, to the *Baltick*, and to the *West-Indies*, in which *most renown'd Expeditions*, indeed, we had the Misfortune to lose some thousands of Sailors, *by Sickness?* Was not our Fleet at *Spithead* a Manifestation of our Power? and is not, at present, the Fleet in the *Downs* sufficient (without going farther) to humble the Pride of those, who rashly have dared to insult our Merchants?

We may say the *English* Name is now carried to the highest Pitch of Glory; the Terror of our Arms, and the Wisdom of our Counsels, are of equal Efficacy in the Affairs of *Europe*, which is embroiled in a most bloody War, while we enjoy all the Blessings of Peace, and sit Arbitrators of the Fate of Nations. And to whom do we owe this advantageous Situation, but to the Man, whom Disappointment would blacken to Posterity, but whose Virtues, Time will set in their just Point of Light, and deliver him down to future Ages, as a noble Pattern of publick Spirit? *Yours*, &c. T. SCRUB.

Free Briten, July 25. N° 247.

Of the Election of 16 Peers for North Britain, *with some Account of the real Character of Duke* Lauderdale. (See p. 371. G.)

I Demand (says *Walsingham*) by what Law, either positive or constructive, any *Privy Counsellor of Great Britain* is incapacitated to advise, or confer with the *Peers of North Britain*, in the previous Agreement of a *List of* 16 *Peers* to be proposed as Candidates in the Election of *Representatives for the Peerage of Scotland?*

I will go so far as to suppose, that any *Privy-Counsellor*, call him the *Minister*, or any Thing else, actually wrote a Letter to *every Peer* of *North Britain*, representing it as his Opinion, that 16 *noble Lords*, therein specified, were Persons of undoubted Integrity, Ability, and good Affection to the *united Interests* of both Kingdoms, the *Protestant Religion*, and *Protestant Succession*; and, from Good-will to the common Cause, desiring that every Lord would employ his utmost Endeavours, in procuring the said 16 *Peers* to be chosen.

I carry this Supposition further than any Man ever suggested, to shew, that if more than they ever suggested was Fact, and a *Letter from a Minister to* every *Lord of North Britain* was read in *Evidence* before the *House of Peers*, it neither would nor ought, by any Construction of Law or Reason, to vitiate the Return of 16 *Representatives* chosen by *open Election* and *Plurality of Voices*, according to the *Act for the Union of both Kingdoms*.

Another *Objection* to the Regularity of this Proceeding, is the *old, stale hackney'd* Topick of *Corruption*, which Mr. *Addison*, in his *Freeholder's Answer to the Pretender's Declaration*, calls the *thread-bare* Clamour *of every* Minority *within the Memory of Man*. I might put it to the *Consciences* of every one on the other Side of the Question, that they themselves do not believe there ever was in *Scotland*, under any Reign or Ministry, a *more uncorrupt* Election; or that any former Representative of the Peerage was *more duly chosen*; or that the *Act of Union* itself was *more free, regular*, and *unbyassed*, than this *very Election* of 16 Peers, *Representatives of that Kingdom*.

The *Craftsman* having mentioned Duke *Lauderdale's* Administration, *Walsingham* therefore gives the following Account of him, that People may judge, whether any Man living can be *heinously* placed in the Light of Similitude with him.

He was, says *Burnet*, haughty beyond Expression. He had a Violence of Passion that carried him often to Fits like Madness. He delivered himself up to Luxury and Sensuality, by which Means he run into a vast Expence, and stuck at nothing that was necessary to support it.

It is further said of him, that he was a *great Approver of Assassinations*. *Burnet* says, that when he came down into *Scotland*, in 16-2, he took such *Pleasure in talking of the Butchery of John de Wit* and his Brother, that it could not be heard without Horror.

He rejected all Advice in a brutal Manner, saying, Men durst as well be damn'd as oppose him; his Way was to govern by Fits, and to pass from hot to cold ones, always in Extreams. He screened the *Papists*; offered the King to bring an Army out of *Scotland*,

to seize *Newcastle*, and support a most wicked and violent Counsel of taking the Members out of both Houses of Parliament, even by Force of Arms.

In *Scotland* he drew a Letter from the King, wherein, by open Dint of arbitrary Power, he turned out 12 *of the chief Magistrates of Edinburgh*, and *declared them incapable of all publick Trusts*. His Behaviour there was so violent and illegal, that many, from the strange Administration they were under, grew weary of their Country, and even of their Lives. If he, or any of his Party, brought a Complaint against any Man, how false or frivolous soever, they were summoned before the Council, and upon the slightest Pretences fined and imprisoned. When very illegal Things were to be done, his Method was this; a Letter was drawn for it to be signed by the King, directing it upon some Colour of Law or antient Practice: The King signed whatever was thus sent him: And when his Letter was read in Council, if any of the Lawyers or others of the Board objected to it, he was brow-beaten, as a Man that opposed the King's Service, and refused to obey his Orders.

He required all the Landlords of the *Scottish Western Counties*, to enter into Bonds for the Behaviour of themselves, their Wives, Children, Servants, and all who lived upon their Estates, that they should not resort to Conventicles. Upon their refusing this, he writ to the King, that the Country was in a State of Rebellion, and that Hostilities were necessary to reduce them. The King gave him Power to reduce them as he pleased. He sent Cannon, and ordered Troops, even 8000 *to live among them at free Quarter*. And tho' such Bonds were illegal and unjust, since no Man could be bound for Tenants and Servants, because every Tenant and Servant would thereby have had it in his Power to ruin him, yet he was in such a Phrensy, that, at the Council-Table, he made his Arms bare above the Elbows, and swore by his *God Jehovah*, that he would make them enter into those Bonds.

He summoned the chief Men of the Country before a Committee of Council, and, by the Practice of a *Court of Inquisition*, made them purge themselves by Oath, of whatever Crimes he was pleased to charge them with. He issued Writs at the King's Suit against the whole Country, obliging the Head of every Houshold to give Security for the Behaviour of every one therein, and by his own arbitrary Power put in Prison those who refused to give it.

In short, to shew what Wickedness the Man was capable of doing, I will only mention the *Case of Mitchell*, whom, upon a *sacred Promise* of the *King's Pardon*, and a *solemn Assurance* that nothing he said should ever appear in Evidence against his Life, he drew in to make a criminal Confession, which Promise and Assurance were *recorded in the Council-Books*, and *signed by the Lord President*; yet did he prosecute *Mitchell* on this very Confession; gave it on his Oath in the Court of Justice, that he never made any such Promise and Assurance; had the Man condemned to Death; went up after the Trial into the Room over the Court, *saw the Promise on Record*, which he had *disclaimed on his Oath of Evidence*; and, after all this astonishing Wickedness, compleated it by *putting the Man to Death*.

This is the Account of that *Duke Lauderdale*, whose Practices the *Craftsman* suggests to be now carried on, and his *personal* Qualities to be represented by somebody in *Scotland*. Let all Men judge of his *Honesty* and *Veracity* from this *enormous* Instance of his Deficiency in both: And when they find any one Act of *Lauderdale's Administration* to have been revived in *Scotland*, or any one Quality of *Lauderdale's Character* in any of his Majesty's Ministers there, they may hold the *Election of the sixteen Peers* a Nullity.

Craftsman, July 27. N° 421.

Of the English *Representative.*

THERE is no Part of the Transactions in the *English* History (says a Correspondent of *D'Anvers's*) more universally condemn'd than the Usurpation of *Cromwel*. That it was wicked is undeniable, and as such ought to be abhorred by all just Men; yet there is nothing in the Nature of Things, which hinders an *Usurper* from governing mildly, and suffering his illegal Power to be limited by wise and good Restraints. *Cromwel*, as to his Government, was strict and rigid; but yet he consented to greater Limitations of Power than every one would have expected from him; for by the *Instrument of Government*, made in 1653, which constituted him *Protector*, he could not dissolve any Parliament once met till they had sate 5 *Months*; and such Bills as should be presented to him by the Parliament, if they should not be confirm'd by him in 20 Days, were to *pass without him into Laws*. By the Act, called *the humble Petition and Advice*, passed in the Year 1657, he consented, among other Things, to these Restrictions, *viz.*

'That he would call a *Parliament* once in 'a *Year* at furthest, to be legally chosen by a '*free Election*.

'That none should be added, or admitted 'to be of the *Privy Council*, without the 'Consent of the rest of the *Council*, and who 'should afterwards be approved of by *both* 'Houses of Parliament.

'That the Members of the *Council* should 'not be removed but by Consent of *Parlia-* 'ment; (except that, in the *Intervals of* 'Parliament, a Member of the *Council* might 'be suspended from the Exercise of his Place 'for *just Cause.*) 'That

Digitized by Google

'That the *ſtanding Forces* ſhould be diſpos'd
' of by the *chief Magiſtrate*, with the Con-
' ſent of *both Houſes of Parliament*, (except
' in the *Intervals of Parliament*, by the *chief*
' *Magiſtrate*, with the Advice of the *Council.*)
'That the Chancellor, Keeper of the
' Great Seal, Treaſurer, or Commiſſioner of
' Treaſury, Admiral, chief Governor of *Ire-*
' *land*, the Chancellor and Commiſſioner of
' the Great Seal in *Ireland*, chief Juſtices of
' both Benches, chief Baron in *England* and
' *Ireland*, Commander in chief of the Forces
' in *Scotland*, and the Judges in *Scotland*
' ſhould be approved of by *both Houſes of*
' *Parliament.*'

And by the *explanatory Petition and Advice*, paſſed in the *ſame Parliament*, Part of the Oath, which every Member was to take, ran in theſe Words, 'That he would endeavour, 'as much as in him lay, the Preſervation of 'the *Rights and Liberties of the* People.'

Theſe Limitations, I ſay, were more than could be expected from a Man, who had uſurp'd the ſovereign Authority by ſuch Means; and the punctual Obſervation of them would have made his Government tolerable; but the Misfortune was, as it too often happens, that when he had ſecur'd himſelf in the Poſſeſſion of Power, he forgot the Conditions, on which he had ſolemnly promis'd to exerciſe it.

There was another Regulation made in thoſe Times, as to the *Elections of Parliament*, which our noble Hiſtorian, L. *Clarendon*, ſeems to approve. Take it in his own Words; (Vol. III. p. 386.) 'Tho' he, [i. e. *Crom-*
' *well*] did not obſerve the old Courſe, in ſend-
' ing Writs out to all the *little Boroughs*
' throughout *England*, which uſed to ſend
' Burgeſſes, (by which Method ſome *ſingle*
' *Counties* ſend more Members than *ſix other*
' *Counties* do) he thought he took a more equal
' Way by appointing *more Knights for every*
' *Shire* to be choſen, and *fewer Burgeſſes*;
' whereby the Number of the whole was
' leſſened; and yet the People being left to
' their *own Election*, it was not by him
' thought an ill Temperament, and was gene-
' rally look'd on as an Alteration fit to be
' *more warrantably made*, and in a *better Time.*'

Mr. *Rapin* agrees with L. *Clarendon* in this; for he tells us *that this Regulation, which was juſt in itſelf, met with a general Approbation*; and his *Tranſlator* obſerves, in a marginal Note, 'that it would have been well for *Eng-*
' *land* had this Regulation been always kept
' to; the *little inſignificant Boroughs* being
' omitted, and the Number of the *Knights of*
' *the Shire* increas'd from 4 to 12, according
' to the Extent of the County.'

I have no other Deſign in theſe Quotations than to ſhew the Opinion of *three indifferent Writers*, concerning the *Senſe of the People*, and to amuſe myſelf in computing what the Share of *each County* would be in the *Repreſentative*, did they ſend Members in Proportion to their *Wealth*. Upon this, I have formed a Table, *one Column* ſhewing the Number of Members each County does *now ſend*, *another Column* ſhewing the Number each County *would ſend*, if they ſent in Proportion to the *Land Tax* they pay; but as the *Land Tax* is very unequal, ſo a Proportion formed by that Rule would ſtill be unequal; for which Reaſon, I have formed a *third Column*, moderating the Difference between the *other two*, not meerly by Gueſs, but by a Rule, that certainly abates the Error in every Inſtance; but, for Want of a true Rental of *England*, it is impoſſible to make it exact, nor is a ſtrict Exactneſs of Importance.

	Names of the Counties.	*Numbers now ſends.*	*Numbers each County would ſend in Proportion to the Land Tax.*	*Numbers moderated as by a Eſtimate.*
B	Edf.	4	7	6
	Berks	9	10	9
	Bucks	14	12	12
	Cambr.	6	8	6
	Cheſhire	4	7	6
	Cornwall	44	8	21
	Cumberl.	6	1	3
C	Derbyſh.	4	6	6
	Devonſh.	26	21 1/4	24
	Dorſetſh.	20	9 3/4	12
	Durham	4	2 3/4	3
	Eſſex	8	23	18
	Glouceſt.	8	12	9
	Hampſh.	26	14	18
	Hereford.	8	5 1/2	6
	Hertford.	6	11	9
D	Hunting.	4	3 1/2	3
	Kent	18	21	18
	Lancaſhire	14	5 1/2	9
	Leiceſter.	4	9	6
	Lincolnſh.	12	18	15
	London	4	31	21
	Inns of Court, Hall and St. James's	White-	8	6
E	Weſtmin.	2	16	9
	Middleſex	2	27	18
	Monm.	3	2 1/2	3
	Norfolk	12	21	18
	Northam.	9	12	12
	Northum.	8	3 1/4	6
	Nottingh.	8	7	7
	Oxfordſh.	9	10	9
	Rutland.	2	2 3/4	3
F	Shropſhire	12	7 1/2	9
	Somerſet.	18	18 1/2	18
	Staffordſh.	10	7	9
	Suffolk	16	19	18
	Surrey	14	16 1/2	15
	Suſſex	28	15 1/2	18
	Warwick.	6	10	9
	Worceſt.	9	8 1/4	9
G	Wiltſhire	34	13 1/2	24
	Weſtmor.	4	1	3
	Yorkſhire	30	24 1/4	27
	Wales	24	18	23
		513		513

Digitized by Google

From this Computation it appears how very unequally the Election of Members to serve the Commons in Parliament is at present proportioned to the *Wealth* of different Counties, and the *Taxes* they pay. But to prevent all captious Exceptions and little Cavils, I must repeat my Declaration that I have no other View in this Letter than to evince the Reasonableness of your late Distinction between the *Members for those little Boroughs*, which Bp. *Burnet* calls *the rotten Part of our Constitution*, and the *Knights of the Shires*, or *Representatives of great trading Towns*; for tho' I may be allowed to agree with L. *Clarendon*, Mr. *Rapin* and other Writers, in wishing that some Regulation of this Kind had been continued at the *Restoration*, or renewed at the *Revolution*, when the People were under a Necessity of resorting to the first Principles of Government, and had a Right to the Redress of all their Grievances; I say, tho' we may be allowed to wish this, I am very far from designing to propose any such Alteration at present, when the Power of the People is not in their own Hands, and the very Attempt might give our Enemies an Advantage over us. It would now be called a Design to remove *Foundations*, to subvert the *Constitution*, and introduce a *new Form of Government*; as we have lately seen in some other Attempts, of the same Kind, to secure the *Freedom and Independency of Parliament*, both within Doors and without.

Fog's Journal, July 27. N° 299.

A Precedent for Ministers, with a Caution to Fog.

SIR,

I Have heard that the Judgments in our Courts of Law, are very often, or for the most Part, determined by *prior* Judgments in similar Cases; which are collected in the Law Books, called Reports, and that, these Reports, are studied, by those, who design for the Bar, as containing in a great Measure the whole Body of the Law. In a Word, that the Judges and Lawyers are guided by Precedents, the Opinions of able Judges and Lawyers, who have gone before them, and no Judgment can be censured, which is supported by such Precedents.

Now, Master *Fog*, why should not a Minister of State be allowed the same Advantage? Why should not his Conduct be justified by Precedents; if such Precedents are of wise and great Men, whether Princes or Ministers, who have either kept themselves, or entrusted others with the Helm of Government? It is very hard, Master *Fog*, that a Judge, who is to decide between private Parties, shall have a Rule to walk by, which, if observed, shall set him above Danger, and out of the Reach of Censure: And that he, who has the Management of the Interest of the whole collective Body of the People, notwithstanding he can prove his Conduct consonant with that of the great Men, who have in former Times, filled the same Posts, shall be exposed to the Sarcasms and invidious Reflections of such inveterate Pens as yours and the *Craftsman*, and be compelled to give a weekly Account for his Conduct. In this Point, I myself cannot but blame the great Man for too great a Condescension, his best Way of answering your Invectives would be by Contempt; indeed he partly shews how mean an Opinion he has of you, by employing the most wretched Tools, the most despicable Writers that could be found for Love or Money to enter the List against you and the *Craftsman*, and I apprehend, for this Reason, I shall prove a Voluntier without Pay.

But to return; is there any one Particular in all the Time of a certain great Man's A—n, for which he cannot shew Precedents enough to justify himself, and satisfy the Publick? This I acknowledge he is not obliged to do, the diffus'd Publick is too much below a great Man's Notice, and he, as are the Judges, is accountable to Parliament only, before which, you, the *Craftsman*, your Aiders and Abettors, have been often dared to lay the pretended Grievances of the People: But, let us look back into the Actions of former M——rs, let us examine their Views; their Conduct; let us look into our political Reports, I mean History, and I don't question but you will find the great Man so well supported by Precedents, that if you have any Shame left, you will for the future give over your pretended Zeal for the Publick, and make the same Use of it, as all wise Men have done, and ever will do; for between you and me, Master *Fog*, the Publick is no more than a Beast of Burthen, which is dangerous only when not loaded; like the Mind of Man, if not employ'd, it will turn to Mischief, rather than lie idle. This was perfectly well understood, by *Henry* IV. whose Crown they put on with Joy, and would have pulled off again with the same Alacrity; but were soon convinc'd they had not a *Richard* the Second to deal with.

Having mentioned this Prince, I think the present Situation of Affairs (which you and some others will have to be entirely owing to the consummate Wisdom of the P——e M——r) cannot be better illustrated than by a Retrospection into his Reign; and I rather chuse to do it, as he (*Henry* IV.) was his own Minister, as it is a Maxim in our Law, that the King can do no Wrong; and if we find the Conduct of the *present great Man* justified by the Precedents of that *Quondam great Prince*, I think it will be needless for the future to say any Thing in Defence of the former.

The

The first Act of Power in the Reign of *Henry* IV. stops the Mouths of all who grumble at the Septennial Act. For *he*, by his own Authority, empowered the Representatives in Parliament, who met by Virtue of the Writs issued by *Richard* II. together with the House of Lords, to be a new Parliament. Forbearance and long Suffering were distinguishable in *Henry* IV. yet no Prince was braver in his Person, by the unanimous Testimony of Historians; but he, for the most Part, chain'd up the Lyon, and let loose the Fox. He was too politick a Prince, to knock his Subjects o' th' Head, when he could, *viâ Negotiationis*, do his Business quietly; he weighed Things with Deliberation, proceeded with Calmness, and acted prudently according to the Situation of Affairs. Of this there are several Instances, for Example, the *Scots* seizing upon *Werck* Castle was a greater Affront than the *Spaniards* taking our Merchants Ships, yet he prudently left all Differences to a Negotiation; another Precedent which has been wisely followed by the great Man at the Helm, and which will, by the Success of the Commissioners empowered to demand, adjust, and receive Satisfaction, add new Lustre to his Name, for he knew the *Spaniards* too haughty a Nation to admit of such an *Inquisition*, did they not dread the Consequences of our M——r's Resentment.

Now, my Quondam Friend, can you give a Precedent of any one Man of Sense, continuing as you do, to hazard your Ears or Neck to no Manner of Purpose; for you must be convinced, that five Pieces of Gold is of greater Efficacy than fifty Sheets of *Rhetorick* & Take Advice, and seize old *Cronos* by the Fore-Lock, dine now and then with me on the fresh Air by the *Temple* Fountain, meditate on the Advice given by the Dial, *Nunc est Tempus acceptabile, festina & salvare*, recover from your romantick Notions; chew the Cud of Understanding, and take Care of one; for if you really believe your own Writings you must be as mad as the Man, who, in a Shipwreck, would needs drown for Company, tho' he might have escaped, and have got more of the Merchant's Goods than he lost of his own. What can be your Views in continuing your Weekly Animadversions on the Conduct of not only the wisest, but the *greatest Man* of the Age? Take Care his Lenity does not prove fatal to you and your Party —— it is not impossible it may be all Grimace: that he intends to make a Tool of you, and you are labouring to raise his Character as a Politician, while you think you are fixing on him that of a Blunderer. Depend upon it, he either despises your Rage, or hopes to catch you napping.

TIMOTHY SCRUBB.

Weekly Miscellany, July 27. N° 85.

A grand Argument for Infidelity answer'd.

AS I was musing the other Day on the late Writings of the Infidels, I observed, that the Argument against Christianity, which they mightily insist upon, is this; that it is a *needless* and *useless* Institution, and for that Reason cannot proceed from God, who does nothing in vain: In Support of which they say thus; 'That if it were at all *necessary* and '*useful*, it was *equally so* in all Ages, and 'would therefore have been *equally communi-* 'cated to all Men alike; and not have been 'deferred for 4000 Years to the Time of 'Tiberius, or have been revealed to a small 'Part of Men only, exclusively of the rest: 'This is inconsistent with God's *impartial* 'and *universal* Goodness.'

This is the Argument, Mr. *Hooker*, which I observed to reign in the Writings of the Infidels. It is a favourite Topick, which they harangue upon, often, and much. There is something plausible and popular in it, which has taken perhaps with some unwary Readers, who don't examine Things to the Bottom; but it is in Reality nothing more, than a Composition of *false Fact*, and *false Logick*. These are the two Ingredients of which it consists, as will plainly appear from the following Considerations.

1*st*, The Light of the Gospel was not *totally* with-held from Men for 4000 Years, or its Publication *absolutely* deferred to the Time of *Tiberius*; but it was all along *gradually revealed* quite down from the Fall of Man.

2*dly*, The Benefits of it extend to all the Sons of *Adam*; to those who lived before the Time of *Tiberius*, as well as to those who have lived since. This is plainly asserted in Scripture. We read, that *as in* Adam *all die, even so in* Christ *shall all be made alive*: That is, as all Men are subject to Death thro' *Adam*'s Disobedience, so all Men shall be raised from the Dead thro' the Merits of Christ.

3*dly*, Hence it is plain, that the Gospel, considered as a Covenant, has been *equally communicated to all Men alike*; and that the Publication of it, at the Time, and in the Manner in which it was done, has put no other Difference or Inequality among Men, but only this, that they, to whom it has been revealed, are placed in a higher Order of Service, and in a Capacity for a higher Reward than other Men.

4*thly*, This *Difference* or *Inequality* among Men, is none other than what arises proportionably from the *different* natural Endowments, and the *different* Opportunities of improving them, which God distributes to them. It is evident, that he does not grant *equally to all Men* the same Advantages, or make them

equally

Digitized by Google

equally capable of the same Degree of Perfection and Happiness, but deals *variously with them*, according to his good Pleasure. Some do as much exceed others in Sense and Understanding, as they are themselves surpassed by the Angels; and the first Rate of Men are as much superior to the lowest in natural Abilities, as these are to the Brute Creation: So likewise there is a vast Difference in the Opportunities that Men severally have of improving their natural Powers. Now this Inequality among Men, is a Means of *different Degrees* of moral Perfection, and therefore of *Happiness suitable to them.*

If indeed it were said, that Christians only could be saved, or that those, who never heard of *Christ*, whether *Pagans*, or *Jews*, should be damned, I know not how it could be reconciled with God's *impartial* and *universal* Goodness, that he should reveal the Gospel in the Manner he has done. But to say that Christians are so far distinguished from other Men, as to be capable of a *higher Reward*, thro' a *higher Service*, is to say only, that God hath acted in this Case, as he does in others.

Lastly, It may be considered, that the Advantages which some Men enjoy above others, by Virtue either of their *natural Endowments* or of *supernatural Light*, are so many Talents for which they are accountable. *Much will be required of those, to whom much is given.* Where the Advantages are greater, there the *Obligations* and *Danger* are greater in Proportion; and where the Advantages are smaller, there so much the less is required, and the less also is the Hazard.

Thus it appears, Mr. *Hooker*, that the Argument against Christianity, so often urged by the Infidels, has no Weight at all. It is more weak, if possible, than their Prejudice is strong, or their Confidence great. The Gospel has not been equally communicated to all Men; therefore it is not all needful or useful; therefore it cannot proceed from God. That is to say, internal or external Advantages are not equally communicated to all Men; therefore they are not all needful or useful; therefore they cannot proceed from God.

Universal Spectator, July 27. N° 303.

Of knowing one's self.

THE chief Knowledge we should have an Ambition to attain, should be the *Knowledge* of *Ourselves*, which, tho' it is the most necessary, is the least studied, for that is neglected as too trifling, tho' without it we cannot know what is good or evil for us, with Respect to our Condition, our Age, and the Persons with whom we live, nor be able to perform the Duties we owe them.

Men generally think that they are too well acquainted with their own Hearts, to be Strangers to them: They are generally acquainted with nothing less: They are in nothing more frequently mistaken than in the Judgment they make of their own Way of Thinking: They flatter themselves with good Sense, good Humour, and Impartiality, but are ignorant of their real Levity, their morose Humours, and uniust Disgusts.

To come at this Knowledge, we should, from the Examples of the World, draw parallel Instances to ourselves, and gain that by Reflection which without communing with our Hearts, we shall never possess. When we see *Drances*, who almost from the Dregs of the People is grown considerable, is grown also proud, insolent, disdainful, we should search ourselves, if a proportionable Alteration in our Fortunes might not give us a great Share in that Pride which in *Drances* we now so much condemn; and whether, with that good Humour we now think ourselves Masters of, we might still please all Persons, and in a State of Prosperity, still preserve a Decency and Complaisance.

To arrive at Impartiality enough to make such Sort of Scrutiny, requires some *Thinking*; for the World is full of People, who in making a Comparison of themselves with others, always decide in Favour of their *own Merit*, and act accordingly. *Harry Trifle* would be a Wit, therefore imitated *Eugenio* to be one; he thinks he now has rival'd him; he compares every smart Thing *Eugenio* says with something he himself has said on the same Subject, but never determines in Prejudice to his *own Parts*: Every one laughs at *Trifle* for a *Coxcomb*, and he still takes Care to be laugh'd at.

There is one Set of Men whom one would think *knew themselves* perfectly, at the same Time they are intirely ignorant; who frankly confess their Imperfections tho' they do not once imagine that in Reality they have any. *Feppington* will often cry out, *Well, Rat me, if I am not one of the dullest, ignorantest Puppies.*——He is so.——*Drybones* laughs, and tells his Friends, he may be safely trusted with their Wives, for he's *past it.*——*Drybones* for the World would not be thought so, but judge if he speaks not true——He is *past Threescore*. *Niger* calls himself *Poor*, and *Witwou'd* terms himself a *Blockhead.*—Every Body knows them so.

On a celebrated young Lady at *Leeds*.

SHE who has ſeen the world, and thinks it vain,
Is of a ſpirit humble, but not mean;
Whoſe beauty, ſuch as my own taſte admires,
From me no other character requires;
Whoſe tongue (ſweet muſick!) charms the nicеſt ear
With wit that's fine and lively, not ſevere;
Who in the elegance of breeding ſhines,
And every other female charm refines;
In whom thoſe characters, ſo pleaſing, meet,
Softly majeſtick, and genteely ſweet;
Chearful, not light; and courteous, tho' ſincere;
And not too prone, too much to wiſh, or fear;
Whoſe paſſions all in even currents flow,
And neither ſwell too high, nor ſink too low;
Who would afford as much connubial bliſs,
As thought can fancy, or the heart can wiſh:
Let her be mine, if ſuch a one there be;
And ſuch a one there is——and ———'s ſhe.

Verſes on a young Lady, grown vain and conceited of her Beauty, and complaining of the Loſs of her Admirers.

THAT, once the pleaſing ſight of every eye,
You now, dear Lucia, paſs unheeded by,
Complain not, do not wonder; we're the ſame;
In you's the change, in you alone the blame;
The change in that dear beauteous face we find
Is wrought by an unhappy change of mind.
'Tis there that vain, conceited thoughts within,
Stamp their dire image on the lovely mien,
And put out all the charms ſo oft with rapture ſeen.
See then the cauſe your charms are fled away;
With affectation beauty will not ſtay.
If you wou'd charm us, as you charm'd before,
Aim not at charming, and be vain no more.
The unaffected fair one charms with eaſe,
And pleaſes moſt, when ſhe forgets to pleaſe.

To the Right Hon. *Henry Bromley*, Eſq; An Epiſtle, in Praiſe of *Cambridge*.

WITH candour deign, O Bromley, to peruſe
This triſle of his too advent'rous muſe,
Who firſt upon the banks of winding Cam
Catch'd but a ſpark of that celeſtial flame,
Which in her Milton's breaſt once burnt ſo pure
That its remains through ages ſhall endure:
Near venerable elms here Cowley ſtray'd,
Courting the nine beneath their pleaſing ſhade:
Here Dryden, who on ev'ry ſubject ſhone,
Was firſt inſpir'd, and firſt eulogiums won:
Here he whoſe Alma and the Nutbrown Maid
Procur'd him laurels which can never fade:
Here Garth, in diff'rent arts to Phœbus dear,
His numbers poliſh'd, and made ſcience clear:
Here firſt the noble Mortague, when young,
Of Charles's death and Anna's nuptials ſung;
But after on a theme more leſty try'd,
Naſſau in arms, and Boyn all crimſon dy'd;
Then threw aſide the lyre, with bays that crown'd,
In ſcenes of buſineſs force not leſs renown'd,
When he that * project form'd, of ſo much weight,
Which in its utmoſt peril ſav'd the ſtate:
When theſe examples I revolve in mind,
My want of energy I quickly find;
Tho' emulation riſes in my breaſt,
By cares my genius is too much depreſt;
Elſe would I celebrate each awful ſeat
To learning ſacred, and each cloſe retreat
For contemplation fit, fair Granta's pride,
Where ſtudious ſome, ſome argue, ſome decide:
Where knowledge is at quir'd--where firſt the plan
In youth is laid, which dignifies the man.
That † ſtructure firſt my notice would invite,
When diſtant far conſpicuous by its height.
Beneath its roof ſtupendous when I paſs,
See its ſtrong walls, and beauteous tinctur'd glaſs,
When on its conſecrated ground I tread,
Hear anthems ſung, or ſolemn ſervice read,
Such extaſies, as I can ſcarce controul,
Quickly invade and captivate my ſoul.
This royal building, rear'd by ‡ Henry's zeal,
Ere civil diſcord rent the commonweal,
Muſt ſurely cauſe the Muſes to regret
His dire miſfortunes, and lament his fate;
Yet let them not too much indulge their grief,
Since what muſt joy afford, affords relief.
To him this college has a rightful claim,
Diſtinguiſh'd moſt in the white liſts of fame,
Applauded man! who in the higheſt truſt
His ſovereign ſerves, is to his country juſt;
He when impending ſtorms Britannia fear'd,
While low'ring clouds diſmal all round appear'd,
And traitors, by their machinations wile,
Had near to ruin brought this pow'rful iſle,
In ſenates oft', with eloquence moſt rare,
Rais'd ſanguine hope from depths of black deſpair:
For this, when Brunſwick firſt the throne obtain'd,
Rewards and honours merited he gain'd:
For this the ſilver ſtar ſhines on his breaſt,
Of worth and gratitude at once the teſt.
A neighb'ring edifice next ſtrikes my view,
Which boaſts of Hervey, Newcaſtle, and you;
All like Mæcenas bleſt with lib'ral hearts,
Like him all prone to cheriſh fineſt arts:
Much could I here expatiate in your praiſe,
But ſuch efforts your modeſty gainſays:
How as a ſenator, with reaſ'ning ſtrong,
In nice debates you ſep'rate right from wrong;
Or how that ſcore you guard, and moſt adorn,
In which I, meaneſt of her ſons, was born;
To tell while I'm by inclination led,
Your anger here, and only here I dread.
But I muſt ſpeak your elegance of taſte,
And how the cliſſicks oft are your repaſt:
In Hoſſet's verdant park when e'er you roam,
With ſuch companions as are § Smyth and Soame,
Enrapture'd all with Virgil's ſublime thought,
Or ſweeteſt odes which charming Horace wrote.
But hold!—from Granta I have wander'd quite,
Where other domes encomiums will excite:

* The Recoinage. † *King*'s College Chapel. ‡ *Henry* VI. § Sir *Robert Smyth*.

Its

Its theatre demands the foremoſt place,
In which we may unnumber'd beauties trace;
Princes and nobles here uy'd in expence,
Who moſt ſhou'd add to its magnificence:
Near this the publick library contains
Of antient Greece and Rome the rich remains,
And whate'er modern hiſtory ſupplies,
Recording actions of the brave and wiſe:
This large collection, once a prelate's care,
A monarch's bounty will no leſs declare,
And who'er ſees the waſt donation here,
His memory ought always to revere.
Saint John's *moſt ſpacious and extenſive courts,*
To which th' enquiring traveller reſorts;
While Marg'ret Tudor's *piety they ſhew,*
At the ſame time delight in every view.
Not far from hence, near to the river's ſide
Whoſe cryſtal ſtreams through vales enamel'd glide,
Magd'len *appears, greatly by time impair'd,*
Its drooping tow'rs claim therefore leſs regard;
Yet by the kind bequeſt of Pepys, *within*
Ineſtimable lit'rature is ſeen,
Volumes collected with the utmoſt ſkill
In various languages ſhelves various fill.
Here too chalcography preſents to ſight
A thouſand forms,—ſome rough, ſome ſweet and bright;
Reſemblances exact of young and old,
Whom tombs enclaſe the opening leaves unfold;
Stern warriors, blooming belles, and ſages learn'd,
Thus from oblivion reſcu'd are diſcern'd.
Retiring hence, Emanuel *will impart*
Equal ſurprize from Amiconi's *art.*
Near to its holy altar ſee how ſhine
The ſeveral parts of his well judg'd deſign,
Colours ſo blended from his pencil flow,
A groupe of figures ſeems with life to glow;
See in the prodigal, on his reclaim,
For conduct paſt, how bluſh his cheeks with ſhame.
See in the parent fond, when he returns,
His eyes how ſparkling, how with joy he burns.
Not ſo the elder ſon, he looks ſedate,
As if he thought the favours ſhewn too great.
In all their features finely is expreſt
What diff'rent paſſions reign in every breaſt;
Having thus amply gratify'd deſire,
Away I range, and view each glitt'ring ſpire,
Obſerve new fabricks riſe with every grace,
And yearly add new luſtre to the place.
Columns with decorations fit aſcend,
While arches wide with due proportion bend.
Bear me, O bear me to adjacent fields,
There boundleſs tranſport the full proſpect yields;
Or let me only walk from ſtreet to ſtreet,
Still what's auguſt, or delicate I meet.
Here Trinity *can never be ſurvey'd,*
But our Eighth Henry's *grandeur is diſplay'd:*
While its fair chapel, quadrangle, and hall,
For each ſpectator's admiration call:
They this' a viſta here which charms the eye,
That ſumptuous gate, which you boaſtwo'd, deſcry;
Or elſe they gaze with wonder on that pile,
Which was Wren's *exquiſite and curious toil:*
Theſe walls in his firſt years a Newton *grac'd,*
Who nature thro' her ſecret mazes trac'd;
And while his works o'er Europe *this make known,*
Has high rais'd England's *glory with his own.*
Other foundations here in ſplendour ſtand,
From which have riſ'n the worthies of the land.
Sidney *may well exult, that he who ſhew*
Nature's religion in a light ſo true,
By his delineation juſt and fair,
Commenc'd his ſtudies, and firſt flouriſh'd there.
Since Reynolds *happily expounds our laws,*
And in the court preſides with all applauſe;
Since with ſuch equity he frames decrees
As ſcarcely can the loſers ſelves diſpleaſe;
By Queen's *it is the higheſt honour deem'd,*
He there was bred, who's every where eſteem'd.
In Cath'rine-Hall *inſtructed firſt was he,*
Who with much luſtre now fills Sarum's *ſee,*
Whoſe oratory fine, and nervous ſenſe,
Exerted oft in liberty's defence,
For welfare of mankind, give him a place
With Sidney, Lock, *and all the patriot race.*
Oh! that the Muſe knew how with eaſe to ſoar,
Your lov'd Clare-Hall *ſhe'd mention then once more.*
Then Tillotſon *wou'd be her fav'rite choice,*
Of him ſhe wou'd attempt to raiſe her voice;
But his deſert ſhe'd try to ſing in vain,
Too faint her words, too low her loftieſt ſtrain.
Of Caius *ſhou'd we only this remark,*
Can praiſe be greater?—it produc'd a Clarke;
Search where we will, few, very few we meet,
In life ſo ſtrict, in learning ſo compleat;
The ſacred oracles he well explor'd,
Doctrines abſtruſe explain'd, loſt truths reſtor'd;
By full conviction made the atheiſt yield,
And from diſputing ſcepticks won the field:
With veneration therefore he is nam'd,
By his immortal labours ever fam'd.
If we look back to a preceding age,
When martyrs fell by bigotry and rage,
Our Alma Mater *confeſſors ſupply'd,*
Whoſe conſtancy in all degrees was try'd;
Cranmer *and* Ridley *ſuffer'd in the flame,*
Which was, and e'er will be Maria's *ſhame;*
Lights of the reformation firſt they ſtood,
Then ſeal'd its truth both with their dying blood;
Theſe colleges to which they once were dear,
Jeſus *and* Pembroke, *owe them every tear.*
Some other ſtructures, and illuſtrious men,
Might here exact juſt tribute from my pen;
But chiefly thoſe who piles vouchſaf'd to raiſe,
From * Hugo Balſham's *down to theſe our days,*
Had not I too much treſpaſs'd on your time,
In ſpiritleſs and diſproportion'd rhyme.

* The Founder of *Peter-Houſe*, the oldeſt College in the Univerſity.

On a Lady patching herſelf.

THE conſcious fair-one knowing well
The many charms that with her dwell,
How they, intolerably bright,
Do dazzle and confound our ſight;

In

In pity to our weaker sense
Press'd with too strong an influence,
Corrects their power, abates their rays,
Herself in milder light displays;
And there, and there in the fair face,
A charm eclipses, hides a grace.
Thanks to the fair-one. Now our eye,
When charms are hid, can charms espy.
A little darkness helps our sight,
Who were made blind by too much light.
Thus 'tis we see not happiness
In a continu'd flow of bliss,
That we life's pleasures seldom taste
Till clouds the lovely scene o'ercast;
Till spotted ills in the fair mirrour rise,
And teach us, by our pains, to know our joys.

On the Ladies bathing in the Sea at *Scarborough*.
By a Gentleman of *Oxford*.

THAT *from the* sea, *the bards of old have sung,*
Venus, *the queen of* love *and* beauty, *sprung,*
That on its curling waves the am'rous tide,
Safe wafted her to shore in all its pride;
Soft pleasure revell'd thro' the Cyprian grove,
And gladden'd nature hail'd the queen *of* love:
Knowing it false, *charm'd with the pleasing tale,*
We praise the fiction *being told so well.*
But when on Scarb'rough's *sands the* British *fair,*
Safe *in the* flood *the curling surges* dare;
When here *so* many queens *of* love *we see*
Bath *in the* waves, *and* wanton *in the* sea,
We justly, Scarb'rough, *bless thy* happier *shore,*
And bid the fabling poets *lye no more;*
In madness *they their* fancy'd Venus *drew,*
Of these *we feel the* pow'r, *and know it* true.
No more then, poets, *in* romantick *strain,*
One Venus *call, when here so* many *reign;*
No more invoke her from her Cyprian grove,
But henceforth Scarb'rough *be the* seat *of* love.

From ——— of ——— College, *Cambridge*, to *E. B.* of the *Inner Temple*, Esq; A familiar Epistle.

AS freshmen, *who are not so pat in*
Their Heereboord *and* logic latin,
Yet wou'd of reason *be* definers,
Begin with majors *and with* minors;
But then in them *spend so much sense,*
They quite forget the consequence:
Or (lest you think me quite grown frantic,
To lugg in simile pedantic)
As on a Sunday *rambling* cit
In haste bestrides his hackney tit,
But when he's mounted on his horse,
Knows not which way to steer his course;
At last he kicks with armed heel,
And lets nag *take which* road *he will,*
So that he rides, *and still* spurs *on,*
Or how, *or* where, *to him's all one.*

Thus I begin in haste to write,
Tho' know not what next to indite;
But having rashly got astride
My Pegasus, *I needs must ride;*
And spurring on in jingling chime,
Jog in the dogg'rel road of rhime:
That is in English, *plain and better,*
As I've begun, *must* end *my letter.*
But lest you think all this is farce,
And I'm * rossmatt'ring *you in verse,*
I'll curb the airy steed *awhile,*
And thus go on in formal *style.*
Dear Ned, *yours I receiv'd, whose date*
Was of last June *the* twenty eight,
Which brought me services by dozens
From all my loving aunts *and* cozens,
In which you wish by way of hint,
And vow there is no danger in't,
I'd let you know what life *I lead,*
What are my principles *and* creed.
Returning then my love to all
Friends round the dome of good St. Paul;
And not forgetting out o' scorn, Sir,
My friend Trunkmaker *at the corner;*
As few rhimes as I can to waste,
I gladly to the bus'ness haste.
Imprimis *then, when chapel bell*
Wakes me at six, *with dreary knell;*
When Kitty *at my bedside cries,*
Sir,---Sir,---*it rings to pray'rs,*-- d'ye rise?
I start up in my bed amain,
Then--calmly lay me down again,
And sleep -and doze--and dream till ten;
Not those your mad poetic dreams,
Of bubbling brooks and purling streams;
Not thro' the flow'ry meads to rove,
As poets fancy when they love;
But with a custom better boasted,
Dream of the girls *I last night toasted:*
And let these dreams *continue still,*
Chloe, *coquet as you will.*
At ten *I wake, slip on my* gown,
And to my breakfast *sit me down,*
Where, o'er my elemental tea,
I dip into philosophy;
And while the lines *and* curves *I mangle,*
Just learn a circle's *not an* angle:
Oftner *in* Flaccus' *odes divine,*
I read of joys, *of* love *and* wine;
But ne'er look at emending notes,
Which † B--tl--y *at* his peril *quotes;*
For maugre all that B--tl--y's *writ,*
I still think Horace *has most wit.*
——*My barber tapping at my door,*
I give my books *and* study *o'er:*
I dress, and huddle on my things,
By then the bell for dinner *rings;*
——*I* dine, *if dinner you may call*
Our slender commons *in the* hall,
Our hall, *which well may represent*
A priestcraft popish sacrament,

* A *Cambridge* Term for playing the Fool.

† *Sic lege meo periculo. Bentley's Horace.*

Digitized by Google

In which we ſcholars laity are,
The fellows to the prieſts compare,
For while they eat, we only ſtare.
Such dinner o'er,---and over ſoon,
I lounge away the afternoon,
*The ſmarts at * Paris's among,*
Or ſipping tea with ſober ———,
Who can with ſprightly wit alarm,
And give ſound ſenſe a double charm.
The dwindling day to ev'ning runs,
I, to my ev'ning ſtage, the † Tuns;
Bottles and glaſſes all plac'd by one;
——Here's to the members of the Lion.——
Where our wine's good, and wit is ſuch,
'Tis ſometimes little, ſometimes much:
The ſmall and the great vulgar ſcorning,
We pay,-- and juſt get home 'fore morning:
By one undreſs'd, to bed I creep,
And learn'dly read myſelf to ſleep;
——At ſix am call'd,——I riſe at ten,——
Then play the ſame farce o'er again.
To lay my principles *before ye,*
I'm neither rigid Whig *nor* Tory;
But with a ſoul ſincere and hearty,
Deſpiſe the canting name of party;
I'd have my thoughts from virtue *ſpring,*
True to my country *and my* king.
As to my tenets *in* religion,
Tho' I'm not bound, Sir, to confeſſion,
I'll tell you what they are I've got,
By telling firſt what I have not;
I have no doubtful ſtrange ſuppoſes
About the antient books of Moſes,
Nor follow whimſies M--dd--tonian,
Nor niceties of ſpare C--rk- ſonian;
No faſhionable Tindaliſt,
But dully dare believe in Chriſt;
Yet not without my reaſon free,
With ſcripture making it agree;
And may I never deviate odd,
Or from my king, or from my God;
May I—But hark! There's ſome one come—
——'Tis H—, and Y—, broke in my room—
They ſwear that I no more ſhall write,
I've only time this wiſh t'indite;
Health, wit, and ſoul ſincere and true,
Still be your fate —— and ſo Adieu.

The A B C Repreſentatives: Or, an Alphabetical Touch on the Times.

CHRIST—— Paſs that black mark, tho' the firſt in the hand,
For new-a-days Chriſt's Croſs *for* nothing *muſt* ſtand:
But begin with great A, *you ſilly dull deare,*
For A *ſtands for* army, *which* ſtands *and* ſtands *on:*
B *ſtands for a* blunder *in or out of the* ſtate,
And C *ſtands for* Counſel, *which oft comes too* late;
To ſtand for the Devil *the* D *makes preterſion,*
And the E *for* Exciſe — *the* devil's *invention;*
F *ſtands for a* fiddleſtick,—ſleet—*and a* fart,
And G *ſtands for* going—*whene'er they depart:*
H *ſtands for a* Horace, *for his* wit, *whom we love,* [above:
An I J *ſtands for* judgment, *which a* wit *is*
K *ſtands for a* knave, *and in that noble ſtation*
Has the honour to ſtand *for beſt part of the Nation:*
L *may ſtand for* legal *on an* election *liſt,*
But M *the* majority *none can reſiſt;*
Let N *ſtand for* nothing, *which nothing ſhall be,*
Sage grandmother Oſborne, *an* emblem *of* thee;
O *ſtands for a* cypher, *and as ſuch repreſents*
The yea *and* nay *ſpeakers in ſome* p--rl----ts;
P *ſtands for a* P--lt--y, *a* plot *and a* pope
Q *for a* quandary, *for them who're* paſt hope,
And R *for a* Robin, *a* ribband, *a* rope:
S *repreſents* ſomebody, *for which ſomebody,* T
Is the firſt type *of* Tyburn *that fam'd* triple tree:
V *ſtands for a* vote, *(and a moral to ſhow)*
W *for ſome* wiſdom *that* vote *to beſtow;*
For as X *ſtands for* ten, *— ten pounds let it be,*
It oft buys *a* vote *— not as* bribe, *but as* fee:
Y *ſtands for the man whoſe* ſweet flowing *tongue*
Is as noted as any the ſenate among:
Z *ſtands for* —z--ns — *a d-mn'd letter of no worth,*
And And per ſe and, *juſt to end it,— and—* ſo forth.

Then on theſe *letters* let no cenſure fall,
They're *knights* of th' *ſhires,* and *repreſent* you *all.*

In Praiſe of Mrs. Anne ——— *of* ——— *in* Eſſex. *By the Author of* Kirby-Hill. (*See p.* 324.)

NANCY, each youth's diſtinguiſh'd care,
Envied by every *Eſſex* fair,
Such various charms compoſe, wou'd move
A *Scythian* heart to ſofteſt love;
Her bluſhing cheeks with crimſon dy'd
Where everlaſting ſmiles reſide;
Her dimpled chin, her ſparkling eyes,
Serene and bright as ſummer ſkies:
And lips ſuch grateful fragrance ſhed,
They all *Ambroſia* far exceed;
Each pretty ſnow-white riſing breaſt,
More lovely ſtill the nymph conteſt;
Innocence and truth with theſe combine,
Juſtly to render her divine;
Virtue that men to heav'n endears,
In native luſtre here appears:
What charms her latent features boaſt,
Are to my muſe entirely loſt;
But doubtleſs nature boon diſplay'd
The utmoſt art to form this maid,
And to ſurpaſs *Europa* ſtrove,
When ſhe enamour'd mighty *Jove*;
Or gods in ſynod jointly met,
This great *Pandora* to compleat,
Such airs and lineaments deſign'd,
To bleſs and curſe at once mankind:

* A noted Coffee-Houſe. † A Tavern.

Me-

Digitized by Google

Methinks the pleasing thoughts excite
The greatest pleasure and delight;
That recollect each ev'ning song
Which broke sweet accents from her tongue;
When I by her side admiring sat,
And now and then with gentle pat,
Reprov'd her modest embryon love,
Witness'd alone by th' nodding grove;
Whilst she return'd a smiling look,
And brillant eyes her passion spoke.
Sure *Nancy*'s dread attractive pow'r,
Were *Paris* now, he would adore;
And darling *Helen* thence disdain,
For *Nancy*'s less destructive reign.
This is my wish, this my request,
With such a damsel to be blest:
Wou'd heav'n comply, I'd strait dismiss,
All hopes of other earthly bliss:
Well-pleas'd my beauteous she I'd prize,
And even regal pomp despise.

E. C.

The VIII. *Ode of* Anacreon. *Upon his Dream.*

ON purple tapestry, brisk and gay
With wine, at night I sleeping lay.
Midst virgins, sporting on the plain
A swift long course I seem'd to strain.
Some boys more swift than *Bacchus* near,
Envying my pastime with the fair,
In laughter loud, and bitter jest,
The malice of their hearts express.
The girls I strove to kiss, but they,
With sleep, fled from me all away.
Thus left alone, and sad, I fain
Would close my eyes to sleep again.

The two following stand not amiss together.

HYMN to HEALTH.

O *Health*, thou parent of untainted joys,
Whose favour never surfeits, never cloys,
Without whose aid all blessings are but vain:
For who can taste unless devoid of pain?
Possest of thee, the beggar dwells at ease;
If absent thou, O what can give us peace?
Solace of life! bright nymph by all ador'd!
Say how thou'rt gain'd, or how thou art restor'd.
When thro' the bones the *rheumatism* flies,
And the poor wretch in racking torment lies;
When hands, or feet, or stomach, are oppress
With gouty pains, fell enemies to rest;
When thro' each limb, each muscle, and each vein,
The *scurvy* boasts its foul tyrannick reign;
Say by what art, what *Æsculapian* hand,
Can'st thou be reinstated in command.
Great queen of bliss! thy vot'ries suit attend;
And to his earnest pray'r with ear propitious bend.
See! from yon purple cloud the chariot broke;
Hither with vig'rous step and ruddy look
The goddess moves —— and now she silence breaks: [speaks.
Be all things hush'd, while *Health* her answer
'If me with such a passion you desire,
'Few words will tell you all that you require:
'Be temp'rate, and thro' life be sure of me,
'From *rheumatisms*, *gouts*, and *scurvy* free.
'Thro' folly if I'm lost —— to *Ward* apply;
'His drop shall make those stubborn evils fly.
'Thus I, propitious, have, as you implor'd,
'Taught how I may be held, and how restor'd.

GUTTULA WARDIANA; *or* W——d's *Drops.*

EGregious *Ward*, you boast with success sure,
That your *one drop* can *all* distempers cure:
When it in *S——n cures* ambition's *pain*,
Or ends the *megrims* of Sir *Janus*' brain,
Of *wounded conscience* when it *heals* the *smart*,
And on *reflection* glads the statesman's heart;
When it to women *pall's* old *M——av——'s gust*,
And *cools* 'fore death the *fever* of his *lust*;
When *F——d* it can give of *wit* a *taste*,
Make *Harriot* pious, or *Corinna* chaste;
Make scribbling *B--dg--l* deviate into *sense*,
Or give to *Pope* more wit and excellence;
Then will I think that your *one drop* will save,
Ten thousand dying patients from the *grave.*

The IXth *Ode of* Anacreon. *Upon a Dove.*

THIS rapid flight through realms above,
Whence, whence tak'st thou, O lovely dove?
Whence so much fragrance from thy bill
Do'st breathe, or from thy wings distil;
Perfuming all the air around?
And pr'y-thee whither art thou bound?
To *Venus* once I did belong,
Who sold me for a pretty song:
And now my office is in brief,
Anacreon's messenger in chief.
Here from my neck, expos'd to view,
Depend thou seest his billet doux.
He said, when I set out, that he,
At my return would set me free:
But should he then dismiss me strait,
Yet I will still upon him wait.
For what wou'd it avail that I
O'er mountains and o'er fields shou'd flie;
And, on thick trees sublimely plac'd,
Take daily some poor wild repast?
Since now, by fond *Anacreon* fed,
From his own hand I peck the bread;
And of that wine delicious sip,
Which just before had wet his lip.
My thirst then quench'd, my wings I spread,
And cover all my master's head:
And, when soft sleep my eyes has clos'd,
Upon his lyre I perch repos'd.
I've told thee all —— be gone —— I vow,
Thou'st made me prattle like a chough.

Digitized by Google

The GENTLEMAN's

Monthly Intelligencer.

JULY, 1734.

THE Truſtees for eſtabliſhing the Colony of *Georgia* in *America* having d puted *James Oglethorpe*, *John Laroche* and *Richard Chandler*, Eſqs; and Mr. *Harman Verelſt*, to wait on, and bring up from *Gravelend* in a Barge, *Tomo Chachi*, an *Indian* Chief, with *Senauchi* his Wife, and *Toanahowi* his Nephew, *Hillipilli* a War Captain, and *Apakowſki*, *Stimalechi*, *Sintouchi*, *Stingwyksti*, and *Umpychi*, five other *Indians*, who came over with *James Oglethorpe*, Eſq; in the *Aldborough* Man of War, they arrived on *June* 28, at the ſaid Truſtees Office in *Weſtminſter*.

TUESDAY, July 2.

Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Orange* embark'd at *Helvoetſluys* on Saturday Night laſt, about Ten o'Clock, on board the *Fubbs* Yacht; and at Ten on Monday Morning, the Wind being ſtrong at Weſt, and the ſaid Yacht oppoſite to the *Kentiſh* Shore, her Royal Highneſs order'd the Captain to make the firſt Place where ſhe could land, which he did accordingly, and her Royal Highneſs came on Shore at a little Village called *Broad-Steps*, near the *North-Foreland*, from whence ſhe ſoon after proceeded for the Court at *Kenſington*. Her Royal Highneſs croſs'd the Ferry at *Weſtminſter* about Three this Morning, in good Health, but greatly fatigued; about Eight ſhe waited on their Majeſties, and was received with an inexpreſſible Satisfaction.

George Merlin, Eſq; and *William Pate*, Eſq; who were elected laſt *Midſummer-Day* Sheriffs of this City and County of *Middleſex*, for the Year enſuing, were diſcharged from the ſaid Office, by ſwearing they were not worth 10,000l. at the Time of their Election.

One *Pollard*, a *Frenchman*, the Captain's Swabber of the *Ipſwich* Man of War, was hanged at the Yard-Arm, in the Preſence of the whole Ship's Crew, purſuant to his ſentence at a general Court Martial, for the Murder of his own Son, a Youth of about 15 Years of Age, on board the ſaid Ship.

WEDNESDAY, 3.

It was notified at Court, that her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Orange* was with Child.

TUESDAY, 9.

The five following Malefactors were executed at *Tyburn*, viz. *William Ray*, for the Murder of his Wife; *Roger Bow*, for the Murder of the Butcher's Boy in *Hungerford-Market*; *Thomas Taverner*, for a Robbery on the Highway; *Peter Maſhee*, for a Street-Robbery; and *Richard Stevens*, alias *Evans*, for ſtealing Goods to the Value of 10l. *William Ray* broke his Halter juſt as the Cart drew from them, and by the Fall broke his Head; but was immediately tied up again, and ſuffered with the others. (See p. 218, 326.)

WEDNESDAY, 10.

Came on a Tryal in the Court of *Common-Pleas* at *Weſtminſter*, between Mr. *James Jervaiſe*, Plaintiff, and Mr. *Alexander Blackwell*, Defendant; the Cauſe of Action was, that the Defendant exerciſed the Art and Myſtery of a Printer, not having ſerved a regular Apprenticeſhip to the Trade: The Action was brought upon the Statute of 5 *Eliz.* and after being learnedly argued by Counſel on both Sides, the Jury gave a Verdict for the Plaintiff, and 40s. Damage, for exerciſing the ſaid Trade for the Space of one Month.

A general Court of the *Charitable Corporation* was held, for taking the Ballot upon the following Queſtion, *viz.*

'That this Court highly approve the filing 'the Bill againſt the late Committee-Men 'and Aſſiſtants, and others whoſe Names 'have been now read, and of the other Steps 'taken by the Court of Committee, for the 'Recovery of the Money and Effects due to 'this Corporation:' When there appeared for the Queſtion 394, and 77 againſt it.

FRIDAY,

Digitized by Google

FRIDAY, 12.

The Seſſions ended at the *Old Baily*, when the ſix following Malefactors received Sentence of Death, *viz. Nicholas Baldwin*, for robbing his Maſters Meſſ. *Chaſe* and Company, to the Value of 40l. *Joſeph Remington*, for the Murder of *William Wells* with a Dung-Fork, at his Houſe the *Windmil* at *Wheteſtan*; and *Mary Haycock*, *Anne Knight*, *Elizabeth Tracy*, and *Katharine Tracy*, alias *Bogie*, two Sifters, all four for Coining. The two firſt received Sentence to be hanged, and the four Women to be drawn on Hurdles to *Tyburn*, and there burnt to Aſhes at Stakes. Three were burnt in the Hand, five ordered to be whipt, and 24 to be tranſported.

An Expreſs arriv'd at Court, which brought an Account of the ſafe Arrival of his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* at Prince *Eugene's* Camp on the *Rhine*. His Retinue conſiſted of 40 Perſons, and his Horſes for Uſe and State were 96. His Highneſs a few Days before his Departure from the *Hague*, notify'd his Intention to their High-Mightineſſes the States-General in a Letter to this Effect, That he had taken the Reſolution of repairing forthwith as a Volunteer to the Emperor's Army, in order to take a Leſſon under that conſummate General P. *Eugene*, whoſe great Abilities were well known to their High-Mightineſſes, and whoſe important Services to the Republick had juſtly endear'd him to it, that he might form himſelf after the Example of ſo great a Maſter, and at length become uſeful to his Country, as his Anceſtors had always been, *&c.* Whereupon the States-General ſent his Highneſs their Compliments, wiſhing him a good Journey and ſafe Return.

His Majeſty ordered the Parliament, which ſtood prorogued to the 16th Inſt. to be farther prorogued to *Aug.* 13.

TUESDAY, 23.

This Morning, about Two o'Clock, a Fire broke out at Mr. *Tebbs*, a Grocer's, near the *Slip* Tavern at *Temple-Bar*, which burnt with ſuch Fury, that in four Hours Time the ſaid Houſe, with Mr. *Bird's* a Fiſhmonger, Mr. *Brown's* the Horſe-ſhoe Alehouſe, Mr. *Weldon's* an Oilman, Mr. *Dobbs's* a Poulterer, Mr. *Duncomb's* a Diſtiller, Mr. *Fraiſer's* a Grocer, Mr. *Bullin's* an Oilman, and the Ship Alehouſe in *Ship-Yard*, were burnt down; beſides very much damaging the Ship Tavern, Mr. *Atkinſon's* an Oilman, Mr. *Jennings's* a Druggiſt, the back Part of *John's* Coffeehouſe in *Sheer-Lane*, and ſeveral other Houſes.

Was held a General Court of the *South-Sea* Company, when the Court declared a Dividend of One and a Half *per Cent.* on the Trading Stock of the ſaid Company, for the half Year ending at *Midſummer* laſt.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

The Coroner's Jury ſat again at the *Rummer* Tavern in *Albemarle-ſtreet*, and finiſh'd their Enquiry concerning the Death of the late Mr. *Cantillon*, and brought in their Verdict, That he was *ſuppos'd to have been murder'd* (by ſome of his Servants) and the two Men and the Maid-Servant that have been confin'd ever ſince the Fire, are ordered to be try'd, on Suſpicion of the ſaid Murder, at the next Seſſions at the *Old Bailey*. (ſee p. 265.)

THURSDAY, 25.

The Number of Gentlemen who had been nominated by the ſeveral Lord Mayors, as proper Perſons to ſerve the Office of Sheriffs, was on *Midſummer-Day* laſt no leſs than 50, four of whom have been ſince elected and ſworn off, and 35 have paid their Fines of 400l. each, one is abroad, and another not free of the City, two were elected this Day, and ſeven remain on the Liſt, *viz. Aſgil Eyans*, Painter-Stainer, *Robert Atwood*, Draper, *Thomas Ward*, Stationer, *William Powell*, Cutler, *Seth Gibſon*, Mercer, *Thomas Royle*, Stationer, and *Percival Lewis*, Draper.

Complaints having been made to the King, that ſeveral of the Turnpikes in the Counties of *Glouceſter* and *Hereford* have been pull'd down, and the reſt threaten'd; and that the Keepers of the Turnpikes, and even the Commiſſioners themſelves, had been menac'd with having their Houſes pull'd over their Heads, if they attempted to ſet up new Turnpikes in their ſtead; his Majeſty has been pleaſed to iſſue a Proclamation for apprehending the Perſons concern'd therein, and to promiſe a Reward of 50 l. for every one that ſhall be convicted accordingly.

It having been alſo repreſented to his Majeſty, that *Jeremiah Bruſford*, of *Taunton St. James* in the County of *Somerſet*, receiv'd on the 14th of *March* laſt, a Letter ſigned *Thomas Reſolved*, *John Reſolved*, and *George Reſolved*, threatning to burn his Corn and Hay, and to knock out his Brains, if he went to *Maiden-Brook*, an Eſtate he had lately taken: And on the 16th of the ſaid Month he receiv'd another Letter to the ſame Effect; as alſo one on the 27th, threatening to treat him in the Manner above-mention'd, unleſs he put 20 Guineas in the Place deſcrib'd in the ſaid Letter: And farther, that on Sunday the 17th of the ſaid Month, the ſaid *Jeremiah Bruſford* was aſſaulted near his Dwelling-Houſe by a Perſon unknown, who gave him a violent Blow on the Arm; and on the Wedneſday following was again attack'd by three Perſons diſguis'd, who knock'd him down, and rob'd him of 5 Guineas and 14 Shillings; and was alſo aſſaulted on the 8th of *April* laſt by three Perſons in Women's Apparel, but ſuppos'd to be Men, with their Faces black'd, who beat him till they thought he was dead, then rob'd him of 15 Guineas and two Shillings; ſince which, the ſaid *Jeremiah Braſford* has had a Stack of Hay ſet on Fire and an Ox wounded: His Majeſty, for the Letter diſ-

Digitized by Google

discovering and bringing to Justice the Persons concern'd in such heinous Crimes, is pleas'd to promise his most gracious Pardon to any one of them, who shall discover his Accomplice or Accomplices, so as he or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof. And as a further Encouragement to any Person who shall make such Discovery, the said *Jeremiah Bruford* hat offered a Reward of 20 Guineas.

FRIDAY, 26.

Baron *Stark*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Holstein-Gottorp* to this Court, arriv'd here.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Burrington Goldsworthy, Esq; Nephew to Sir *Charles Wager*, married to Miss *Vanbrugh*, Daughter of Capt. *Vanbrugh*, Commander of a Man of War.

George Watson, Esq; a Relation to the Earl of *Rockingham*, to Mrs. *Smallwood*, Relict of the late —— *Smallwood*, of *Dover street*, Esq;

Mr. *Wright* of *Clifford's-Inn*, to Miss *Price*, Daughter of *John Price*, Esq;

Anthony Kemp, Esq; a Gentleman of a large Estate in *Sussex*, to Miss *Stourton*, Niece to the Lord *Stourton*.

Lord *Edward Herbert*, second Son to the Marquis of *Powis*, to the Lady *Henrietta Waldegrave*, only Daughter to the Earl *Waldegrave*.

His Grace the Duke of *Portland*, to the Lady *Margaret Harley*, only Daughter of the Earl of *Oxford*.

Richard Holford of *Averbury* in the County of *Wilts*, Esq; Grandson to Sir *Richard Holford*, Knt. late one of the Masters in Chancery, to Miss *Lynn*, Daughter of *Samuel Lynn* of *Tidmarsh* in the County of *Berks*, Esq;

John Brown, Esq; Son of Counsellor *Brown*, of *Tooke's-Court*, *Chancery-Lane*, to Miss *Elson*, Grand-Daughter of Sir *John Sheffield* of *Portsmouth*, a 15,000*l.* Fortune.

Sir *Francis Skipwith*, of *Newbold-Hall* in *Warwickshire*, Bart. to Miss *Cartwright*, Daughter of *T. Cartwright*, of *Aynho*, Esq; one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of *Northampton*.

John Bays, of *Market-Harborough* in *Leicestershire*, Esq; to Mrs. *Watts*, Widow of the late Mr. *Watts*, an eminent Merchant of this City.

The Lady of *William Archer*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of *Berks*, was delivered of a Son.

The Right Hon. the Countess of *Pembroke*, of a Son and Heir.

The Lady of Sir *John Frederick*, Bart. of a Son.

The Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord *Baltimore*, Gov. of *Maryland*, of a Daughter.

John Fequier, Esq; married to Miss *Holt*, a Fortune of 5000*l.*

——*Williamson*, Esq; of *Surrey*, to Miss *Betty Jenkins*.

DEATHS.

THE Lady of the Lord *James Cavendish*, Uncle to the present Duke of *Devonshire*: She was one of the Daughters and Coheirs to *Elihu Yale*, Esq; some Time Governor of Fort St. *George* in the *East-Indies*.

At *Edinburgh* the Hon. *Harry Maule*, Esq; commonly called Earl of *Panmure*; but his eldest Brother being unhappily concern'd in the late Rebellion at *Preston*, the Titles and Estate of that antient Family were forfeited.

At *Wandsworth* in *Surrey*, *John Shrimpton*, Esq; a Gentleman of a good Fortune: He was Commander of a Man of War in 1718, in that memorable Expedition to *Sicily* against the *Spaniards*.

At *Coventry* the Rev. Dr. *Kimberley*, Canon of *Litchfield*, Vicar of *Trinity* Parish in *Coventry*, and Rector of *Bagginton* in *Warwickshire*.

At *Staines* in *Middlesex*, Mr. *Wheatley*, formerly an eminent Throwster in *Spittlefields*, who lately gave 600*l.* towards a Set of Bells to be put up in the Steeple of *Christ-Church*, *Spittlefields*.

At Sir *William Courteney's*, *John Stafford*, of *Upton Pine* in *Devon*, Esq; a Gentleman possess'd of near 800*l. per Ann.*

At *Horn-Castle* in *Lincolnshire*, *George Heron*, Esq;

The only surviving Son of the late Major *Hanbury*.

The Lord *William Hamilton*, Brother to his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton* and *Brandon*, who was chosen Member of the present Parliament for the Shire of *Lanerk* in *Scotland*.

At her Seat at *Redbrook* in the County of *Gloucester*, Mrs. *Coster*, Mother to *Thomas Coster*, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for *Bristol*.

At his Seat at *Northbrook* in *Oxfordshire*, Sir *Robert Dashwood*, Bart.

At his House at *London-Wall*, Counsellor *Diston*.

Edward Mansell, Esq; an eminent Counsellor at Law belonging to the *Inner-Temple*.

At his Seat at *Stagenhoe* in *Hertfordshire*, *Robert Heysham*, Esq; only Son of *Robert Heysham*, Esq; formerly one of the Representatives in Parliament for this City: He being a Batchelor has left his whole Estate (except 5000*l.* to Mrs. *Robinson*) to his first Cousins, *Giles* and *Robert Thornton*, Brothers.

About Eight at Night, on the 22d, of a Paralytick Disorder, (having been taken Speechless suddenly about Noon that Day) at *Oakham* in *Surrey*, the Right Hon. *Peter* Lord *King*, late Lord High Chancellor: He was created Lord *King* and Baron of *Oakham* May 27, 1725, 11 *Geo.* I. In 1708 he was chose Recorder

Digitized by Google

Recorder of the City of *London*, and in 1710 was one of the Managers againſt Dr. *Sacheverell*: On the 26th of *Oct.* 1714, he was appointed Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, in which Station he continued till the 1ſt of *June* 1725, when he was made Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*; which Poſt he reſign'd in *November* laſt. His Lordſhip's Father was a Grocer and Oilman at *Exeter*, and bred his Son for ſome Years to his own Buſineſs; many People in *Devonſhire* are ſtill living who have ſeen the late Lord Chancellor with his Coat ſtripped up above his Elbows, and ſtirring a Barrel of Oil; yet in the midſt of this Employment, ſo ſtrong was his Ambition and his Inclination to Learning, that he layed out what Money he could conveniently ſpare in Books, and employed every Moment of his leiſure Time in Study; ſo that he became a good Scholar (and was particularly very well verſed in Church Hiſtory) before the World ſuſpected any ſuch Thing: He was Four or Five and Twenty before he was taken Notice of; when the great Mr. *Lock*, who was related to him, introduc'd him to the World, and perſuaded his Father to let him ſtudy the Law. In which Profeſſion, his Learning and indefatigable Diligence made him ſoon taken Notice of.

Mr. Serjeant *Grove*, an eminent Counſellor and excellent Pleader.

Capt. *Aubery*, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the *Berwick*.

At his Seat at *Marle* in *North Wales*, Sir *Griffith Williams*, Bart.

John Cole, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for *Middleſex*, at his Houſe in *James ſtreet*, *Weſtminſter*.

At *Cheſhunt* in *Hertfordſhire*, *John Delby*, Eſq;

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *George Stubbs* made Chaplain to the Prince.

Mr. *Joſeph Hall*, made Vicar of *Welham*, *Leiceſterſhire*.

Mr. *John Harris*, Rector of *Beyton*, *Suffolk*.

Mr. *Thomas Clendon*, Vicar of *Sherry*, near *Canterbury*.

Mr. *George Holiwell*, Rector of *Somerby*, *Lincolnſhire*, preſented to a Living in *Eſſex*.

Mr. *Smith* of *Trinity* College, *Cambridge*, made Rector of *Bourn Wallis*, *Yorkſhire*.

Mr. *Iſaac Wilſon*, Vicar of *Campden*, *Cumberland*.

Mr. *Joſeph Speed*, Rector of *Thornbury*, *Wilts*.

Mr. *Thomas Cobb* preſented to the Living of *Fairfield*, *Kent*.

Mr. *Thomas Rawlins* to the Rectory of *Carlton*, *Yorkſhire*.

Dr. *Wintle* appointed by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Warden of *Merton* College, *Oxon*, in the room of Dr. *Holland*.

John Macklen, M. A. to the Vicarage of *Holy Trinity* in the City of *Coventry* and Dioceſe of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil* and *Military*.

MR. *Hyde* choſen one of the Bridgmaſters of this City in the room of Mr. *Webb*, deceas'd.

His Grace *Charles* Duke of *Richmond* made Maſter of the Horſe to his Majeſty, in the room of the Earl of *Scarborough*, who reſigned ſome Time ago.

Sir *James Chamberlain*, Knt. ſucceeds the Duke of *Richmond* as Captain of a Troop in his Majeſty's Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards Blue, commanded by the Duke of *Argyll*.

Col. *Hawley*, Col. of the Royal Reg. of Horſe on the *Iriſh* Eſtabliſhment, kiſſed his Majeſty's Hand, for the Command of the Reg. of Dragoons, late Lieutenant General *Evans*'s.

Right Hon. *Horatio Walpole*, Eſq; appointed Ambaſſador extraordinary to the *States General*.

Jonathan Blenman, Eſq; Attorney General of *Barbadoes*, made ſole Judge of the Admiralty there.

Charles Vavazor of *Wiſbech*, Eſq; made Receiver-General of the County of *Cambridge*, and Iſle of *Ely*.

Lieut. *James Draper* of the independent Company of Foot in *Jamaica*, made Capt. of the ſame in the room of the late Gen. *Hunter*.

James Burrington, Eſq; made Capt. in Col. *Paget*'s Reg. of Foot.

Earl of *Leven* made one of the ordinary Lords of Seſſion in *Scotland*, inſtead of the late Lord *Grange*.

Hon. *John Sackville*, Eſq; made Deputy Lieutenant of *Deal-Caſtle*, in the room of *Geo. Furneſe*, Eſq; who has reſigned.

Enſign *Warren* made a Capt. in Col. *Handaſyde*'s Reg. in the room of the late Capt. *Boyle*.

Perſons declared BANKRUPTS.

WILL. *Lediard*, late of *Paynſwicke*, in *Glouceſterſhire*, Clothier. *Alexander Holmes*, late of *Kenſington*, Victualler. *Bryan Weldon*, of *Thames-ſtreet*, *London*, Oil-Cooper and Chapman. *Nathaniel Burton*, *of Oſwеſtry*, in *Shropſhire*, Chapman. *Joſeph Waſs*, late of *Bermondſey-ſtreet*, *Southwark*, Chapman. *Francis Sharpe*, late of *Stamford*, in *Lincolnſhire*, Grocer. *Robert Nay*, of the Pariſh of St. *George Bloomſbury*, in *Middleſex*, Victualler and Chapman. *Rich. Bayſis*, late of *Bath*, Hoſier, Hatter, and Chapman. *John Hill*, of *Fiſhlake*, in *Yorkſhire*, Chapman. *Rich. Southall*, of *Stafford*, Stationer and Bookſeller. *Will. Hutchinſon*, of *Well-Cloſe-Square*, *Middleſex*, Mariner and Merchant. *Peter Beſt*, late of *Dorcheſter*, in *Dorſetſhire*, Grocer. *John Tayler*, late of *Burſledon*, *Hants*, Shipwright. *Tho. Whitehouſe*, late of *Guarnall* in *Staffordſhire*, Scythſmith. *David Proſſer*, late of *Kington* in *Herefordſhire*, Mercer.

Prices

Digitized by Google

Towards the End of the Month.

STOCKS.

S. Sea 79 ½	*Afric.* 20
—*Bonds* 45*s* Prem.	*Royal Aff.* 95
—*Annu.* 104 ½	*Lon. ditto* 12
Bank 136 ½	*Y. Build.* 3 ½
—*Circ.* 7 15	3 *p. C. An.* 93 ½
Mil. Bank 107 ½	*EngCopper* 1*l.* 15*s.*
India 140 a 1	*Welsh* Books shut
—*Bonds* 56*s*	

The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amst. 35 9	*Bilboa* 39 ¾
D. Sight 35 7 a 6	*Leghorn* 50
Rotter. 35 10	*Genoa* 52 ¼
Hamb. 35 10 a 9	*Venice* 48 ⅝ a ½
P. Sight 31 ⅜	*Lisb.* 5 5 ¼
Bourd. ½ uſ 31	*Oport.* 5 5
Cadiz 40 ¼ a ⅜	*Antw.* 36 a 35 11
Madrid 40 ¼	*Dublin* 10 ¼

Prices of Goods at *Bear-Key.*

Wheat	26 30	*Oates*	11 13
Rye	15 17	*Tares*	18 23
Barley	14 17	*Peaſe*	20 22
H. Beans	16 20	*H. Peaſe*	16 19
P. Malt	17 20	*B. Malt*	16 19

Abſtract of the *London* WEEKLY BILL, from *June* 25 to *July* 23.

Chriſtned	Males 663	Females 631	1294
Buried	Males 971	Females 885	1856

Died under 2 Years old			783
Between	2	and 5	251
	5	10	96
	10	20	68
	20	30	129
	30	40	143
	40	50	150
	50	60	95
	60	70	62
	70	80	32
	80	90	23
	90 and upwards		1
			1856

Prices of Goods, *&c.* in *London.* Hay 36*s. to* 42*s.* a Load.

Coals per Chaldron 23 *a* 24
New Hops per Hun. 5*l. a* 6*l.* 10
Old Hops 3*l.* 10*s. a* 4*l.*
Rape Seed 10 *a* 11
Lead the Fodder 19 *Hun.* 1 *half on board,* 14 *a* 14*l.* 10*s.*
Tin in Blocks 3*l.* 10
Ditto in Bars 4*l.*
Copper Eng. beſt 5*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto ordinary 4*l.* 16*s. a* 5*l.*
Ditto Barbary 85 *a* 95*l.*
Iron of Bilboa 15*l.* 5*s. per Ton.*
Ditto of Sweden 16*l.* 10*s.*
Tallow 30 *a* 31*s*
Country Tallow 30*s.*
Cochineal 18*s.* 3

Grocery Wares by the C.

Raiſins of the S. new 32*s.*
Ditto Malaga Frailes 17*s.*
Ditto Smirna new 22*s.*
Ditto Alicant 18*s.*
Ditto Lipra new 19*s.*
Ditto Belvedera 29*s.*
Currants 42*s.*
Prunes French none
Figs 20*s.*

Sugar Powder beſt 54 *a* 59*s.*
Ditto ſecond Sort 46*s. a* 50
Loaf Sugar double ref. 8*d. half a* 9*d.*
Ditto ſingle refine 56*s. a* 64*s.*

Grocery Wares by the lb.

Cinamon 7*s.* 8*d.*
Cloves 9*s.* 1*d.*
Mace 15*s.* 0*d.*
Nutmegs 8*s.* 7*d.*
Sugar Candy white 14 *a* 18*d.*
Ditto brown 6*d.*
Pepper for home conſump. 16*d.*
Ditto for Exportation 12*d.* 1 4*th*
Tea Bohea fine 10*s. a* 12*s.*
Ditto ordinary 8 *a* 9*s.*
Ditto Congo 10 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Pekoe 14 *a* 16*s.*
Ditto Green fine 9 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Imperial 9 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Hyſon 20 *a* 25*s.*

Drugs by the lb.

Balſam Peru 14*s.*
Cardamoms 3*s.* 6*d.*
Camphire refin'd 14*s.*
Crabs Eyes 1*s* 8*d.*
Jallap 2*s.* 8*d.*
Manna 2*s.* 6*d. a* 4*s*
Maſtick white 4*s. od.*
Quickſilver 4*s.* 3*d.*
Rhubarb 18 *a* 25*s.*
Sarſaparilla 3*s. od.*
Saffron Engliſh 22*s.* 6*d.*
Wormſeeds none
Balſam Copaiva 3*s. od*
Balſam of Gilead 20*s.*
Hypocacuanæ 4*s* 6*d. a* 5
Ambergreece per oz. 8*s.*

Wine, Brandy, and Rum.

Oporto red per Pipe 32*l. a* 34*l.*
Ditto white none
Liſbon red 35 *a* 40*l.*
Ditto white 26 *a* 28*l.*
Sherry 26*l.*
Canary new 25 *a* 28*l.*
Ditto old 32 *a* 34*l.*
Florence 3*l.*
French red 30*l. a* 40*l.*
Ditto white 20*l.*
Mountain Malaga old 24*l.*
Ditto new 20*l. a* 21
Brandy Fr. per Gal. 7*s. a* 8*s.*
Rum of Jam. 6 *a* 7*s.*
Ditto Leew. Iſlands 6*s.* 4*d. a* 6*s.* 10*d.*

THIS

Digitized by Google

THIS Month began with an Account of a very extraordinary Battle in *Italy*, which happen'd on *June* 29. Of which we had firſt this general Account. On *June* 29, happened a very bloody Battle between the *Germans* and Confederates, within a Mile of *Parma*. Both Sides own the Loſs of killed and dangerouſly wounded to amount to 7000 each, at leaſt; and few Officers, even the general ones, eſcaped Wounds. They fought 7 Hours together, and after ſo terrible a Slaughter, neither Side pretends to ſing *Te Deum*. The Horſe of neither Side were engaged, becauſe of the Cloſeneſs of the Country.

The following is a more particular Account, *in a Letter from the Camp* near *Parma*, *dated* June 30. There was Yeſterday one of the moſt bloody Battles of Infanty that has ever been known, near the City of *Parma*. The Enemy attack'd us at the *Caſſines* of *Bronzel*, a Quarter of a League from *Parma*, and after an obſtinate Fight, which laſted ten Hours ſucceſſively, a Thing without Example, the Enemy at laſt retired in the Night, marching towards the Mountain. They have loſt upwards of 3000 Men, and many general Officers; among them General *Merci* killed, Prince of *Wirtenburg* wounded, Count *Palfi* wounded, *Vinck* kill'd, *Dieſbach* mortally wounded, *Schulenburg* killed, Major General *Watchtendonk* wounded, *De la Tour* wounded, *Palfi* the Son killed, and moſt of the other Generals are much wounded. Our Loſs is reckoned near 400 Officers, and many Soldiers; the general Officers are the Marſhal *de Coigny* wounded in the Thigh, the Duke de *Cruſſol* killed, Marquis *de Liſle* killed, *Valence* killed, *d'Oſſort* wounded in the Hand, and thirty Officers of his Regiment killed, *Firmacon* wounded in the Shoulder, *Cadrieux* had his Shoulder broke, *Savin* wounded, *Rami* killed, Prince of *Montauban* wounded, *Guercheis* wounded, *Contade* the Son wounded, Count de *Biron* wounded, *Lavigne* much bruiſed, Marquis *de Maiſon* killed, *Maillebois* the Son wounded, *La Tremouille* trodden under Foot by Horſes, and two of his Ribs broke, *Courville* wounded, *Pilliers* had a conſiderable Contuſion, *Narcere* was wounded by a Muſquet Shot, *Crezonſac* killed, *Lacedrean* had three Fingers ſhot off; beſides many others killed and wounded, and the three Brigades of *Picardy*, *Champaigny*, and the King, ſuffered extreamly; but our Army kept the Field of Battle.

The Marquis *de Coigny*, Son to the Marſhal of that Name, arriv'd afterwards at Verſailles *with the following Account*, That on the 29th of *June*, N. S. early in the Morning, the *Imperial* Army in *Italy* drew up in *Battaha* and march'd directly towards *Parma*, and that Monſ. *Coigny*, who commanded the Army of the Allies in the Abſence of the King of *Sardinia*, ſeeing the *Imperialiſts* in full March, retired from before *Parma*, where he was poſted, and ſeem'd by his various Motions to avoid coming to a Battle, till the Van of the *Imperial* Army was advanced to the very Walls of *Parma*, which expoſing the *Germans* to a very great Diſadvantage, Monſ. *de Coigny* attacked them. The Action began by two Battalions of a Side cannonnading each other acroſs a ſmall Rivulet near the *Lenza*, which in about two Hours became general, and laſted about 11 Hours, when 9000 *Germans* were kill'd, and 5000 *French*, amongſt the latter 600 Officers; Count *Mercy*, General *Watchtendonck*, and Count *Palfi*, were kill'd on the Side of the *Imperialiſts*; and Monſ. *Coigny*, the *French* General, dangerouſly wounded. The *Imperialiſts* retreated in the utmoſt Confuſion, leaving their Artillery, Ammunition, and Baggage. The Rear of the *French* during the Night fired on their own Army by Miſtake, which was anſwered with ſeveral Volleys, and continued about two Hours in the Dark, by which Means they kill'd a great many of their own People.

Theſe were the *French* Accounts: We ſhall conclude this Article with the following Account from *Mantua*, dated *July* 10, *viz.* On *June* 27. Count *Merci* paſs'd the *Parma* with his Army: The ſame Day he received Advice, that the Marſhal *de Coigny* had likewiſe ordered his Army to march. The 29th, Count *Merci* advanc'd towards the Village of *Croceta*: He found that the Enemy had already begun to entrench themſelves under the Walls of *Parma*, and that they had poſſeſſed themſelves of two Caſſines: That General, at the Head of five Companies of Grenadiers, ſupported by five or ſix Battalions, attacked the Enemy, about Eleven o'Clock, with ſo much Vigour, that he took one of the Caſſines and ſix Pieces of Cannon, which he immediately turned upon the *French*; but he being unfortunately killed ſoon after with a Cannon-Ball, and our Troops not being timely ſupported, the Enemy obliged them to abandon the Caſſine: The Fight continued nevertheleſs with a great deal of Vigour till Night, without any conſiderable Advantage on either Side. The Prince of *Wirtemberg*, who took upon him the Command of the Army as ſoon as he had heard Count *Merci* was killed, behaved very gallantly: He received two Wounds, and had ſeveral Horſes ſhot under him: There was only the right Wing of our Army engaged, that is to ſay, 18 Battalions, with a Regiment of Horſe and another of Dragoons; the left Wing not having fired a Shot. We had about 6000 killed and wounded: The Loſs of the *French* and *Piedmonteze* was little leſs.

From the Camp before Dantzick, *July* 7. The Capitulation for *Dantzick* was ſigned this Day. The City gives a Million of Crowns towards the Expence of the War, and a

Digitized by Google

Million more to the *Ruſſians* in particular. The Gate of *Oliva* is guarded by 200 *Saxons*. The Primate is ſent to *Elbing*, where a Guard is placed on him; a Guard is alſo ſet on the Marquis *Monti*.

From *Berlin*, *July* 10. We have received Advice, that King *Staniſlaus* being retired from *Dantzick* in the Night between the 28th and 29th paſt, diſguiſed in the Habit of a Peaſant, had paſſed the Inundation in a Bark, and after having wandered and marched ſix Leagues on Foot, he arrived ſafe the 3d Inſtant, in a Chariot at *Marienwarden*, where, making himſelf known to a *Pruſſian* Officer, he was furniſhed with what he had Need of.

From *Paris*, *July* 24. On the 17th, the Governor of *Philipſburg* made a Propoſal to the Marſhal *d'Aſfeldt* by an Officer, that he would permit that Officer to go and conſult Prince *Eugene* what the ſaid Governor ſhould do. The Marſhal *d'Aſfeldt* did not accept of that Propoſal, but ſent the Governor Word, that if he did not ſurrender, but gave Time for the Batteries to be planted upon the Crown-Work, he ſhould have no Capitulation, but be expoſed to the Courage of the Grenadiers, who earneſtly deſired there might be no Capitulation. The Governor, upon this Anſwer, demanded to capitulate. The 18th, Hoſtages were exchanged, and the Articles having been ſigned about Six o'Clock that Evening, the Regiment of *French* Guards took Poſſeſſion of one of the Gates of the Town.

From the *Rhine*. That the *Imperial* Army had carry'd on their Approaches ſo near to the *French* Lines, that a private Soldier of the *Hanover* Troops had been killed by a Muſquet Shot from the *French* Camp; and that a *German* Officer's Horſe, that was leading by a Groom within 30 Paces of Prince *Eugene*'s Perſon, had been ſhot by a Cannon-Ball.

From the *Hague*, *July* 27. *Philipſburg* is at laſt ſurrendered, having held out 7 Weeks after the Opening of the Trenches. It is true, the *Rhine* fought for the *Germans*; but the *Germans* acted their Parts too, and did not leave the *Rhine* to do all. General *Witgenau*, the Governor, for his Share, has gained a Name, which will be tranſmitted down to Poſterity in the Records of the Empire: Prince *Eugene* and all the Generals of the *Imperial* Army have given him great Commendation, and he well deſerved it, his very Enemies having judged ſo rightly of his Worth, as to reward his Merit. The Marſhal *d'Aſfeldt* was pleaſed to give him triumphant Proofs of the Eſteem he had of his Capacity, having granted him every Thing he deſired, and made him a Preſent, beſides, of the fineſt Piece of Cannon, at his own Choice, that was in *Philipſburg*.

From the Imperial Camp at Bruckſal, *July* 24. On the 21ſt in the Morning the *Imperial* Garriſon march'd out of *Philipſbourg*. A ſtrong Report prevails amongſt us, that the *French* have made ſeveral Detachments, and deſign ſome important Enterprize. This Day the King of *Pruſſia* gave a magnificent Entertainment to the Prince Royal his Son, the Duke of *Beveren*, Prince *Charles* of *Beveren*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction. On the 22d, the *Imperial* Army came to encamp here, where we hold our head Quarters. During our March being apprehenſive of the *French* attacking our Rear-Guard, on Account of their Proximity, all poſſible Precautions were taken to cover it from Inſults; for this Purpoſe all the Companies of Foot and Horſe Grenadiers, our Carabineers with 8 Battalions, 30 Squadrons, and 4 Regiments of *Huſſars*, were poſted in the Rear, together with the Troops which had been poſted in the three Redoubts we raiſed before the Enemy's Entrenchments. Count *Seckendorf* was appointed to command them, with the Prince *Maximilian* of *Heſſe*, and Count *de Furſtenbourg*, Lieutenant Generals of Foot, the Prince of *Hohenzollern*, Lieutenant General of Horſe, four Foot and two Horſe Major-Generals: We marched in 8 Columns, and happily without the leaſt Diſturbance from the Enemy. The ſame Day our Army was reinforced with 3 Battalions of the Regiment of Prince *Lewis* of *Wirtemberg*; and Prince *Auguſtus William* of *Beveren* arriv'd in our Camp. On the 23d, ſome Parties of the Enemy appearing in our former Camp of *Wieſenthal*, the *Huſſars* belonging to our left Wing attacked one of them; but following them too warmly, fell into an Ambuſcade, from whence, however, they got off pretty luckily. The *Huſſars* of the right Wing came off much better, they routed another Party, kill'd 30 of them, and took 19 Priſoners. This Day ſome Deſerters report, that the ſame Day our Army left the Camp of *Wieſenthal*, the Enemy cauſed 40 Companies of Grenadiers, with all the Piquets of the Army, to leave their Entrenchments, in order to obſerve our March, but at Night they return'd to their Lines.

Advices from the *Rhine* agree, that the *Imperial* Army conſiſts of 68,000 effective Men, and the *French* Army of about 126,000 Men; but that the latter's Cavalry is but indifferently mounted.

There are at preſent Thirty-ſeven *German* Princes in the *Imperial* Army under Prince *Eugene*.

On the 27th N. S. the Queen of *France* was deliver'd of a Princeſs.

The

Digitized by Google

GRAMMATICAL.

1. C. Criſpi Salluſtii Bellum Catilinarium, & Jugurthinum, cum Verſione Libera: Or, the Hiſtory of the Wars of *Catiline* and *Jugurtha*, by *Saluſt*; with a free Tranſlation. To which is prefix'd, a large Diſſertation upon the Uſefulneſs of Tranſlations of Claſſick Authors; as alſo the Life of *Saluſt*, by Monſ. *Le Clerc*. Printed for Meſſ. *Bettesworth*, and *Hitch*, 8vo. price in Sheep 3s. 6d. Calf 4s.

2. *Phædrus*'s Fables, with the following Improvements, in a Method entirely new, *viz.* The Words of the Author placed according to their Grammatical Conſtruction below every Fable; alſo the Rhetorical Figures as they occur; and to make the Pronunciation eaſy, all Words above two Syllables are marked with proper Accents. Alſo a Collection of Idioms and Phraſes in *Phædrus*, and all the proverbial Motto's to the Fables, with the *Engliſh* Phraſes and Proverbs anſwerable ſet over againſt them. And laſtly, an Alphabetical Vocabulary of all the Words in the Author, ſhewing their Parts of Speech and Signification. To which are added, The Themes of Verbs, with their Government. The Second Edition. By *John Stirling*, M. A. and Maſter of St. *Andrew*'s School in *Holbourn*, 8vo. Sold by *T. Aſtley*, price 2s.

3. Two Grammatical Treatiſes, *viz.* I. Animadverſions on the *Latin* Grammar lately publiſhed by Mr. *Robert Trotter*, School-maſter of *Dumfries*, by Mr. *John Love*, School-maſter at *Dumbarton*. II. A Diſſertation upon the Way of Teaching that Language. Wherein the Objections rais'd againſt Mr. *Rudiman*'s and other ſuch like Grammars for being too full, are anſwered. And the Practice of Teaching *Latin*, by a Grammar written in that Language, is defended. With ſome Remarks on the new *Latin* Grammar, compoſed by Mr. *Clarke* of *Hull*. And on the Uſe he would have to be made of his literal Tranſlations. By another Hand. Sold by *G. Straban*, price 1s. 6d.

LAW *and* MISCELLANIES.

4. The Statutes at large from *Magna Charta*, to the preſent Year 1734. In 6 Volumes in Folio, with a Preface by Mr. Serjeant *Hawkins*. Price eleven Guineas in Sheets to Subſcribers.

5. The Proceedings at large in the Arches Court of *Canterbury*, between *Jacob Mendes da Coſta*, and Mrs. *Catherine da Coſta Villa Real*, both of the *Jewiſh* Religion, and Couſin-Germans; relating to a *Marriage-Contract*. Sold by the Bookſellers, 8vo. price 6s.

6. A Dialogue in the Manner of *Plato*, on the Superiority of the Pleaſures of the Underſtanding to the Pleaſures of the Senſes. Sold by *T. Cooper*, price 2s.

7. A Poll taken at the City of *Chicheſter*, on *Thurſday* and *Friday* the 9th and 10th Days of *May*, 1734, for the Election of two Knights to ſerve in this preſent Parliament for the County of *Suſſex*. By *James Montague*, Eſq; Sheriff; digeſted in Alphabetical Order. Printed for *J. Coles*, Stationer, price ſtitch'd 2s. N. B. There are a ſmall Number bound in Vellum, and interleav'd with Writing-Paper, price 4s.

PHILOSOPHY *and* SCIENCE.

8. The Philoſophical Tranſactions, (from the Year 1719, to the Year 1733) Abridg'd and diſpoſed under General Heads. In two Volumes. Being a Continuation of the Abridgments by Mr. *Lowthorp*, Mr. *Jones*, or Mr. *Motte*; by Mr. *John Eames*, F. R. S. and *John Martin*, F. R. S. Profeſſor of *Botany* in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*. Printed for *J. Brotherton*, *J. Hazard*, *W. Meadows*, *T. Cox*, *W. Hinchcliffe*, *W. Bickerton*, *T. Aſtley*, *S. Auſten*, *L. Gilliver*, and *R. Willock*, 4to, price 35s.

* 9. The Hiſtory of the Royal Society of *London*, for the Improving of Natural Knowledge. By *Tho. Sprat*, D. D. late Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter*. The 4th Edition. Printed for Meſſ. *Knapton*, *J. Walthoe*, *D. Midwinter*, *J. Tonſon*, Meſſ. *Bettesworth* and *Hitch*, *R. Robinſon*, *F. Clay*, *B. Motte*, *A. Ward*, *D. Browne*, and *T. Longman*, 4to, price 10s.

* 10. Philoſophical Eſſays on various Subjects, *viz.* Space, Subſtance, Body, Spirit, the Operations of the Soul in Union with the Body, innate Ideas, perpetual Conſciouſneſs, Place and Motion of Spirits, the departing Soul, the Reſurrection of the Body, the Productions and Operations of Plants and Animals; with ſome Remarks on Mr. *Locke*'s Eſſay on the Human Underſtanding. To which is ſubjoined, A brief Scheme of Ontology, or the Science of Being in general, with its Affections. By *J. Watts*, D. D. The 2d Edition. Printed for *R. Ford*, and *R. Hett*, 8vo, price 4s. 6d.

11. Lectures on Architecture: Conſiſting of Rules founded upon Harmonick and Arithmetical Proportions in Building. Deſign'd as an agreeable Entertainment for Gentlemen; and more particularly uſeful to all who make Architecture, or the polite Arts, their Study. Read to a Society eſtabliſhed for the Improvement of Arts and Sciences, and explain'd by Examples on Copper Plates, with the Proportions applied to Practice. By *Robert Morris*. Printed for *J. Brindley*, 8vo, price ſtitch'd 2s.

* 12. The Artificial Clock-maker, a Treatiſe of Watch and Clock-work, ſhewing to the meaneſt Capacities the Art of calculating Numbers to all Sorts of Movements, the Way to alter Clock-work, to make Chimes and ſet them to Muſical Notes; and to calculate and correct the Motion of Pendulums: Alſo Numbers for divers Movements; with the Antient and Modern Hiſtory of Clock-work; and many Inſtruments, Tables and other Matters, never before publiſh'd in any other Book. By *W.*

Digitized by Google

W. D. F. R. S. The 4th Edition. Printed for Meſſ. *Knapton*, price 1*s.* 6*d.*

* 13. A Treatiſe on Military Diſcipline; in which is laid down and explain'd the Duty of the Officer and Soldier thro' the ſeveral Branches of the Service. By *Humphrey Bland*, Eſq; The 3d Edition. Sold by Meſſ. *Knapton*, in *Ludgate-ſtreet*, *D. Midwinter*, and *T. Longman*, 8vo, price 7*s.*

14. A Diſſertation on the State of Phyſicians among the old *Romans*. By the Rev. Dr. *Conyers Middleton*. Printed for *T. Cooper*, price 6*d.*

POETICAL.

15. On the Departure of the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange*: A Poem. By *Richard Savage*, Eſq; Printed for *L. Gilliver*, pr. 1*s.*

16. The firſt Satire of the ſecond Book of *Horace*. Imitated in a Dialogue between *Allex. Pope* of *Twickenham*, *in Com. Mid.* Eſq; and his learned *Council*. To which is added, The ſecond Satire of the ſame Book. By the ſame Hand, never before printed. Printed for *L. Gilliver*, price 1*s.*

17. The Honey-Suckle: Numb. 6. which compleats a Volume. Printed for *C. Corbet*, price 1*s.*

POLITICAL.

18. The Miniſtry and Government of *Great Britain* vindicated. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6*d.*

19. A View of the Schemes of the *Jacobites*, from the Beginning of this Reign. Printed for *T. Cooper*, price 6*d.*

SERMONS *and* THEOLOGY.

20. The Man of Integrity's Character, with the Advantageouſneſs of it, a Sermon preached at the Viſitation held at *Buckingham*, *May* 17, 1734. By *Edward Allanſon*, A. M. Rector of *Cliſton Reyns* and *Hardmead*, *Bucks*. Printed for *T. Hatchet*, price 6*d.*

21. Forty ſix practical Sermons: By the late Reverend Mr. *Daniel Wilcox*, Preacher of the Goſpel in *Monke well-ſtreet*, *London*: Printed at the earneſt Deſire of his Congregation, and others that were his occaſional Hearers. Printed for *R. Hett*. In 2 Vols. 8vo, price 10*s.*

22. The Chriſtian Morality agreeable to the Nature and End of the Chriſtian Revelation; or a Demonſtration of the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion, from common Senſe. In three Eſſays. By *Chriſtopher Robinſon*, M. A. Rector of *Welby* in *Lincolnſhire*. Printed for *J. Pemberton*, price 2*s.*

23. Chriſtianity revived and *Judaiſm* ſubverted. Occaſioned by Mr. *Chubb*'s late Tracts, concerning Scripture Inſpiration; the Reſurrection of Chriſt; and the Caſe of *Abraham*, in being commanded of God to offer up his Son. In a Letter from a Gentleman in the Country to his Friend in *London*. Wherein the Doctrine of Sacrifices is examined, and the Caſes of *Abraham* and *Jephtha*, are particularly conſidered. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 1*s.*

24. Remarks on Mr. *Chubb*'s Caſe of *Abraham* farther conſidered. In a Letter to Mr. *Chubb*. By *Edward Stone*, M. A. Fellow of *Wadham* College, *Oxford*. Printed for *R. Clements*; and Sold by Meſſ. *Knapton*, and *C. Rivington*, *London*.

25. The Truth of Chriſtianity, prov'd in a plain and eaſy Manner, ſuitable to the Capacities of all. Deſign'd for the Uſe of Schools and Families; that the Youth of the Kingdom may be inſtructed in the Grounds of their Religion, or the Evidences of its Coming from God, in order to guard them againſt the Danger of Infidelity when they grow up, and keep them ſtedfaſt in the Faith into which they were baptiz'd. By *John Browne*, M. A. Printed for *F. Jefferies*, price ſtitch'd 6*d.* bound 1*s.*

26. Chriſtian Liberty: Set forth in two Diſcourſes, occaſion'd by the Conduct of a certain People, who call themſelves the Reformed. Printed for *Caſt Fenner*, in *Canterbury*; and ſold by *S. Birt*, *London*, price 1*s.*

27. Pſalmody: Or, a Book of Prayers and Praiſes. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6*d.*

28. A Charge deliver'd at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. *Farnham Huſkell*, at *Taunton*, Nov. 8, 1733. By *Henry Grove*. Printed for *R. Hett*, price 6*d.*

Juſt Publiſhed,

THE Expediency of the Goſpel Diſpenſation, and of a Public Miniſtry to carry on its important Deſign, *&c.* With a large Preface concerning *Abraham*'s Offering up of *Iſaac*, *&c.* By Mr. *Fancourt*. Printed for *E. Euſton*, and *W. Collins* in *Sarum*; and Sold by the Booksellers of *London*, and *Weſtminſter*.

HENRY CLARKE continueth to teach young Gentlemen the *Greek* and *Latin* Languages abroad, after a particular, clear, eaſy, and expeditious Method, without overburthening the Memory. Such Gentlemen, whoſe Buſineſs or Inclination may make it neceſſary or agreeable to retrieve that Learning, which by a Neglect of ſeveral Years they may in a Meaſure have loſt, he ſoon bringeth into a Way of making their Reading a Pleaſure to them, allowing only one Hour a Day for the making ſuch a Progreſs. He is to be ſpoke with or directed to at Mr. *Clarke*'s, Bookſeller, at the *Golden Ball* in *Duck Lane*, near *Little-Britain*; At which Place all Letters and Meſſages left for him, will be taken proper Care of; and he will wait on Gentlemen, when and where they ſhall privately appoint. For the Eaſineſs and Readineſs of his Method, he hath the Liberty of referring to ſeveral Gentlemen of undoubted Credit and Reputation, whom he hath had the Honour to inſtruct.

Digitized by Google

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1734.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the *last Session* of PARLIAMENT; continued from Page 360.

Remainder of the DEBATE *on the Motion about the Officers of the Army.*

——*y P--ib--m*, Esq; I have attended, Sir, as closely as I could, to what has been said both for and against the Proposition now before us, and I think the Debate is now reduced to this single Point, Whether, by what is now proposed, our Constitution may be mended and made better; or whether it may not rather tend to hurt and injure our Constitution: The latter, Sir, is my Opinion, and I am convinced it appears in the same Light to every one of the Gentlemen who have spoken against the Motion. I do not approve of hard Names, or any Names that are indecent, to this, or any other Proposition made in this House; but as those Liberties have often been taken, by the Gentlemen who now find Fault with what has been said, it may be supposed, that other Gentlemen think they have the same Liberty, and may retort those Names, when they think the Proposition deserves them, however, on all such Occasions, at least on the present, I am sure there is nothing meant, personally, against any of the Gentlemen who have spoken in Favour of the Proposition.

Gentlemen have said, that the Prerogative is a growing Part of our Constitution; for my Part, Sir, I cannot see, wherein it is greater now, than at any Time since the Revolution; nor can I see why we should give this Alarm, or make it necessary now to clip and pare the Prerogative of the Crown, unless Gentlemen have some Scheme for greatly, or perhaps totally altering our Constitution; and if they have, I am sure they can shew us no Manner of Reason for our attempting at present to make any such dangerous Experiment. Suppose his Majesty has thought fit to remove one or two Gentlemen from their Employments in the Army, can that be looked on as a sufficient Reason for taking from his Majesty that Power, which he and his Predecessors have always enjoyed? The very attempting such a Thing really looks as if Gentlemen thought, that some very wrong and wicked Use had been lately made of that Part of the Prerogative, which, in the present Case, they have not the least Ground for; the Worth and Honour of the two noble Persons, who have been removed, must be acknowledged by all; but worthy as they are, it must be granted, that they have been succeeded by two Gentlemen of equal Worth; and surely this cannot be called garbling, or modelling the Army; which can never be the Case, but when the most worthy and honourable are dismissed, and Creatures of mean Birth, or of no Worth, put into their Places.

It is true, Sir, there were a great many Officers removed, about the Time that the D. of *Marlborough* was removed; and without the Power of removing the inferior Officers, they had not perhaps ventured to have removed that great General from his Command. Such a Law, as what is now proposed, might have been perhaps of some Service at that Time, but it would have been of bad Consequence soon after. We know what were

Digitized by Google

thought to be the Views and Deſigns, when the D. of *Marlbrough* was removed; we know, that he was ſucceeded by a Perſon, whom I did indeed eſteem for his Perſonal Qualifications, but his political Views had, at that Time, very near ruined our Conſtitution, and have ſince, on ſome Occaſions, greatly endanger'd it; and if none of the Officers of the Army, who were on that Occaſion put in, or continued in Commiſſion, could have been removed but by the Sentence of a Court-martial, I doubt much, if this Houſe had been now ſitting to give their Opinion upon this, or any other Queſtion.

An Hon. Gentleman on the Floor, who ſpoke ſome Time ago, happened to drop ſome Expreſſions, which I am ſure were owing to his Warmth; he ſpoke of foreign Officers, and inſinuated, as if they might happen to be put into the Places of thoſe, who may hereafter be removed. Every Gentleman, Sir, ſurely knows, that this would be directly contrary to Law: And no Man can ſay, that there has been any Thing done, or attempted, that can give the leaſt Ground for apprehending any ſuch Thing in Time to come: It was indeed an indecent and an ugly Inſinuation: I wiſh the Gentleman had ſpared it; but as I am convinced, it was entirely owing to Warmth, I ſhall take no further Notice of it.

I did not really, Sir, think it neceſſary to have given you any Trouble in this Debate, ſince other Gentlemen before me have given very ſufficient Reaſons for not agreeing to this Motion, and have anſwered every Thing that has been ſaid in Favour of it; but the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, ſeemed ſo mighty deſirous, that Gentlemen would ſpeak againſt what he and his Friends ſeem to be for, that I roſe up rather to gratify him, than that I thought any Thing neceſſary to be added to what had before been ſaid againſt this Propoſition; and therefore I ſhall take up no more of your Time, but leave the Propoſition to ſtand or fall by its own Merits.

Sir *W——m W--nd--m.* The Gentlemen who have ſpoke againſt this Propoſition, have all of them aſſerted, I find, Sir, that, ſhould it take Place, it would alter the very Being of our Conſtitution; from whence we muſt conclude, that theſe Gentlemen think, that the very Being of our Conſtitution conſiſts, not only in having a ſtanding Army, but in having that Army abſolutely dependent on the Crown; which is an Opinion ſo directly contrary to that which every Man ought to have about our Conſtitution, that I am ſorry to hear of its being entertained by any Member of this Houſe. I wiſh thoſe Gentlemen would conſider a little better the Nature, or the Being of our Conſtitution, and the many Alterations that have, from Time to Time, crept into it; if they do, they will find no greater Novelty, nor can they find one more dangerous, than that of a ſtanding Army. It is not as yet, I hope, a Part of our Conſtitution, and therefore what is now propoſed cannot be an Alteration of our Conſtitution; it is indeed ſo far otherwiſe, that the very Deſign of it is, to prevent our Conſtitution's being altered, by a ſtanding Army's being hereafter made a Part of it; or at leaſt to make that Army leſs dangerous, in caſe it ſhould become abſolutely neceſſary for us always to keep up a ſtanding Army.

We have likewiſe been told, Sir, that the Prerogative is a Part of our Conſtitution, and the leſſening the Power of the Crown, or robbing it of its Prerogative (as Gentlemen have been pleaſed to call it) is an Alteration of our Conſtitution. For my own Part, Sir, I have no Notion of any legal Power or Prerogative, but what is for the Benefit of the Community; nor do I think, that any Power can be legal, but what is originally derived from the Community; and it is certain, that all the Power that is, or can be given by the People, muſt be given for their own Protection: Therefore, if the People ſhould afterwards find, that they have given too much; if they ſhould begin to foreſee, that the Power they have given may come to be dangerous to themſelves; have they not Reaſon and a Right to take back what Part of it they think neceſſary for their own Safety? This, Sir, is the proper Footing on which the preſent Debate ought to be put; and taking it on this Footing, ſuppoſe this Power of removing the Officers of the Army were a Part of the antient Prerogative of the Crown; if the Parliament ſhould foreſee that this Power might be made a bad Uſe of; that it might eaſily be turned towards enſlaving the People, would not the People have a Right to take it from the Crown; would it not be their Duty to do ſo; nay, ought not the Crown willingly and freely to give it up?

Gentlemen have next endeavoured to frighten us with the Effects of this Propoſition, ſhould it be paſſed into a Law; they ſay we would ſoon ſee what ſuch an Independence in the Army would turn to; but, for God's Sake, Sir, is not the Army to be ſtill as much dependent on King and Parliament as ever? If it ſhould be but ſuſpected that any Officer, or Number of Officers, were going to attempt any Thing againſt King and Parliament, could not the King immediately ſuſpend them, or even put them under Arreſt; and could not the Parliament, as ſoon as they met, addreſs his Majeſty to remove them? On this Occaſion, I ſhall beg Leave, Sir, to ſtate the Difference of the two Caſes: In the one Caſe an Army entirely dependent on the Crown, ſo much at its Mercy, that let the Merit of thoſe Gentlemen in their military

Digitized by Google

military Capacity be never so great; let their Fidelity to their King and Country be never so conspicuous; let their past Services be never so meritorious; yet, if they do not implicitly obey all the Orders they shall receive from the Crown, or rather from the favourite Minister; if they do not submit to propagate the most slavish Schemes of a projecting Minister, they may probably be turned out of their Employments in the Army; and thus, after having wore out their Youth and Vigour in the Service of their Country, they may at last, and in their Old-Age, be turned adrift, and reduced to a starving Condition. In the other Case, an Army under no such servile Dependence, having no Reason to doubt of Preferment according to their Merit, and certain they could not be turned out of the Places they have purchased by their long Services, without being guilty of some Crime, or of some dishonourable Behaviour; and having the Constitution, and the Laws of their Country, as a Security for their enjoying all those Advantages as long as they live; is it not, Sir, an easy Matter to determine, in which of these Cases an Army may be of most Danger, or of most Service to the Constitution?

I will allow all that has been said about the Virtue of the present Officers of our Army; about their being *Englishmen*, and every Thing else, that has been said, or can be said in Favour of the Characters of those Gentlemen; but still they are Men, and every Body knows, that those who have a Dependence, perhaps for the Whole they have in the World, must be something more than Men, if they act with the same Freedom, that they would do if they were under no such Influence or Dependence: It is certain; I hope the Gentlemen of the other Side of the Question, even those who now stand up so zealously for the Prerogative, will grant, that ours is a limited Monarchy: Our Constitution depends on its not being in the Power of the Crown to break thro' the Limits prescribed by Law, or to manage so, as to render them quite ineffectual; for when either of these comes to be the Case, our Constitution will be at an End; the Monarchy can no longer be said to be limited, any more than a Man can be said to be under any Restraint, who, tho' locked up in a Room, has the Keys in his Pocket, and may open the Doors when he pleases; or has proper Materials at Hand, and may break the Doors open, and walk out whenever he has a Mind. We are therefore never to give a Power to the Crown; we ought not to leave the Crown in Possession of a Power, which may enable any future King to shake off all those Limitations, which the Royal Power ought by our Constitution to be subject to: And in this View I leave it to every Gentleman to consider, whether a standing Army, under the present Circumstances, or under the Regulations now proposed, does portend most Danger to our Constitution? For my Part I think the Case so plain, and the Dangers pretended, from what is now proposed, so chimerical, that I am surprized to hear the Motion opposed by any Gentleman who pretends to have the Liberties, or the Happiness of his Country truly at Heart.

But in particular, Sir, I must at present observe, that if no Notice should be taken of what has lately happen'd; if no such Provision, as is intended by the Bill now moved for, should be made, and we should enter into a War, as is now likely we may be obliged to do, what Encouragement can young Gentlemen of noble and antient Families have to go into the Army; when they consider, that after having often ventur'd their Lives in the Service of their Country, after having honourably acquired some Preferment in the Army, and afterwards, by a natural and Family Interest, are come to have Seats in Parliament, they must then be obliged to forfeit all those Preferments, or otherwise to make themselves Prostitutes to an infamous and wicked Administration? After this melancholy Consideration, Sir, can it be presumed that any Gentleman of Honour will engage with that Alacrity in the Army, as he would do if he were assured of preserving whatever Posts he may have in the Army, with the same Honour and Integrity, with which he acquired them? This, Sir, makes it more particularly necessary at present to agree to the Proposition; and as I think it makes no Encroachment on our Constitution, but is, on the contrary, a very necessary Amendment; as I think it for the Honour of Parliament, and no way inconsistent with the Honour or Safety of the Crown, I shall therefore most heartily agree to it.

Sir *W——m Y——ge*. Sir, It is said, I remember, in a printed Paper I read lately, that the Revolution had not brought our Constitution to that Perfection which it ought to have done; but that some Amendments were still wanting, and seemed to be absolutely necessary. I was indeed at some Loss to think what the Amendments were which those reforming Geniuses pointed at, but now the Secret is in some Part out; for the Proposition now in Debate I verily believe to be one of those necessary Amendments they thought of; but the Gentlemen who have spoke before me, have sufficiently preved, that this Amendment would be so far from improving our Constitution, that it would in a great Measure entirely destroy it: And if the other Amendments their Wisdoms have projected, be of the same Nature, I am afraid the People of *England* will not think themselves much obliged to them, for the

Digitized by Google

Trouble they have taken in projecting such Amendments.

We know, Sir, that the People of this Nation have generally been divided into Parties, and that Party, which I have always been proud to reckon myself one of, has generally, tho very wrongfully, been called the Republican Party; but if I, or any other Gentleman in this House, who has had the Honour of being reputed a Whigg, should come into this Proposition, we should justly deserve that Name, which those of another Party have always given us by Way of Reproach; for, if this Proposition should take Place, our chief Magistrate could not properly be called a King; he would not have so much Power left him, as the Stadtholder of the Republick of *Holland* has always enjoyed.

The Hon. Gentleman, who spoke last, insisted much on the Danger of an Army's depending upon the Crown, and talked of turning Officers adrift, and reducing them to a starving Condition; but let us, Sir, consult our own Histories, and see, whether an Army depending on the Crown, or an Army depending on the Parliament, has done most Harm to our Constitution: We shall there see, that an Army of the latter Kind, was so far from improving, or doing good to our Constitution, that they quickly overturned it; they soon brought the King from the Throne to the Scaffold; they turned both Lords and Commons out of Doors, and then set up a most arbitrary Government of their own: Whereas an Army of the first Kind has often preserv'd the Constitution: An Army much more dependent on the Crown than our Army is at present, was, we know, so far from supporting the Crown in Attempts against the Liberties of the People, that most of the Army joined with the People in vindicating their Liberties, even against a King, upon whom they had a most absolute Dependence; and while our Army consists only of our own Countrymen, and is commanded by Gentlemen of good Families and Fortunes in the Kingdom, we may always expect from them the same honourable Behaviour.

As for turning Officers adrift, and reducing them to a starving Condition, no such Thing can ever happen to any Officer, that is a Member of this House, let him vote, or behave in this House in what Manner he will; for his very Qualification, the Estate he must have in his own Right and Possession, in order to qualify him for having a Seat in Parliament, will always be sufficient to afford him a comfortable Subsistence; so that if he has any Honour, or any Regard to his Country, the Fear of being turn'd out of his Post in the Army can never prevail on him to give a Vote contrary to what he thinks right. And if we can suppose that any Officer, who is now, or ever may be in this House, has neither Honour, nor Regard to his Country, with such a Man the Hopes of Preferment will work as effectually, as the Fears of extreme Necessity can be supposed to work with any Man of common Honour; but as no such Thing can, in my Opinion, be supposed, we have no Occasion to give ourselves any Trouble, much less to run ourselves into evident Dangers, in order to provide against it.

In short, Sir, I can see no Necessity for our making such an Alteration in our Constitution; I can see no Cause for our making such an Attack upon the Prerogative; it may be productive of great Mischiefs, but cannot produce any Good. And as for using the Officers ill, the Gentlemen of the Army, who are now in the House, are themselves the best Judges, by which Side of the Question they are worst used; and their Way of Voting on this Question will be the best Proof of their Judgment in that Particular: As for my own Part, I really think the Proposition so unreasonable, and so inconsistent with the Principles, even of those Gentlemen who support it, that I did not at first believe it could have bore so long a Debate.

Sir *T——s S——n* spoke next in Favour of the Proposition; *L—d G——cby* against it; Sir *J——n B——d* for it; *C——l M——nt* and *D——n F——s*, Esq; against it; and then

Mr. C——r of the E——r spoke as follows, *viz.* When I first heard, Sir, that such a Motion was to be made to this House, I consider'd with myself, what it was that had given Occasion for Gentlemens thinking of making such an Innovation in our Constitution, what View or Design they had, and what Form of Government they aimed at: As to all which Particulars I found myself entirely at a Loss. We have heard, Sir, of Monarchies, Aristocracies, Democracies, of Oligarchies and Anarchies; but should this Proposition take Place, I am persuaded, the Government of this Country would soon become what may be called a Stratocracy, an Army-Government, which is a Sort of Government was never yet, I believe, establish'd in any Country, and such a Government as, I believe, no Man in this Nation would be fond of: I shall not run out in Compliments to the Gentlemen of the Army, but, I hope they will not take it amiss if I say that I do not desire to give up our present Form of Government, in order to come under their Government.

As for Trials, Sir, by martial Law, I believe no Gentleman will dispute, but that they have hitherto been very just and impartial; but if the Officers should be once made independent of all other Power, we do not know what those Trials might turn to: I neither

Digitized by Google

neither can, nor ſhall ſay any Thing to reflect upon the Gentlemen who are Judges in ſuch Trials; but we muſt all allow, that the Nature of Mankind is ſuch, that every one has an Attachment to, and a Byaſs in Favour of thoſe he looks on to be of the ſame Body with himſelf; Merchants, Lawyers, even the meaneſt Sort of Tradeſmen ſhew a Partiality in Favour of one another; and why we ſhould look on the Officers of the Army to be leſs liable to thoſe natural Partialities, than any other Set of Men, I cannot ſee any Reaſon for; therefore I am apt to believe, that if this Propoſition ſhould be once paſſed into a Law, it would not be poſſible to remove any Officer by the Sentence of a Court-Martial, as long as he preſerved a Character and an Intereſt in the Army, which of Courſe would encourage them in the boldeſt Attempts againſt the Conſtitution and the Government of their Country.

Gentlemen have told us, Sir, that Generals are ſtill to be removeable by the King at Pleaſure, and that all other Officers are ſtill to be removeable by his Majeſty and the Parliament; but I believe it will be granted, that tho' the King ſhould moſt evidently ſee a very juſt Cauſe for removing a General Officer, he might not find it ſafe to do ſo without removing at the ſame Time a great Number of inferior Officers, whom he knew to be Dependers upon that General, and perhaps aſſociated with him in the ſame wicked Deſigns: And if Officers were made ſecure of their Commiſſions for Life, it would add ſo much Weight to their Intereſt thro' the Kingdom, that they might ſoon get ſuch an Influence in both Houſes of Parliament, as would make it impoſſible to procure an Addreſs from either Houſe, for the Removal of any of them; beſides, the very calling of the Parliament together, which cannot be done ſuddenly, would give the Alarm to thoſe Officers who might be engaged in a Conſpiracy for ſeizing the Government, whereby they would have an Opportunity of carrying their Deſigns into Execution, before the Government could by any Means prevent them.

Thus, Sir, we would be in continual Danger of falling entirely under the Government of our Army; and I am ſure nothing has of late happened that can give Occaſion for our running ourſelves into any ſuch Danger. What tho' his Majeſty has lately thought fit to remove two Gentlemen from their Commands; can the removing of two Gentlemen only, in a Courſe of ſo many Years, be called modelling or garbling the Army? Can it be ſaid, that the Gentlemen who have ſucceeded them are not Men of as good Families, of as great Eſtates, and of as untainted Characters as any Gentlemen in the Kingdom? Surely, Sir, this cannot be called garbling, which, as has been already ſaid, muſt imply the Removal of the moſt Worthy, and the putting of the moſt Unworthy into their Places; and this, I am convinced, the angryeſt Man in this Houſe will not pretend to be the Caſe at preſent.

It is certain, there never were any Removals made, but what occaſioned various Speculations, when the Reaſons why they were made were not publickly known: In ſuch Caſes, every Man who is ignorant of the true Reaſon, is apt to aſſign ſome Reaſon of his own Invention; but of all the Removals I ever heard of, whatever Talk they might occaſion without Doors, never any of them occaſioned any Propoſition or Motion in this Houſe; no Pretence was ever taken from any ſuch to rob the Crown of its Prerogative, or to alter our Conſtitution in any Part, Even when the great D. of *Marlbrough* was removed, there was no ſuch Propoſition as this ever thought on: The Removal of that great Man I remember well; and I remember too the Arts uſed by his Enemies firſt to procure, and then to juſtify his Removal. What Gentlemen would do by the Bill now propoſed, was the very Crime pretended to be laid to his Charge: It was pretended he was contriving how to get himſelf made General for Life, that he was become too great for his Miſtreſs; and had thrown off all Dependence upon the Crown: That he aimed at being made perpetual Dictator; and to give ſome Sort of Colour for the ſpreading of this Calumny, I remember, that a certain zealous Gentleman of thoſe Days, ſent a large Preſent to Mr. *Booth*, and told him it was for the Part he acted in the Tragedy of *Cato*, againſt the perpetual Dictator. This ſhews, Sir, that it was then looked on as a great Crime for an Officer to endeavour to be independent of the Crown; and why it ſhould now appear in a Light ſo different, as to make the People think it neceſſary to make a Law for that very Purpoſe, I cannot imagine.

We know, Sir, that great Endeavours have been of late uſed to make it be believed abroad, that this is a divided Nation, that the People are diſaffected: Hitherto all ſuch Endeavours have had but very little Effect; but if this Propoſition ſhould paſs into a Law, will not Foreigners have Reaſon to believe what they have heard? They cannot imagine, that the removing of two Colonels of Regiments, could have produced ſuch a Law, but will naturally ſay, what we have heard we ſee now to be true, the Parliament has no Confidence in the King, and therefore they have taken from him that Power which all his Predeceſſors enjoyed. Is this, Sir, an Opinion which we ought at any Time to promote among our Neighbours abroad, but eſpecially at preſent, when a juſt Opinion of the Unanimity and Strength of this Nation

Digitized by Google

tion may be so necessary for preserving a just Balance of Power in *Europe*, and consequently, the very Being of this Nation.

In short, Sir, the Regulation now proposed can produce no Good, it may produce a Multitude of Mischiefs; and therefore I think we should all say, on this Occasion, *Nolumus Leges Angliæ mutare.*

L—d *C*——*gb.* I cannot but say, Sir, that the Officers of the Army are very much obliged to the Gentlemen who are for agreeing to the Proposition; but I look on it as a certain Maxim, that no Man can be a proper Judge in his own Cause; and as I have the Honour to be in the Army, I look upon myself as a Party concerned, and therefore, I think, I can neither in Honour nor Conscience offer to give my Vote upon the Question.

After which his L——p withdrew, and then the Question was put, and carried in the Negative, without any Division.

SPEECHES *on the Motion relating to the Duke of* Bolton *and Lord Visc.* Cobham.

After this, *S*——*l S*——*ys*, Esq; got up, and spoke as follows, *viz.* Sir, what gave Rise to the Proposition last before you, I believe most Gentlemen in this House may easily guess: It was often mentioned in the last Debate, and as in the Course of that Debate, no Gentleman pretended to justify what has lately happened, I have a Question in my Hand which I hope will meet with no Opposition, and therefore, Sir, I shall take the Liberty to move, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, humbly to desire his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to inform this House, by whose Advice it was that his Majesty was pleased to discharge his Grace, *Charles* Duke of *Bolton*, and the Right Hon. *Richard*, Lord Viscount *Cobham*, from the Regiments lately under their several Commands, and what Crimes were alledged against them, which were the Occasion thereof.

W——*m P*——*ney*, Esq; I stand up, Sir, to second the Motion, which, I hope, will meet with much better Success than the last: That, indeed, was called, by some Gentlemen, an Attack upon the Prerogative, an Affront to the Crown, and a great many other hard Names, which I thought it very little deserved; but I am sure there cannot be the least Colour of Reason for making such Objections, or for giving such Names to the Motion now made to you: On the contrary, it is shewing a great Tenderness and a most dutiful Respect to his Majesty: The Removal of those two noble Lords, was what no Gentleman in the late Debate so much as endeavoured to excuse, most seemed rather to condemn, and all the World without-doors had, we know, before condemned it. Since then the Removal of those two noble Lords is look'd on to be a wrong Step, and since his Majesty cannot by Law be supposed to do any Wrong, we ought therefore, in Duty to the Crown, to present such an Address as is now proposed, that his Majesty may be freed from the Suspicion of doing any Thing that is wrong, that the wicked Person who advised it may be pointed out to the World, and that the Reproach of such a Measure may fall where it ought.

If ever it should happen, Sir, to be the Case of this Nation, that a Minister grown insolent in Power, should dare to tell his Master, if you do not dismiss such a Man, or such another, I must abandon you, I can no longer support your Government; and by such Language should prevail on him to dismiss some of his most faithful Servants, only because they had honourably opposed some wicked Attempt upon the Liberties of their Country: I say, Sir, if ever any one Minister, who solely engrossed the Ear of his Master, should arrive at such an Insolence in Power, the King would no longer be the first Man, he would be but the first Slave in the Nation; and in such a Case, would not the Parliament be bound in Duty both to their Country and King, to desire to know who it was that advised such Measures, and what were the Reasons for taking such. This, Sir, is not, I hope, the Case at present; but as the Removing of those two noble Lords has been condemned by the whole Nation, it is sufficient for justifying us in the Application now proposed: Let us know who gave the Advice; it was a wicked one, and the Wickedness of it will be still more apparent, if it shall appear, that those who gave it dare not avow their Reasons for giving it.

After some Time's passing without any Gentleman's rising to speak, but only a Call for the Question,

Sir *W*——*m W*—*nd*—*m* stood up, and spoke as follows, *viz.* Whether or no there are any Gentlemen in the House against the Question, cannot, as yet, be determined; but if there are, I was in Hopes, Sir, they would have stood up, and have given the House some Satisfaction as to their Reasons for being against a Question which seems to be highly approved of by several Gentlemen in this House. What the Cause of their Silence may be, I shall not pretend to guess, but it seems we are to have no other Satisfaction from them, but only a Call for the Question.

In my Opinion, Sir, the Affair now before us deserves a much more decent Treatment, if it were for no other Reason, but because the Names of two noble Lords are mentioned in the Question, both of whom have done great Services to their Country, but one in particular. As I do not mean, Sir, to compliment;

Digitized by Google

pliment the one, neither will I depretiate the Services of the other, and therefore I say they have both done great Services, tho' in different Capacities; but whoever remembers the late War, which was carried on so much to the Honour of this Nation, must remember how often honourable Mention was then made, in our Gazettes, of Sir *Richard Temple*: In most of the Accounts transmitted to us from *Flanders*, either of Battles or Sieges, his Name generally stood among the foremost in the List of those gallant Officers, who bravely ventured their Lives in the Service of their Country. And if we look upon his Behaviour in the Senate, it is as much to his Honour as his Service in the Field: In the last he has always acted as a good Officer and a brave Soldier, in the Defence of his Country: in the first he has always behaved as a faithful Subject and a good Counsellor to his King; and that such a Man should be one of the first to fall a Sacrifice to ministerial Resentment is what must give a just Alarm to all the honest Part of Mankind: It is what principally gave Rise to this Day's Debate, and, in particular, to this Motion, which I very much approve of, and if no Gentleman thinks fit to say any Thing against it, I can hardly doubt of its being unanimously agreed to.

No other Gentleman offering to speak, the Question was put, and, upon a Division, carried in the Negative by a considerable Majority.

DEBATE *in the H--se of L--ds on the Bill relating to the Officers of the Army.*

On the very same Day that the last-mentioned Debate happened in the H--se of C------ns, his G--ce the D--ke of *M----gh* presented to the H--se of L--ds the Bill, entitled, *An Act for the better securing the Constitution, by preventing the Officers*, &c. of which we gave a true and full Copy in our MAGAZINE for *April* last, pag. 170. His G--ce introduced the Bill with a very handsome Speech, explaining the Nature of the Bill, and the Necessity there was for making some such Regulations, in a Country which gloried in the Name of Liberty, and where the People were so happy as to preserve that Freedom, after most of their Neighbours had lost theirs by the very Means, which he proposed to obviate by the Bill.

For some Time after the Motion for a second Reading, no Lord stood up to speak either for or against the Bill, only some called for the Question, and when the Question was just going to be put,

The E—l of *Ch——ld* stood up, and spoke as follows, *viz.* My Lords, as there seems to be some of your Lordships against the second Reading of this Bill, I am surprized to hear the Question so much insisted on, before any Lord who seems to be against a second Reading has stood up to give any one Reason for his being so. If any Motion is made, or Bill presented, to this House, were it an Affair of no Consequence, yet it is a Respect due to the noble Lord who makes the Motion, or presents the Bill, not to put a Negative upon it without giving some Reasons for so doing; but in the present Case it cannot be pretended, but that the Bill now presented is an Affair of the utmost Consequence; it is, in my Opinion, not only a good, but a necessary Bill, and the noble Duke has given so strong Reasons for its passing, that I hope your Lordships will not so much as endeavour to put a Negative upon it, without first giving some Sort of a Reason for what you are about to do.

Such a Method of Proceeding, my Lords, is beneath the Dignity of this House, it will really look as if something else than Reason and Argument prevailed here; and if a second Reading of a Bill of such Consequence be in such a Manner refused, I am sure the World will conclude, that no good Reason could be given for so doing, which, of course, must bring this House into the utmost Contempt, in the Opinion of the Generality of the Nation: This is a Consequence, that, I am convinced, every one of your Lordships must think yourselves concerned in, and therefore I hope some of those Lords who are to give their Negative to the second Reading of this Bill, will stand up and give us their Reasons for being of that Opinion: At present my Opinion happens to be different from theirs, but I now declare to them, that if sufficient Answers are not made to every Objection they shall start, I shall most readily quit the Opinion I am now of, and join with them in putting a Negative upon the Bill.

L—d *H— —y*. I am, my Lords, one of those, and I believe there are a great many more, who are against the second Reading of this Bill. I did not, 'tis true, rise up immediately after the Motion was made, to give my Reasons for being against a second Reading, because I thought the Bill was of a Nature so very extraordinary, and the Objections to it so strong and so evident, that I thought it unnecessary for me or any other Lord, to give himself or the House the Trouble of explaining them: But since the noble Lord, who spoke last, insists so much upon it, in order to satisfy him, I shall give some of those Reasons which prevail with me to be against a second Reading of the Bill; and if either that noble Lord, or any other, can give sufficient Answers to those Reasons, I shall most readily give up my present Opinion, and join with those noble Lords.

With me, my Lords, one of the principal Objections against the Bill is, that I look upon it as an open and a direct Attack upon the Prerogative of the Crown. It is an Attack upon

upon a Prerogative which his Majesty and his Ancestors have enjoyed ever since our Monarchy had a Being; and we all know how nearly connected the Privileges of this House are with the Prerogatives of the Crown; we know, my Lords, that the last open and direct Attack that was made upon the Prerogatives of the Crown, ended in the total Subversion of our Monarchy, and an entire Dissolution of this House; and therefore I cannot but be surprized to see a Bill of this Nature brought first into this House: If such a Bill had passed the other House, and had been sent up to us from thence, I do not doubt but that every one of your Lordships would have easily seen thro' the Design; you would have seen the Snare that was laid against the monarchical Establishment of our Government, upon which the Privileges of every Lord in the Nation absolutely depend; this would have given your Lordships a just Alarm; and this, I doubt not, would have made you receive such a Bill in the Manner it deserved.

I have often heard, my Lords, of a Compact between the King and the People, upon which, it is said, our Constitution and Government depend; if there be any such, the Nature of it must certainly be mutual; upon one Part our Kings are obliged not to encroach upon the Liberties and Privileges of the People; but surely there must be a Counter-part, and by that there must be an Obligation upon the People not to incroach upon the Powers and Prerogatives of the Crown; for it would be a very unjust Compact, if on the one Hand, the King were most strictly tied down, and on the other Hand, the People left at full Liberty to incroach as often, and as far, as they pleased upon the Prerogatives of the Crown. This cannot be the Case; the Compact must be mutual; and as his present Majesty has never once attempted, nor desires, in the least to incroach upon the Liberties or Privileges of the People, it would be very unjust in us to make any Incroachment upon him: Nay, it would be most unwise, and might be attended with the most fatal Consequences; for a Breach of Covenant upon one Side would dissolve all the Covenants upon the other, which would at once unhinge the Whole of our Constitution.

It has been always thought necessary, my Lords, to give our Kings the sole Power of naming, preferring, and removing at Pleasure, the Officers of our Armies, in order to give our Kings that Power and Influence over our Armies, which is necessary for supporting and promoting a proper military Discipline among them, without which they would be of no Use against a foreign Enemy, and might soon become most oppressive to the People, for whose Safety they were raised and maintained. This Power was thought so necessary at the Time of the Revolution, and it was then thought to be of so little Danger to the Freedom of our Constitution, that at that Time when the Liberties of the People were fully considered, there was not the least Mention made of taking this Power from the Crown, or even of laying it under any Restraints, and I do not know any Thing that has since happened, which can give us the least Ground for thinking differently from our Ancestors at that Time.

The Happiness of our Constitution, my Lords, depends upon that equal Division of Power, which is established among the three Branches of our Legislature: The executive Power, and the defending of the People against their Enemies is now, and always has been, entrusted solely with our King; and as long as the Execution of the Laws, or the Defence of the People against their Enemies, foreign or domestick, is entrusted with the King, it must always be necessary to give our Kings proper Powers for those Purposes: The supreme and ultimate Determination of all Disputes about Property is lodged solely in this House; and the raising of Money for the publick Use, or laying Taxes upon the People, is what now seems to be principally the Province of the other House. Thus the three Branches of our Legislature are a Check upon one another, which prevents its being in the Power of any one of them to oppress the People, or to destroy the other two. Under this Establishment we have been happy for many Ages, under this the Nation has grown up to a very high Pitch of Riches and Power, and while this Establishment continues, it is more than probable, we shall always be happy.

But, my Lords, by the Bill before us, we are to establish a fourth Power, a new Sort of Power, which, I am persuaded, would soon become independent of the other three. This is making a most considerable Alteration in our Constitution, that may be attended with such fatal Consequences that it makes me tremble to think of it: To establish a General for Life at the Head of a well-disciplined Army, commanded by Officers who could not be removed, but by the Consent of one another, would soon put it in the Power of that General to make himself Master both of King and Parliament: The Transition from *Dux* to *Rex* would soon become easy for him; by this the Constitution might be entirely overthrown, and the Nation might be involved in a Multitude of Calamities.

'Tis true, my Lords, that by what is proposed in the Bill now before us, an Officer may still be removed, upon an Address from either House of Parliament; but as the Parliament cannot be kept always sitting, this Address could not often be speedily obtain'd; and if an Officer should be discovered to be conspiring the Overthrow of the Government, and

and ſhould, notwithſtanding, be continued in his Commiſſion, and in the Poſſeſſion of that Power in the Army which he had, by Virtue of his Commiſſion, till the next Seſſion of Parliament; both Houſes might, perhaps, addreſs for turning him out, but his Power in the Army might by that Time be ſo well eſtabliſhed, that it would be out of the Power of both King and Parliament to diveſt him of his Command; and as for a Tryal by a Court-martial, I believe, it would not be ſo much as pretended, that a Sentence could be got againſt ſuch an Officer, or indeed againſt any Officer, who had a great Influence in the Army: It is not to be preſumed that Officers would be ready to condemn one another, unleſs it was for a Crime which they themſelves could no way approve of, eſpecially when they knew that they could not be removed by any other Authority.

Since then, my Lords, I can ſee no Manner of Occaſion for the Regulation now propoſed, ſince I am of Opinion that it would be a great Injury done to his Majeſty, that it would tend to deſtroy all military Diſcipline in the Army, and would greatly endanger, if not totally ſubvert our happy Conſtitution, I cannot therefore agree to the giving it a ſecond Reading.

The E—l of *Or——y* ſpoke next for the Queſtion, the E—l of *Cb——y* againſt it, the M——s of *T——le* for it; and then the

D--ke of *N——ſſle* ſtood up, and ſpoke as follows, *viz.* My Lords, as I ſhall certainly give my Vote againſt the ſecond Reading of this Bill, I muſt beg Leave to give ſome of my Reaſons for ſo doing. I muſt be of Opinion, my Lords, that it will be always proper to leave in his Majeſty a Power of removing the Officers of the Army at Pleaſure, in order to preſerve that Reſpect and Obedience which is due from them to their King; but I am the more firmly of this Opinion, when I conſider, that there is at preſent a Pretender to the Crown of theſe Realms; for while there is ſuch a Misfortune hanging over us, we may conclude, that there will be always Plots and Contrivances in this Kingdom againſt the Perſon in Poſſeſſion of the Throne; and while there is a Pretender, he may have, without all doubt, his Agents in the Army, as well as he has every where elſe: Under ſuch Circumſtances it is not to be doubted, but that ſome of the Officers may, at ſome Time or other, be drawn away from their Duty to their King and Country, they may happen to be miſled, and drawn into Engagements againſt his Majeſty's Perſon and Government; and while his Majeſty is in ſuch Danger, ſhall we put it out of his Power to remove thoſe Officers, tho' he has certain Information of their being in a Plot to overthrow his Government, perhaps even to take away his Life?

This, my Lords, his Majeſty may have moſt certain Information of, the Officers concerned in ſuch Engagements may be made known to him, beyond all Doubt, and yet the Proofs may be ſuch as would not prevail upon a Court-martial to condemn their Brother Officer to Death, or even to be broke; or they may be ſuch as could not properly, at leaſt, at that Time, be laid before a Court-martial; becauſe if they were laid before any ſuch Court, the Informers, and all the other Methods by which the Plot was at firſt diſcovered, and the whole Progreſs of it traced, muſt then become publickly known, by which all further Diſcovery would be effectually prevented; and if this Bill ſhould paſs into a Law, his Majeſty would be under a Neceſſity of laying all theſe Proofs immediately before a Court-martial, or of allowing ſuch treacherous Officers, perhaps, even one of his Chief-Generals, to continue in Command, by which they might probably be enabled to render their Conſpiracies ſucceſsful; for which Reaſon I hope, that none of your Lordſhips will approve of this Bill, when you conſider how dangerous it may prove to our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, and how much it may weaken the Hands of the Government againſt any Attempts that may hereafter be made in Favour of the Pretender.

Beſides this, my Lords, there are many other Caſes, wherein his Majeſty might have very good Reaſon to remove an Officer, tho' it would not be at all proper to make that Reaſon ſo publick as to lay it before a Court-martial: There are likewiſe many little Crimes which an Officer may be guilty of, and for which he might highly deſerve to be removed, and yet theſe Crimes may be ſuch as could not well come under the Cognizance of a Court-martial; at leaſt it would not be poſſible to obtain a Sentence of a Court-martial for the removing of ſuch an Officer; for when Gentlemen ſit in Judgment upon a Brother Officer, in order to determine whether he ought to be broke or not, it is to be ſuppoſed, that they will not paſs Judgment againſt him, unleſs ſome very enormous Crimes be fully proved before them; which would make it impoſſible to keep up that ſtrict Diſcipline, and regular Subordination, that muſt be obſerved in any Army fit for Service, or that may be depended on for the Defence of a Country.

I muſt, indeed, ſay, my Lords, that if any Attempts had ever been made towards modelling the Army, and making it fit for any bad Purpoſe, there might then have been ſome Occaſion for propoſing ſuch a Bill as this; but as no ſuch Attempts have ever been made, or can be ſo much as apprehended

from his preſent Majeſty, I am therefore ſurprized to hear ſuch a Bill ſo much as propoſed in this Houſe, at preſent. I am ſure the paſſing of it, at preſent, would be a ſubjecting of the Nation to many great and certain Dangers and Inconveniences, for the Sake of avoiding an Inconvenience that has never been felt by any but in Imagination; and for this Reaſon I muſt be againſt giving the Bill a ſecond Reading.

E—l of *Cb——ld.* I have, my Lords, before declared, that my Opinion was for reading this Bill a ſecond Time; I likewiſe ſaid, I would alter my Opinion, if any Lord could give me a ſufficient Reaſon for ſo doing; but, from what has fell from the noble Lords who have ſpoke againſt the ſecond Reading, I am ſo far from altering my Opinion, that I now think a ſecond Reading of the Bill is abſolutely neceſſary, even before we can enter into any Debate upon the Merits of it; for all the Arguments made uſe of againſt a ſecond Reading, all the Objections hitherto made to the Bill, are founded upon Suppoſitions directly contrary to the Contents of the Bill.

It has been ſaid, that the Bill is a direct Attack upon the Prerogative, and that it is deſigned for deſtroying, or at leaſt diminiſhing, the Power of the Crown; but, my Lords, if what is propoſed in the Bill be duly conſidered, it will appear to be neither an Attack upon the Prerogative, nor ſo much as a Diminution of the Power of the Crown: There is no Power to be taken from the Crown, but that Power which the Crown ought never to make uſe of: It is certain, that the Crown ought never to take an Officer's Commiſſion from him, but for ſome very ſufficient Reaſon, and upon a full Proof of the Facts alledged againſt him; and therefore all that is propoſed by this Bill, is only a Method, by which the Crown may get ſuch an Information as to the Facts alledged as may be depended on; whereby the Crown may be ſecured againſt Impoſitions, and the Officers againſt private Miſrepreſentations, and falſe Accuſations: It is, my Lords, to prevent the King's being maliciouſly led into the doing a Piece of the higheſt Injuſtice to a faithful Soldier, and to prevent a good and a brave Officer from being whiſper'd out of his Commiſſion, and reduced to a ſtarving Condition for no Crime, perhaps for a Piece of Behaviour for which he ought to be highly rewarded. Can this, my Lords, be called a Diminution of the Power of the Crown? Is it not plainly grounded upon that fundamental Maxim of our Conſtitution, which ſays, That the King of *England* ſhall have it in his Power to do as much Good as he pleaſes, but ſhall not have it in his Power to do Wrong?

The Objection as to general Officers, is likewiſe, my Lords, founded on a Miſtake; for if the noble Lords had attended to the firſt Reading of the Bill, they muſt have known, that with Reſpect to general Officers, the Power of the Crown is to remain in the very ſame State it was in before; the Regulation propoſed, is to extend no higher than Colonels of Regiments; and ſurely the continuing of the moſt deſigning and the moſt daring Man, in the Command of a ſingle Regiment, for 2 or 3 Months, after a Diſcovery of his wicked Deſigns, can be of no dangerous Conſequence; even tho' the continuing him for that Time were, by this Bill, to be made neceſſary; but that is not the Caſe, which leads me to conſider another Miſtake, from which an Argument hath been drawn, and much inſiſted on by ſome of the noble Lords who have ſpoke againſt the Queſtion.

The Pretender, my Lords, I find, is to be lugg'd into this Queſtion, as he has been into ſome others, in which he had very little to do, and the Danger the Nation lies expoſed to from him is to be made an Argument for our not taking that Care of out Liberties and Conſtitution which we ought. I hope I am as little ſuſpected of favouring any Deſigns from that Quarter, as any Lord in this Houſe; if there were the leaſt Ground for that Argument, it would be a moſt prevailing Argument with me for being not only againſt the ſecond Reading of this Bill, but for the rejecting of it with the utmoſt Diſdain: But thoſe Lords who make uſe of this Argument, ſeem not to take Notice, that the King is ſtill to retain the Power of ſuſpending and putting under an Arreſt any Officer, or Number of Officers, he pleaſes, and at whatever Time or Times he may think proper; and if the leaſt Diſcovery ſhould be made, that any Officer, or Officers, were drawn into a Plot, in Favour of the Pretender, or any other Plot againſt his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, could not his Majeſty immediately ſuſpend all ſuch Officers from their Commands? Could not he immediately lay them all under an Arreſt? Nay, could not he immediately throw them all into a common Priſon, or at leaſt into the Hands of Meſſengers, and detain them there, till it ſhould be found convenient to bring them to a Tryal before a Court-martial, or otherwiſe; or at leaſt till the Parliament ſhould be called, in order to have an Addreſs from this or the other Houſe for breaking ſuch of them, againſt whom a legal and full Proof could not be obtained? Is it to be doubted, that either this Houſe or the other, or, indeed, both, would refuſe to addreſs his Majeſty on ſuch an Occaſion? And would not this as effectually diſappoint all their Plots and Contrivances, as if his Majeſty had immediately broke every one of thoſe Officers who were at firſt repreſented to him as concerned in that Plot?

This

This Bill has likewiſe been repreſented as if it would deſtroy the Influence his Majeſty ought always to have in the Army, and annihilate the Dependence the Officers ought always to have upon the Crown: But this, my Lords, ſeems likewiſe to be founded upon a Miſtake, or at leaſt an Overſight; for, notwithſtanding any Proviſion in the Bill, the Power of naming and preferring the Officers is to remain abſolute in the Crown; and beſides, there will be many other Ways left, by which the Crown may ſecure the Reſpect and Dependence of all the Officers in the Army; ſo that there is nothing in this Bill, that can poſſibly diminiſh that juſt and due Influence which the Crown ought to have in the Army. The Hopes of Preferment alone are ſufficient for influencing every Officer to do his Duty, and to ſhew that Reſpect which is due both to the Crown, and to his ſuperior Officers: They may not, indeed, be ſufficient for influencing an Officer to act contrary to his Duty, both as to his King and Country, by obeying the private Commands of a wicked Miniſter; but this, my Lords, and this only, is what is by this Bill propoſed to be guarded againſt. All that is propoſed is, only that no Miniſter of State ſhall hereafter have it in his Power to tell an Officer of the Army, in a Caſe that perhaps no Way regards military Diſcipline, Sir, —— you ſhall do ſo or ſo, —— or ſtarve!

Thus, my Lords, I think I have ſhewn, that all the material Objections againſt the ſecond Reading of this Bill are founded upon Miſtakes, as to the Nature of it, which, in my Opinion, is a moſt convincing Argument for giving it at leaſt a ſecond Reading. There has indeed one or two other Arguments been made uſe of, which I am greatly ſurprized at. It has been ſaid, there are ſeveral Crimes an Officer may be guilty of, which cannot properly be brought before a Court-martial; or at leaſt where Juſtice upon the Offender could not well be expected from a Court-martial: Here indeed I am quite at a Loſs, for I know of no military Crimes but what may properly be brought before a Court martial, and unleſs it be ſuch Crimes as are proper for the Cognizance of our ſpiritual Courts, I do not know any other, but where the moſt ſevere and impartial Juſtice has always been given by, and may always be expected from Courts-martial: I am ſure, that if any Officer be guilty of Cowardice, of Neglect of Duty, or of any Action, that is in the leaſt diſhonourable, the moſt ſtrict Juſtice may always be expected from a Court-martial; nay, ſo ſevere have the Officers of our Army always been, in ſuch Caſes, upon one another, that for ſome Failings, which the Crown has overlook'd, which the Generals have ſo far overlook'd, as not to bring them before a Court-martial, yet the Officers themſelves have taken Notice of them, and have refuſed to roll or to ſerve with the Man who has been guilty of them; and therefore to pretend, that martial Diſcipline could not be kept up in the Army, if Officers could not be broke or removed but by a Court-martial, is an Argument founded upon a Suppoſition, directly contrary to Experience.

The other Argument, which ſurprizes me, is founded upon a new Sort of Doctrine; by which we are taught, that the Prerogative is never to be touched in the leaſt; you are never to make any Law for regulating the Prerogative in any Branch; the Compact between King and People muſt be mutual; the People muſt be as much obliged not to incroach on the King's Prerogative, as he is obliged not to incroach on their Privileges. As to the Compact's being mutual, and the Parties equally bound, I ſhall, my Lords, eaſily grant; yet that can be no Bar to our making as many Acts of Parliament as we pleaſe for regulating, or even reſtraining the Prerogative, becauſe to every ſuch Act the King gives his Conſent, and ſurely all the Perſons concerned in a Compact may, by their mutual Conſent, make what Alterations in it they pleaſe: And ſo the Caſe is, we have, by Acts of Parliament, made many Alterations with Regard to the Prerogative; and I believe every one of your Lordſhips will grant, that it is to theſe Alterations, that we owe the Liberty we now enjoy. The Prerogative has been often reſtrained and limited, or at leaſt brought back to its primitive Inſtitution. Was not the *Habeas Corpus* Act a moſt noted and uſeful Limitation of that Prerogative which our Kings then pretended to? Did not our Kings formerly pretend to a Power and Prerogative of removing the Judges at Pleaſure? But this Prerogative was found inconſiſtent with the Liberties of the People, and therefore, by the Claim of Right, an Alteration was made as to that Part of the Prerogative. And as to that Part now inſiſted on, it is well known, that it has grown up of late Ages, for by our primitive Inſtitution, the King could not remove the Officers of the Army: The Nobility and the Barons were the proper Officers, and each of them led out to War, and commanded his own military Tenants, ſo that their Commands in the Army depended upon their Tenures, from neither of which the King could remove them, without their being legally found guilty of a Crime; and from the Writings of the learned Judge *Coke*, who, I believe, will be allowed to have underſtood our antient Conſtitution, we may learn, that in antient Times the Freeholders of each County choſe their Leader in War, as well as they did the Sheriffs and other Officers for Times of Peace. * And there-

* *Coke*, Part II. on the Statute of *Weſtminſter*. 1ſt Chap. 10.

Digitized by Google

fore what is now propoſed muſt appear ſo far from being an Attack upon, or a Diminution of, the antient Prerogative of the Crown, that it does not near bring it back to its primitive Inſtitution.

It has been ſaid, that at the Revolution no ſuch Proviſion was made as is now propoſed: Very true, my Lords; but the Reaſon was, becauſe before that Time we never had ſuch a Thing as a legal ſtanding Army; we had, indeed, a few regular Troops, but they never, I believe, amounted to 4000 Men, which could not properly be called an Army; ſo that it was impoſſible we could think of making any Regulation about a Thing not then in Being: And moreover, it cannot be ſaid, that at the very Time of the Revolution, the Liberties of the People were, or indeed, could be, fully conſidered; it cannot be pretended, that every Thing was then removed that might be of dangerous Conſequence to them, for do not we know, that even ſince that Time ſome Regulations have been made with Reſpect to the Prerogative? Even that remarkable Regulation of triennial, or, as we have them now, ſeptennial Parliaments, was not made till ſome Time after the Revolution; and yet this was not only a great, but a neceſſary Diminution of the Prerogative, in order to ſecure the Liberties of the People: It is not in the Power of Man, my Lords, to foreſee all the Evils and Inconveniencies that may afterwards ariſe, and therefore it is impoſſible for Men to provide proper Remedies againſt them all; we can provide againſt them only by Degrees, and as they happen to come under our Obſervation.

The Evil propoſed to be remedied, or at leaſt prevented, by the Bill, is what has been long under the Obſervation of moſt Gentlemen in the Kingdom, and therefore, my Lords, I am extreamly ſurprized to hear it ſaid, that no Examples have happened which could give Occaſion for ſuch a Bill. Is it not well known, that we have had ſeveral Examples of Officers turned out of their Commiſſions only for not being ſubmiſſive to the Miniſters for the Time being? Do not we all know, that in the End of the late Queen's Reign Numbers of Gentlemen were turned out of their Commiſſions, without any Reaſon, without any Crime ſo much as alledged againſt them? Do not we know, that, even in the late King's Reign, there were a great many brave Officers removed, without being guilty of any Crime, at leaſt, I am ſure they were not guilty of any military Crime, no not ſo much as of a Neglect of Duty; they could not even be accuſed of any Want of Reſpect to the Crown; the Whole, I believe, of what could poſſibly be laid to their Charge was, that they were not, perhaps, ſo ſubmiſſive to the prime Miniſter, as he thought he had Reaſon to expect. Theſe Removes were, at that Time, my Lords, ſo much taken Notice of, that it occaſioned a very great Debate upon the Mutiny-Bill, both in this and the other Houſe: I was then, my Lords, in the other Houſe, and I well remember, it was there ſtrongly inſiſted on, as an Objection againſt that Clauſe of the Bill, by which Officers are made Judges in Caſes of Life and Death, that it was very improper they ſhould be Judges in any ſuch Caſe, as long as their Commiſſions entirely depended upon the Crown, and might be taken from them whenever a Miniſter had a Mind.

And, my Lords, tho' his preſent Majeſty's Juſtice and Prudence be known to the whole World, yet we find, that even he has been prevailed on, by what Means I do not know, to remove two Officers, both Members of this Houſe, neither of whom, in ſo far as I can hear, has ever yet been accuſed of any Crime, or of any Want of Reſpect to the Crown; no not ſo much as of a Neglect of Duty. What I am now on is, I know, my Lords, a tender Point, I am ſorry I am obliged to mention it; and I would avoid it, if I did not know my Heart to be ſo warmly affected to his Majeſty, that I am ſure it will not allow my Tongue to ſay any Thing unbecoming of him. If there is any Fault, I am ſure his Majeſty is not to blame: If the two noble Lords were removed without a ſufficient Cauſe, it could not proceed from any Thing wrong in his Majeſty: It muſt have proceeded from ſome Miſrepreſentations, or private and malicious Accuſations which his Majeſty has not yet diſcovered to be falſe; but when he does, we may depend upon it, he will do Juſtice to the two noble Lords who have been injured, and will ſeverely puniſh thoſe who have been guilty of giving him a falſe and a malicious Information: This, my Lords, we may moſt certainly expect from his Majeſty; but this ſhews, that even out of that Regard we ought to have for the Crown, we ought to agree to the Bill now before us; becauſe it will, for the future, put it out of the Power of any Perſon to impoſe upon the Crown, by any falſe Surmiſes, or malicious Miſrepreſentations.

I think, my Lords, I have now left no Argument againſt the Bill unanſwered, but that moſt extraordinary one, of its being Time enough to guard againſt the Evil of modelling an Army for any bad Purpoſe, after it has once happen'd: I hope it will be granted me, that the modelling of an Army for the private and particular Purpoſes of a Miniſter, or Miniſtry, is as bad a Purpoſe as any that can be imagined; and I think I have ſhewn, that ſuch a Modelling was actually ſet on Foot in the End of the late Queen's Reign, and ſomething like it happen'd even in his late Majeſty's Time; and therefore it muſt be granted, that it is now high Time to

Digitized by Google

to think of guarding against it; but if it be meant that nothing like it has happen'd in his present Majesty's Time, the Argument will still be more extraordinary, for does not every one know, that before such a Bill can pass into a Law, the King, at that Time upon the Throne, must give his Consent to it; and if any King, by the Advice of an evil Minister, should once actually begin to model his Army, would it not be ridiculous to expect the Consent of that King to a Law for putting a Stop to what he had actually begun; so that his Majesty's never having attempted any such Thing, is one of the strongest Arguments for our passing the Bill; because it is only from such a just and such a gracious King as the present, that the Royal Assent to such a Bill can ever be expected.

I hope, my Lords, I have now fully shewn the Weakness of all the Objections made to the Bill: But as to the Arguments for it, they are strong, they are convincing: I shall only touch upon that one, which I think has the greatest Connexion with the Nature of our Constitution. It is well known, my Lords, that there are many Officers, who have nothing, or, at least, very little to subsist on, but their Commissions; and it is likewise well known, that there are many Gentlemen of the Army now in both Houses of Parliament: There are now, my Lords, more Officers in each House than there were when we had on Foot an Army of above 60000 Men: It is, I do not know how, become, of late Years, a prevailing Opinion, that the only best Way of getting Preferment in the Army, is to have a Seat in this or the other House: This, 'tis true, my Lords, must be an erroneous Opinion: It is impossible that any Man can justly and honourably acquire any Preferment in the Army by his Behaviour in either House of Parliament, and therefore this must be an Opinion for which I hope there never was any Ground: I am sure there can be no Ground for it under his present Majesty; but erroneous as it is, it is become a general Opinion, and we know that Mankind always were, and always will be governed and influenced by general Opinions and Prejudices; and according as the Prevalence of this Opinion increases, we may expect an Increase of the Number of Officers in both Houses of Parliament.

We may expect, my Lords, that, in future Times, as soon as any Gentleman has once got a Commission in the Army, he will next employ all his Money, Credit and Friends, to procure himself a Seat in Parliament; he will, perhaps, pawn the last Shilling's-worth he has in the World, besides his Commission, in order to procure himself a Seat in the other House; and how dangerous it may be to our Constitution, to have such a Man depending for the Continuance of that Commission, upon some future enterprizing Minister, I leave to your Lordships to judge. No Man has a better Opinion than I of the present Officers of the Army; but I think it too hard a Tryal, even for their Virtue, especially in this degenerate Age, to leave it in the Power of a desperate Minister, to tell them, on Occasion of an important Question in Parliament, If you do not vote, Sir, as I direct you, you shall starve!

Your Lordships are all convinced, that the Happiness, the Essence of our Constitution does not depend on outward Forms, but Realities. Our Constitution does not depend on our having always a Parliament; but on that Parliament's being **independent** of the Administration; on its being **in the Power** of Parliament to examine severely, and judge impartially the Conduct of **those in the Administration**; to represent the **Grievances**, and watch over the Liberties and **Properties of the** People; and to take away evil **Counsellors** from before the King: But if ever a **Majority** of both Houses should come to be composed of Gentlemen whose daily Bread, or at least their chief Support, depended intirely upon the Favourites of the Crown, can it be imagined, it would then be in the Power of Parliament to examine freely, or judge impartially, the Conduct of those Favourites; to relieve the People from the Oppressions brought upon them by such Favourites; or to tell their Sovereign any ungrateful Truths about those whom he had thought fit to imply as his Ministers? Would not an arbitrary Negative be then put upon all such Questions? Would not the best Designs of the uncorrupted and independent few be baffled by a corrupt and a slavish Majority? And shall any Question which tends towards the preventing of such a Misfortune, have now the ill Fate to be rejected by your Lordships?

The Bill is so far from being an Attack upon the Prerogative, that it is in the very same Terms with a Bill drawn up in the very last Reign, by as able and as honest a Minister as ever served the Crown: He was indeed an honest and a disinterested Minister; for he had the Happiness of his Country so much at Heart, that he neglected his own, and has left little else to his Son, but the Honour of a Seat amongst your Lordships: The Bill, I say, my Lords, was not only drawn up, but even his late Majesty, who never could be accused of allowing of any unjust Encroachments upon the Crown, had, by the Advice of that Minister, agreed to its being brought into Parliament: And if it had been brought in at that Time, which was, I do not know how, prevented, not only the Ministers were ready to have supported it, but the King himself to have given it the Royal Assent, as soon as presented to him. This, my

my Lords, I know to be true, and therefore I am the more surprized to hear the Offering of such a Bill now represented as an Attack upon the Prerogative, an Affront to the King.

We all know, my Lords, there is nothing proposed by this Bill, but what has been done in every Country, where are any Remains of Liberty left. In *Holland*, no Officer was, I believe, ever removed but by a Court-martial; I do not remember ever any was, nor do I know any other Way, by which an Officer can be broke or removed in that Country. In *Sweden*, as soon as they recovered their Liberties, by the Death of their late heroick King, they established this Rule, that no Officer should be removed or broke, but by a Court martial, or by the King, with the Consent of the Senate. And in *Poland*, their late King having made strong and repeated Remonstrances to the States of that Kingdom, to have a Body of regular Troops raised, and kept up, the States at last consented to it: But how did they consent? They agreed indeed to the raising of the Troops, but with this Regulation, that all the Officers should have their Commissions for Life, which was a wise and necessary Regulation; but whatever Designs the Court of *Poland* had in asking for those Troops, they found, that the raising of them, and keeping them up under that Regulation, would so little answer the Ends they had proposed, that they never put the Ordinance, which they had so strongly solicited, in Execution, nor was there a Man raised on that Foot. In short, my Lords, the Regulation intended by this Bill, is what has been thought necessary in all free Countries; in this I think it absolutely necessary for the Preservation of our Constitution; I can see no reasonable Objection that can be made to it, and therefore I shall still be for a second Reading.

After his Lordship the L—d *W———by*, and the E—l of *Ab——n*, spoke both in Favour of the Bill, and then the Question was put, which upon a Division, was carried in the Negative: Lords present 59 Contents, 78 Not Contents; Proxies 13 Contents, and 22 Not Contents; in all 62 Contents, and 100 Not Contents; so that it was carried against the second Reading by a Majority of 38, the Spiritual Lords included. (See the PROTEST on this Occasion in our *Magazine for April*, p. 168.) Immediately after this,

The E—l of *S———sh* stood up, and spoke as follows, *viz.* Before this Question was put, I had not, my Lords, an Opportunity to give my Sentiments upon it, tho' I had fully considered it; and the more fully, because I thought both my own Honour, and the Happiness of my Country were deeply concerned in it: However, I shall now take an Opportunity to declare, that I never gave my Negative to any Question more heartily or with greater Conviction, than I did to the second Reading of this Bill; which really, in my Opinion, is one of the most extraordinary Bills that ever was brought before this House, and therefore I must think it deserves something more than the putting of a bare Negative upon its being read a second Time.

It has often been endeavoured, by many Lords in this House, to set a regular standing Army in the most terrible Light; and great Art has formerly been used to shew the dangerous Consequences of such an Army; but in all the Debates that have happened upon that Head, there never was any such fatal Consequences pretended, as I should have dreaded from a standing Army under the Regulations prescribed in this Bill. While our Army continues in the State it is now in, while it depends on the Parliament for its very Existence, and the Officers depend on the King for the continuing of them in their Commands, I shall never have any Fears about the Consequences which may from thence ensue; but if this Bill had past into a Law, our Army had been made independent both of King and Parliament. The Officers would then have depended upon no Power but their own; they would soon have begun to think that they had a legal Right to their Commissions, and consequently to their Pay; and if both King and Parliament had joined in Opinion for reducing any Number of them, they would have looked on it as an Injury done them, and would have been apt to have joined all together to prevent the Effect of any such Resolution; and if they had, I would be glad to know, how the Resolutions of King and Parliament could have been made effectual against them; whereas, while they remain in the dependent State they are in at present, they know they have no longer any Right, either to their Commissions or to their Pay, than it shall please his Majesty to continue them in their Command, and therefore they readily submit, whenever his Majesty finds it proper to reduce any Number of them.

This, my Lords, would have been the Consequence as to the Publick; but then as to private Persons the most terrible Oppressions might have ensued. The Officers of the Army, like all other Sets of Men, are apt to favour one another; they are likewise apt to favour the common Soldiers, as being of the same Body with themselves: We all know how many little Acts of Oppression may be committed by the Officers and Soldiers in their respective Quarters, and otherwise, which cannot come under the Cognizance of the common Law. If in such Cases the Officer should be guilty of Oppressions, or should connive at the Irregularities committed by the Soldiers under his Command, we may easily judge what would be the Consequence, if

Digitized by Google

if the Offender could not be any way puniſhed, but by a Tryal and Sentence of his Brother Officers in a Court-martial, who might probably be all guilty of the ſame Crimes and Irregularities: And if, in ſuch Caſes, the Officers had nothing to fear, either from King or Parliament, our regular Army would ſoon become intolerably irregular, and a moſt inſupportable Grievance to the People, in all Parts of the Country, thro' which they ſhould march, or where they ſhould be poſted.

This, I find, my Lords, was an Inconvenience which the Projectors of this Bill were aware of; and therefore they have pretended to contrive a Remedy for this Evil, by leaving Officers liable to be broke, or removed by his Majeſty, upon an Addreſs from either Houſe of Parliament; but I am afraid that this Remedy would have been found to be altogether ineffectual. The principal Reaſon aſſigned for bringing in this Bill was, becauſe the Officers of the Army are now become numerous in both Houſes, and may ſoon become more numerous, ſo as at laſt to be able to bear too great a Sway there. If this be the Caſe at preſent, would not we have much more to fear from their Numbers and Sway in Parliament, if they had a Sort of Freehold in their Commiſſions; which they would have had, if this Bill had paſſed into a Law? Would not the holding of their Commiſſions for Life have made every one of them more conſiderable in the Country, than they can poſſibly be in the precarious Condition they are in at preſent? and if you had added to their Weight and Intereſt in the Country, would not you of Courſe have encreaſed their Numbers and their Sway in both Houſes of Parliament? This, my Lords, I look upon as a moſt certain Conſequence; and are we not reaſonably to ſuppoſe, that all the Officers in both Houſes, would have joined, not only in voting, but in making all the Intereſt they could againſt any Motion for ſuch an Addreſs? and I am convinced, the Officers would ſoon have got ſuch an Intereſt in both Houſes, that it would have been impoſſible to have procured an Addreſs from either Houſe, for the Removal of any one of them. The Officers who had Seats in Parliament, would, upon any ſuch Motion, naturally have told you, Why this extraordinary Remedy? If the Man is guilty ſend him to us; we'll try him, and break him by the Sentence of a Court-martial; and if he be not guilty, he ought not to be broke; he ought not to be oppreſſed by a Vote of either Houſe of Parliament.

At preſent, my Lords, if any of the Officers commit any Act of Oppreſſion, or allow the Soldiers under their Command to commit any Irregularities upon the poor People among whom they are quartered; the honeſt Countryman has a ready Redreſs; he repreſents his Caſe to his Landlord, and his Landlord, either by himſelf, or by ſome Gentleman of his Acquaintance, gets the poor Man's Caſe laid before the Secretary at War, who repreſents it to the King; and if an Officer ſhould be often found guilty of ſuch little Treſpaſſes, to be ſure his Majeſty would cathier him, which certainly is a Check upon the Behaviour of thoſe Officers whoſe Inclinations may, perhaps, be very ſtrong towards Acts of Oppreſſion: But if this Bill had paſſed, where ſhould the poor Man have gone to complain? If he had got his Caſe repreſented to the Secretary at War, and by that Means to the King, what could his Majeſty have done? He would have had no Power to rectify the Abuſe, or to puniſh the Offender: And if the Officer had been brought before a Court-martial, they could not have enquired into the general Courſe of his Behaviour; they could have enquired only into that particular Fact, which they would not, probably, have found to be of Weight enough to have broke a Brother Officer; and even as to that particular Fact, it might have happened, that the Court-martial was compoſed of Officers who were moſt of them guilty of, and liable to be proſecuted for the ſame ſort of Crime; I believe it will not be ſuppoſed that the poor injured Man would have met with much Redreſs from that Court-martial; who would have been loath to have encouraged ſuch Complaints, by giving a proper Redreſs. This might have been the Caſe as to Courts-martial; and how difficult it would have been for a poor Countryman, perhaps in ſome remote Part of the Iſland, or indeed, for any Man, to have obtained Redreſs by a Complaint in Parliament, I have already ſhewn.

Whether this Difficulty of obtaining Redreſs againſt an oppreſſive and unruly Officer would not have encouraged great Licentiouſneſs in the Army, I leave to every one of your Lordſhips to judge. Even with all the Power the Crown now has over the Officers and Soldiers, it is a difficult Matter to prevent their being ſometimes a little troubleſom in their Quarters, or to keep up that regular and exact Diſcipline which ought to be preſerved in an Army; but if this Bill had paſſed into a Law, it would have been impoſſible to have prevented the one, or enforced the other: Nay, I do not ſee, my Lords, how it would have been poſſible for the Colonel of a Regiment to have commanded that Submiſſion and Reſpect which is due to him by the Officers of his own Regiment: All inferior Officers would have become ſo independent of their Superiors in Command, that it would have been impoſſible to keep them to a ſtrict Obſervance of their Duty: Every little Fault, every little Neglect of Duty, could not have been brought

Digitized by Google

brought before a Court-martial; and if it had, the Officers would have been loath to have broke a Brother Officer for one little Failing, of which they, or most of them, perhaps, had been guilty. Whereas, while the Power of Removing remains in the Crown, the whole Tenor of an Officer's Behaviour may be considered, and if, upon the whole, it appears to be bad, and without any Hopes of Amendment, his Majesty may, and certainly would, remove him from his Post in the Army.

In short, my Lords, the evil Consequences of this Bill are so numerous, that I hope your Lordships will endeavour to prevent any such Bill's being brought in for the future; and therefore I shall move, that it may be rejected.

Upon which Motion, the Question was immediately put, and was carried in the Affirmative, without a Division.

DEBATE *in the H--se of L--ds on the Motion relating to the D. of* Bolton, *and Lord Visc.* Cobham.

Then my L--d *C——t* stood up, and after a short Speech, moved, that an humble Address should be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to acquaint the House, who advised his Majesty to remove the Duke of *Bolton*, and the Lord Viscount *Cobham*, from their respective Regiments, and what Crimes were laid to their Charge.

Whereupon the E--l of *I----a* stood up, and spoke as follows, *viz.* My Lords, the Motion the noble Lord has made, is, I think, a very new and a very extraordinary one, and it is the more extraordinary, in that his Lordship has made it just after he has seen the Bill offered by some of his Friends rejected by this House; for to me it appears plain, that since the Lords who offered that Bill find, that this House will not agree to the Bill, they are resolved upon endeavouring to obtain by a Motion, the very same Thing, which they had endeavoured to obtain by their Bill.

The Design of the Bill was, to take away from the Crown the Power of removing the Officers of the Army, and to enact, that for the future no Officer should be removed but by a Court-martial, or by an Address from either House of Parliament. This the House has, I think, for very good Reasons refused to agree to; and therefore now they propose to us to demand from his Majesty the Reason why he has removed two Officers from their Commands. Surely every one of your Lordships must see, that such an Address would have the very same Effect; for if such a Precedent should once be made, it would soon become an usual Custom: If ever his Majesty, or any of his Successors, should at any Time hereafter think proper to remove any Officer, there would immediately be an Address from one, perhaps from both Houses of Parliament, demanding his Majesty's Reasons for the Removal of that Officer; and in case the Reasons given should appear to Parliament not to be sufficient, we need not doubt but that the first Address would be followed by a second, for replacing that Officer, which the King would be obliged to comply with, or fall out with his Parliament; so that neither his Majesty, nor any of his Successors, would ever venture to remove an Officer from his Command, but by the Sentence of a Court-martial, or in Pursuance of an Address previously obtained from Parliament for that Purpose.

Thus, my Lords, it is plain, that the Address now moved for, would make such a Precedent, as would have the same Effect with the Bill which your Lordships have just now rejected. Nay, it is certain, that the Precedent would have a more extensive Effect, and worse Consequences, than the Bill could have had; because the Bill was confined, it went no higher than Colonels of Regiments; but the Precedent introduced by the Address, would be unconfined, it would extend to Generals, even the General in Chief; and therefore it must be agreed, that all those Arguments which, most justly, weighed so much with your Lordships as to make you reject the Bill, must militate more strongly against the Address proposed. Those Arguments have been already so clearly and fully stated, that I neither need to repeat, nor can I add to them, but shall only say, that as I was against the Bill, so I shall likewise be against the Address; and I cannot but believe, that every Lord who join'd with me in Opinion upon the former Question, will do me the Honour to join with me likewise in this.

L--d *B-----ſt.* As to the particular Case now before us, if it be something new, it is not at all to be wondered at; because it is but lately that we have had a Standing-Army, and, even since we have had one, it has been but very seldom that any Gentleman has been removed from his Command in the Army, without so much as a Pretence for so doing, which is the Case now before us; there was not, I believe, so much as a Pretence for the Removals which have given Occasion for this Motion; there was, at least, no just Pretence that the Publick have ever yet heard of. But as to the Case in general, my Lords, it is neither new nor extraordinary; for it is well known, that this House has often addressed the King to know, who were his Advisers as to some particular Step that had been taken: This is what appears often upon the Journals of this House, and it is one of the chief Ends of our sitting here: We are his Majesty's great Council, and if his Majesty, or any of his Successors should ever, by wicked Counsellors, be prevailed on to do what is publickly and generally complained of, we are obliged, both in Honour

Honour and Duty, to enquire into the Affair, and to address his Majesty to lay before us the Reasons for his so doing; and to inform us who it was that advised him to take such Measures; that so the Measures, if right, may be justified, and, if wrong, that the Indignation of the People may be removed from the Throne, that their Resentment may fall, as it ought, upon those that advised such Measures, and that the evil Counsellors may meet with that Punishment which they deserve. This, my Lords, is really the Case now before us, a Measure has been taken which has raised a general Clamour, and we are the more concerned in it, because the two Officers removed are both Members of this House. I make no Doubt but that very sufficient Reasons have been shewn to his Majesty for removing them; but I have so good an Opinion of the two noble Lords, that I am convinced, the Reasons shewn to his Majesty for their Removal, are false, and were grounded only upon Misrepresentations.

'Tis true, my Lords, I was one of those Lords who voted for the Bill which your Lordships have rejected. I have as yet heard nothing that can make me alter my Opinion; and since it has been said that the same Arguments which prevailed with your Lordships to reject that Bill, must now prevail with you to reject this Motion, I shall beg Leave to take some Notice of those Arguments. I was, indeed, a little surprized to hear it said, that by the Bill the Officers of the Army were to acquire a Sort of Freehold in their Commissions. I believe your Lordships would not agree to take any particular Man's Freehold from him, even by an Act of Parliament, without giving him an Equivalent; but notwithstanding any Provision in the Bill, an Officer was to remain liable to have his Commission taken from him by an Address only, without any Cause assigned, or Equivalent given; nay, by breaking or reducing the Regiment, all the Officers of the Regiment, might have been turned out of their Commands by his Majesty's single Authority; which shews that the Bill would have given them no Manner of Freehold in their Commissions: It would in Reality, have given them no further Right to them than they have at present; for every Officer has now a Right to his Commission as long as he behaves well, and the Corp to which he belongs is kept entire; no Officer ought, or can, justly, be turned out of his Bread, as long as he behaves well; and all that was proposed by the Bill was, to subject the Behaviour of an Officer to the Judgment of a Court-martial, or a House of Parliament, instead of leaving it subject to the Judgment of Ministers of State or Court-Favourites: The Officers, therefore, if the Bill had passed, could not have imagined, that they had any better Right to their Commissions or their Pay than they now have; and, consequently, there could never have been any more Danger or Difficulty in reducing the Whole, or any Part of the Army, than there is at present.

But, my Lords, supposing the Officers were to be rendered, as to the holding of their Commissions, entirely independent both of King and Parliament, surely, if any Danger were to be apprehended from them, in such a State, in Case they should unite against King and Parliament, under a General of their own chusing, the Parliament, and consequently the People, have much more to fear from them, in their present State, in Case some future King should make use of them for the Destruction of Parliaments, and for overturning the Liberties of the People; for certainly it would be much more easy for the Army to unite together under the King, who is their chief General by Law, than under any one of their own chusing, which very Choice would be a flying in the Face of the Law; and this Union would be the more easily effected by the King's having the Power he has at present of turning out and putting in whomsoever he pleases: The noble Lords who oppose this Motion, may talk of the Dependence of the Army upon Parliament; but if the Case be examined strictly, it will appear, that the Army has really no Dependence upon Parliament: The King indeed depends upon Parliament for a legal Power of keeping up a standing Army in Time of Peace, and for enabling him to pay them and discipline them according to Law; but if in any future Time the Parliament should think it necessary to reduce a Part of the Army, and of Consequence make no Provision for their Pay, the Resolution of Parliament could not break any one Regiment, or any Part of any one Regiment in the Kingdom; the Officers might all legally continue in their respective Commands, and if the King then upon the Throne should not think fit to break any of them, they might, indeed, then very probably think, that they had a good Right to their Pay as long as they continued in Commission; and if they could not get it by Law, they might probably join with the King in raising it contrary to Law, especially if he, foreseeing what would happen, had taken Care to model them for that Purpose, which any King might soon do, while the Army continues upon the Footing it is on at present; and for this Reason, my Lords, I must be of Opinion, that all those Arguments which have been used for shewing us the Danger of making an Army independent, are so many Arguments for shewing the Danger of our Army's being entirely dependent on one Branch only of our Legislature, and consequently are good Arguments for the Bill, which was

Digitized by Google

designed to make the Army not entirely dependent on any one, but on all the three Branches of our Legislature.

As to the Submission and Obedience of inferior Officers to their Superiors, it is, my Lords, so strongly enforced by the martial Law, and it is so much the Interest of every Officer to see it punctually observed, that no Court-martial could, or would incline, either to avoid or defer giving Sentence, wherever any the least Crime of that Nature should appear; and as to Neglect of Duty, it is generally the other Officers of the Corp that suffer most by it, and therefore we may depend on it, that they would always take Care to see the Laws of War duly executed against all such negligent Persons; and in this we may believe they would be the more exact, the less dependent they were on Ministers of State, or Court-favourites; for it is well known in the Army, that those who are most frequently guilty of such Crimes, and meet with most Indulgence, are the Relations or Favourites of Ministers of State, or such as are supposed to have great Interest at Court; and therefore I think I have good Reason to presume, that this Bill would have greatly conduced to the Observance of the most exact military Discipline among all Degrees of Men in the Army,

I am surprized, my Lords, to hear it pretended, that the making of the Officers in some small Measure only independent of a Secretary at War, or other Minister of State, would tend towards the making Courts-martial connive at the Oppressions or Abuses that might be committed either by Officers or Soldiers, in the Places where they were quartered, or thro' which they happened to march; there is no Ground that I know of for such a Pretence; and as I never yet heard that any Officer was so much as suspended by the Secretary at War for such Practices, I must think that it is the Fear of Punishment from a Court-martial, that has hitherto kept both Officers and Soldiers pretty much within Bounds, in that Respect. It is certain, there is not the least Crime of this Nature, but what may be brought before a Court-martial and be punished by them: In such Cases a Court-martial, as well as the Secretary at War, may consider the general Character of the Offender, and may proportion the Punishment according to it; and I do not doubt, but that they would break any Officer in the Army, if upon Enquiry it should be found that he had often been guilty of oppressing the poor Country People upon whom he was quartered, or had been guilty of but one very heinous Crime of that Nature. But if any poor Country Inn-keeper or Victualler should be refused a proper Redress, by Means of a Tryal before a Court-martial, could not he easily have Access to some of the Lords of this House, or to some of the Members of the other, who could represent his Case to Parliament, where he certainly would meet with a proper Redress, not only against the first Offender, but even against the Officers of the Court-martial who had refused him Justice, in the ordinary Way: Whereas if any Lord of this House, or any Member of the other, should now make any such Complaint, he would probably be told that his Complaint, was irregular; it ought first to have been made to the Secretary at War.

But, my Lords, we have been told, that if every Officer was to have his Commission *Quamdiu se bene gesserit*, their Interest in the Country, and their Numbers in Parliament, would be greater than it is at present, and consequently that they would have so much Influence in Parliament as to prevent the obtaining of an Address from either House, against any of the Officers. My Lords, that their natural Interest in the Country would be greater, and deservedly so, I do not doubt; but that their Number, or Influence in Parliament, would be greater, I very much question; for if they were to expect no private Advantages by their being in Parliament, they would not, I believe, be so very fond of being Members of either House; and if they had no Dependence upon the Court, with Respect to Elections, they would be upon the same Footing with other Gentlemen; whereas, while they have an entire Dependence on the Court, it is to be feared, that, in every Place where an Officer sets up as a Candidate against a Country Gentleman, the Officer will be supported by the Court, and the additional Interest he must have by his being so supported, will generally be greater than any additional Interest he could acquire by his having his Commission *Quamdiu se bene gesserit*: And thus I think it evident, that if the Bill had passed, the Number of Officers in Parliament would not have been so great, as it may probably be if they continue on the Footing they are on at present.

Now, as to their Influence in Parliament, is it to be supposed, that any Set of Men can ever unite so generally, or so firmly in any Case, especially such a dishonourable Case as that of screening a guilty Person? Is it, I say, to be supposed, that they will unite so firmly when there is no Band of Union among them, but that of their being of the same Profession, as they may be supposed to do, when there is not only that Band of Union, but this further Band, of every Man's Commission depending on his uniting with the rest under a ministerial Leader? This is the Influence, my Lords, that we are to be afraid of: It is not the Influence of the Officers only, even supposing them to join together; but it is when their Influence in Parliament

Parliament is not only directed by the Crown, but added to all the other Influences which the Crown may have, and muſt at all Times have in Parliament. It is by this Union of Influences that our Conſtitution may be overturned; and this is the Danger which by the Bill was propoſed, in Part at leaſt, to be obviated.

It is well known that a Dependence upon the Crown is a Dependence upon the Miniſter; and if ever ſuch a Dependence ſhould come to be abſolute, it is to be feared that the military Sword may come to move always according to the Directions of the miniſterial Sword, that hangs over it; and that the Votes of thoſe Officers, who may hereafter happen to be Members of either Houſe, may be generally directed by the Miniſter, upon whom their Commiſſions depend. It is to be feared, my Lords, that Preferment or Diſgrace in the Army may come to depend, not upon military Virtues, or military Crimes, but upon Obedience or Diſobedience to the moſt unjuſt Commands of a Prime Miniſter: This is what, I think, ought to be prevented, if poſſible. I will admit, nay, I deſire, that the Paths of Preferment may be made like the Paths of Virtue: Let them be rough and rugged, but, for God's Sake, my Lords, do not let us allow them to be miry and dirty.

There is, my Lords, a very great Difference between the Motion now before us, and the Bill your Lordſhips have been pleaſed to reject: By the Addreſs moved for, it cannot ſo much as be pretended, that there is any Attack made upon the Prerogative, or that the Power of the King over the Army is to be any way touched; nor can it juſtly be ſaid, that this would lay a Precedent for addreſſing the King on every Occaſion, when his Majeſty, or any of his Succeſſors, ſhould think proper to remove an Officer; there can never be a Precedent pretended from the Addreſs now propoſed, but when ſuch Removes may occaſion a general Diſcontent and Murmur in the Nation; and in ſuch Caſe, I hope, your Lordſhips will all grant, that ſuch a Precedent would be of great Uſe; and that it is the Duty of this Houſe to addreſs on all ſuch Occaſions; for in ſuch Caſes it will always be of great Service to the King, becauſe it will afford him an Opportunity of ſatisfying the Publick that what he did was right, or of doing Juſtice to thoſe who had ſuffered by Calumnies and Miſrepreſentations; and therefore I make no Doubt, but that many of thoſe Lords who voted againſt the Bill, will join with me in voting for this Addreſs.

The E—l of *Cb———ey*, among other Things, ſaid: I cannot, my Lords, believe, that the Complaints againſt the removing of the two noble Lords are ſo great or ſo general as ſome Lords have repreſented; for in all the Companies I have ever been in ſince thoſe two noble Lords were removed, I have not heard ſo much as one Complaint againſt it; and as the Generality of thoſe Complaints is the principal Reaſon given for agreeing to the Addreſs propoſed, I muſt therefore be of Opinion, that there is no Occaſion for any ſuch Addreſs. Then

The E—l of *Ab———n*, among other Things, ſpoke thus: My Lords, a very good Reaſon may be given why the noble Lord, who ſpoke laſt, has heard no Complaint againſt the Removal of the two noble Lords. It would not perhaps be very polite; not even good Manners, in his Lordſhip's Company, to find Fault with thoſe Removals, or with any other Meaſure lately taken; but if every Lord who has heard a Complaint againſt that Meaſure in particular, ſhall give his Vote for the Addreſs, I believe it is not difficult to determine the Fate of the Queſtion.

D—ke of *A———le*. I did not before, my Lords, give the Houſe any Trouble, or offer to give my Reaſons againſt the Bill, becauſe as I thought it a very new and extraordinary Thing. I thought that the Lords who appeared for it, ought to have given their Reaſons for being ſo, before it could be expected that any Lord ſhou'd give his Reaſons for being againſt it; for it was always the Cuſtom of this Houſe, that when any Thing new is propoſed, the Lords who are for it give their Reaſons, and all that the other Lords have to do, is to ſhew that thoſe Reaſons are not ſufficient for prevailing with the Houſe to agree to what is propoſed. In the preſent Caſe, I did indeed hear a very handſome Speech made in Favour of the Bill preſented to us; a great many pretty Things were indeed ſaid in its Favour, but in all, I could not obſerve any real Argument for inducing us to make ſuch an Alteration in our Conſtitution, as was propoſed.

I hope, my Lords, there are no Gentlemen in the Army, that ever were, or ever can be prevailed on, either to act or ſpeak contrary to their Conſcience, by the Fears of being turned out of their Commiſſions; I hope there never will be any ſuch in our Army; but if there are now, or ever ſhall be, any ſuch abandoned Men in our Army, I am ſure, there was nothing propoſed by the Bill, that could have had any Effect as to ſuch Men; for with all thoſe Men, who are ready to ſacrifice their Honour and Conſcience to their private Intereſt, the Hopes of Preferment, or of a more lucrative Poſt, will always be as prevailing an Argument, as the Fears of loſing what they have. I am perſuaded, there is not a Man in the Nation, who would ſacrifice his Honour and Conſcience, rather than loſe 1000 l. a Year, which he enjoys, but

Digitized by Google

would do the same, if he expected thereby to add but one single Hundred a Year to his former Revenue; and therefore, in the only Case, in which it can be supposed the Bill was necessary, it is plain it could have had no Effect.

If I had spoke against the Bill, I should have differed, as to some Facts, from those noble Lords who spoke for it. It is very true, that there have formerly been Removes in the Army, but it is certain likewise, that many of those, who were removed, had no Seats in Parliament; and therefore it cannot properly be said, that the Behaviour of Gentlemen in Parliament was ever the Cause of their being removed from their Commands. However, I shall say no more as to the Bill, which, in my Opinion, has been justly rejected.

But, my Lords, as to the Address proposed, I really think it worse than the Bill itself: It is certainly as great an Attack upon the Prerogative, as the Bill was; for what signifies a Prerogative, if the King is never to make use of it, without being obliged to give an Account of his Reasons to either House of Parliament, that shall please to call for such an Account? The Address, therefore, is as great an Attack upon the Prerogative, and it is a much more direct Attack upon his present Majesty's Conduct. I am surprised, my Lords, to hear such a Noise about the Removal of two noble Lords. It is true, there have been two Lords removed, but there has been but one Soldier removed; and therefore, when Lords talk of Soldiers having been turned out of their Commissions, they ought not to talk in the plural Number. Since then his Majesty has removed but one Soldier, I can see no Reason for pretending, in some Manner at least, to call him to an Account, by desiring him to lay his Reasons before either House of Parliament: It is what was never offered to any of his Predecessors, even when Numbers of Officers were removed at a Time. There was no such Address proposed, in a late Reign, when many Officers were at once turned out; Officers, who were so far from having been guilty of any Crime, or Neglect of Duty, that some of them were but just returned from Victory. It must therefore be granted, that what is now proposed is without Precedent in either House, and for that Reason I am against agreeing to the Motion.

E—l of *A* —*y*. I voted, my Lords, for the Bill, which your Lordships have rejected; and I voted for it, because I heard, what I thought, very strong and convincing Arguments offered for it, and not the least Shew of an Argument have I yet heard against it. What the noble Duke took Notice of, was a very good Argument for offering an Amendment to the Bill, but no Argument against the Bill, and much less against the second Reading of it. It is certain, that Men are sometimes guided by their Hopes, as well as by their Fears; but, surely, when the Hopes of Preferment, and the Fears of Starving, are put together in the Scale against Virtue and Conscience, they will, jointly, weigh more heavily, than either of them separately. I cannot allow, that every Man, who may be governed in his Way of acting and speaking, by the Fear of Starving, will likewise be directed by the Hopes of Preferment, or of a more lucrative Post; for he must have a small Share of Virtue, and a very great Share of Ambition or Covetousness, who is directed to act against his Conscience, by the single Hopes of Preferment, or of a more lucrative Employment; and it must be granted, there are many Men, who have so little Ambition or Covetousness, that if they are but made sure of a moderate Support for Life, the Hopes of Preferment, or of adding to their yearly Income, will have so little Effect upon them, that, with even but a small Share of Virtue, they may hold out against the most alluring Hopes: But it must be allowed, that the Man, who stands his Ground against the Fears of being reduced to a starving Condition, as well as against the Hopes of Preferment, and adding to his yearly Income, must have a very great Share of Virtue; a greater, I am afraid, than most Men can brag of in this degenerate Age. As for those who are quite abandoned, and governed entirely by their own selfish Ends, I believe it is not possible to make them honest or virtuous, but surely there are Degrees both of Vice and Virtue; all Men are not equally vicious, and if we could, by the Bill's being passed into a Law, but have preserved the Virtue of some, it would have been worth our while; we could afterwards have amended it, if we had found what was done not sufficient.

As to the Address now proposed, I cannot see, my Lords, how an humble Address from either House can be deemed an Attack upon the Prerogative. His Majesty, or any of his Successors, may make what Use they please of any of the Prerogatives of the Crown; but if ever any bad Use shall be made of any of them, the Parliament has a Right, nay, it is their Duty, to enquire into it, and to desire his Majesty to acquaint them, who advised him to take such a Step. This has always been the Practice of Parliament, as to every Prerogative that was ever claimed by the Crown: This is the very Case now before us: His Majesty has made Use of his Prerogative in removing two noble Lords from their Commands in the Army: These Removals have occasioned a most universal Complaint thro' the Nation, because it is generally believed, that there were no sufficient, or good Reasons for removing them; and as it is the Duty of this House to take Care, that his Majesty shall not, by any Step he may be advised to take, incur the general Censure of the People, there-

Digitized by Google

therefore this general Complaint is a most sufficient Foundation for the Address proposed: His Majesty's Conduct is no Way concerned in the Question, it is only the Conduct of those who advised him; if they advised him well, they will be justified by what is now proposed; if they advised him ill, they certainly deserve at least the Censure of this House; but to tell us that his Majesty's Conduct is, or can be concern'd, in any such Question, is directly to tell us, that the Parliament of *Great Britain* shall never enquire into any Thing that their King shall be pleased by the Advice of his Ministers to do.

As to the Number of those who have been removed, it is of no Signification in the present Question; the Cause of Removal is what your Lordships are to enquire into; for if those two noble Lords were removed only as an Example to others, one Example may serve to keep Hundreds in awe; and if that Example was made, only to serve a ministerial End, it may be of the most fatal Consequence to our Constitution. For this Reason I shall be for the Address. The Motion may perhaps be rejected by a Majority; but if it be, the whole World will be convinced, that those two noble Lords were removed for no Cause, at least for no Cause that can well be publickly avowed.

The D—ke of *M——se* spoke next, and after him my L—d *G——er*, both for the Motion; after which the Question was put, and carried in the Negative, upon a Division 77 not Contents, to 48 Contents, no Proxies having been called for. (See the PROTESTS on this Occasion, in our *Magazine* for *April*, p. 169, 170.)

DEBATE *on the Bill for limiting the Number of Place-Men in the House of Commons.*

ON *Feb.* 15. the House of Commons ordered, *That Leave be given to bring in a Bill for securing the Freedom of Parliament, by limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons*; and that Mr. *Sandys*, Mr. *Wortley*, and Mr. *Cholmondeley*, do prepare and bring in the same. Which Bill was presented to the House by Mr. *Sandys*, on the 19th of *Feb.* was then read, as usual, a first Time, and was ordered to be read a second Time on that Day Seven-night. Accordingly, on the 26th, the said Bill was read a second Time, and Mr. *S——ys* then moved for its being committed, whereupon a Debate ensued. *W——m H——y*, Esq; chosen that Session for *S——d* in *Sussex*, was the first who spoke against it; and after him,

J—n C——ll, Esq; Knight for *P——kshire*, stood up and spoke as follows, *viz.* In my Opinion, Sir, the Bill now before us, is one of the most extraordinary and most unreasonable Bills I have ever seen, since I have had the Honour to sit in this House. It is, I think, Sir, not only unreasonable, but in several Respects unjust: For as to the Electors, the People of *Great Britain*, it is certain, that they are the best Judges, and indeed the only proper Judges, who are the most proper Persons, to represent them in Parliament; and for us to pretend, by a Law, to lay a Restraint upon them in their Choice, is certainly doing them a great Piece of Injustice. If the Electors of any Shire, City, or Borough, make Choice of a Gentleman to represent them, who has a Post in the Government, that very Choice is a sufficient Proof that they do not think the Service of the Country in Parliament, and the Service of the Crown incompatible; and the Law has already wisely provided, that in Case any Gentleman accepts of a Place in the Government, after he has been chosen a Member of Parliament, his Seat in Parliament shall thereby be vacated; he must return to his County, City, or Borough, to be rechosen; and if they again chuse him, it is a certain Sign, that they continue to think him the most proper Person to represent them, notwithstanding his having accepted of a Place under the Crown.

Then, Sir, as to the Gentlemen who are now, or may hereafter be in Offices, Civil or Military, under the Crown, it is certain, that they generally are Gentlemen of Families, and many of them have very large Properties in their Country. Have not they therefore as good a Right to stand Candidates for Members of Parliament, as any of those Gentlemen who are out of Employment? And if the People chuse them, why should we, by a Law, deprive them of that Honour which the People have thought fit to confer upon them? Is it not robbing them of a Part, at least, of those Rights which they have a just Title to as *Englishmen*, or as *Free Britons*?

By this Bill, Sir, I must likewise think, that there is a very great Piece of Injustice done to the Crown; I cannot but think it a very extraordinary Thing to put such a Mark of Disgrace upon all the Officers employed by the Crown, as to exclude them from the Right of having Seats in Parliament, and that for no other Reason, but because the King has thought them worthy of serving their Country in some Office, civil or military, under him. It is, really, not only putting an Affront upon his present Majesty, but doing an Injustice to all his Successors: It is putting an Affront upon the Crown itself, and rendering it impossible for our Government to subsist under its present Form; for if such an Ignominy shall be put upon all those, who shall accept of any Employment under the Crown, as to render them incapable of serving their Country in Parliament, which is one of the highest Honours a Gentleman can

Digitized by Google

can have in this Country; what Gentleman of Family or Fortune, of Honour or Capacity, will accept of any Employment under the Crown? And thus, by rendering it impoſſible for the King to get any ſuch Man to ſerve under him, you will render it impoſſible for our Government or Conſtitution to ſubſiſt under its preſent monarchical Form.

Should, Sir, the Bill now before us paſs into a Law, I think it is eaſy to foreſee the Conſequence. It would bring the Houſe of Commons into the higheſt Contempt, or it would bring all thoſe Gentlemen, who accepted of any Office in the Government, under Contempt. It is natural for every Man to endeavour to render contemptible that Honour, that Poſt, or that Thing, which he knows he cannot attain to: The Gentlemen of the Army, of the Navy, and in civil Offices, knowing, that by Law they were all excluded from the Honour of having Seats in the Houſe of Commons, would all join together in endeavouring to render it contemptible in the Eyes of the People; and we need not doubt, but that the Clergy would join with the reſt, becauſe, I think, they are already excluded from this Houſe: On the other Hand, the Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, and thoſe who might continue to be eligible into this Houſe, would endeavour to ſupport the Honour of this Houſe, by endeavouring to render contemptible all thoſe, who accepted of any Poſt in the Government, either in Church or State. Is it not much to be feared, is it not rather certain, that ſuch an unnatural Diviſion as this might prove fatal to the Conſtitution? For the Succeſs of either Party would overturn our preſent Form of Government.

I will not ſay, Sir, but that Country Gentlemen are very proper Repreſentatives of the People, and I believe the Majority of this Houſe will always conſiſt of ſuch; but it is for the Service of this Houſe, it is even neceſſary for diſpatching the Buſineſs that properly comes before it, to have likewiſe ſome of theſe Gentlemen among us, who belong to, and are acquainted with the Manner of tranſacting Buſineſs in the ſeveral great Offices under the Government. Every Gentleman, who has been but a ſhort Time in this Houſe, and has attended to the ſeveral Sorts of Buſineſs that have come before us, and the ſeveral Sorts of Papers and Accounts, we have, from Time to Time, found neceſſary to call for, muſt have taken Notice, that the Houſe would have been ſometimes greatly bewildered, if we had not had ſome Gentlemen among us belonging to the publick Offices, capable of explaining the Matters, which we then had under our Conſideration; which muſt convince every Man of the Neceſſity of having ſome ſuch Gentlemen always amongſt us.

If, indeed, there were Reaſon to ſuſpect, that Gentlemen in Offices, who have Seats in Parliament, were, by their enjoying ſuch Offices, any way influenced in their Way of acting or ſpeaking in this Houſe, it might then be neceſſary to contrive ſome Way of preventing that Influence for the future; but as I am convinced, that a Man's being in an Office, does not in the leaſt influence his Way of thinking, or his Manner of acting, in this Houſe, I therefore think we have no Occaſion for contriving any ſuch Remedies at preſent, and far leſs any Occaſion for ſuch an extraordinary Remedy as is propoſed by the Bill, for which Reaſon I am againſt committing it.

S——l S——yr, Eſq; As this Bill, Sir, met with no Oppoſition, either when it was moved for, or brought in and read the firſt Time, I was little apprehenſive, we ſhould have had any Debate upon it, and much leſs, that our going into a Committee upon it would have been oppoſed; for as yet it can be called little more than a Blank; it cannot well deſerve the Name of a Bill, till it has gone thro' the Committee, where the many Blanks now in it, are properly to be filled up. I was, indeed, ſurprized, Sir, to hear the worthy Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, ſay, that he thought it the moſt extraordinary and unreaſonable Bill he had ever ſeen brought into this Houſe; for if the Gentleman will look into our Journals, he will ſee that this very Bill has been often brought in, and has almoſt always been paſſed in this Houſe; and I am ſure, Sir, if ever it was thought reaſonable by this Houſe, it muſt now be thought much more ſo, when the Number of Place-men, who have Seats in Parliament, is much greater than it ever was at any Time heretofore.

The worthy Gentleman has likewiſe told us, that he thinks the Bill unjuſt, both with Reſpect to the Crown, the People, and the Gentlemen who are employed by the Crown; as to which, I ſhall take Notice in general, that, by the ſame Method of Reaſoning, he may pretend to ſhew us, that all the Laws that were ever made for regulating Elections were unjuſt, and Incroachments upon the Rights of the People. I ſhall readily agree with him, that the People are the propereſt Judges, who ought to be choſen by them for their Repreſentatives; and I am confident, that were they left to a free Choice, we ſhould not ſee ſo many civil and military Officers brought into Parliament. The People, I believe, would always think themſelves more ſecure in being repreſented by Country Gentlemen, with whom they are well acquainted, and who can have no Intereſt ſeparate from them, than by Clerks of Offices, or ſuch other Perſons, whom they perhaps never ſaw or heard of before they came down to be choſen their Repreſentatives, and whom, pro-

Digitized by Google

probably, they may never see again, till they return to ask the same Favour; which every Gentleman here knows to be often the Case of many of our little Boroughs.

But, Sir, to say, it would be any Injustice in us, to lay any Restraint upon the People, as to the Choice of their Representatives, seems to me very extraordinary, when we consider the Law now in Being, by which the People are restrained from chusing any Gentleman, who is not possessed of such an Estate. Surely, Sir, we may, with Respect to Elections, without being guilty of any Injustice, lay what Restraints we think necessary for the Good of the Publick, and the Preservation of our Constitution: Whenever any such Restraint is necessary, it ought to be laid on, because it is for the Benefit of the People; and I am sure, that whatever is for the Benefit of the People, cannot be justly said to be injurious to the Crown. It is extraordinary to say, that what is proposed by this Bill would be an Injustice done to those who are thereby to be made incapable of being elected; for have not we already a Law, by which all the Officers concerned in the Collection of the Customs or Excise are rendered incapable of being chosen Members of Parliament? And yet I have never before heard it urged, that there was any Injustice done to those Gentlemen, by excluding them from Seats in Parliament, as long as they are in an Office inconsistent with their being Members of this House. I will allow that the Choice made by the Burgesses of a little Borough, or by the Free-holders of a County, if it falls upon an Officer, civil or military, shews that the Majority of those Electors at that Time did not think the Office he then enjoyed incompatible or inconsistent with his being their Representative; but I hope it will not be said, that the Burgesses of a little Borough, or even the Free-holders of a County, are better Judges in this Respect than the Representatives of the whole People of *Great Britain*, especially when the Opinion of this House is approved of and confirmed by the other two Branches of our Legislature.

As to the Alternative pretended, that if this Bill should pass into a Law, it would render either the Officers civil and military contemptible, or this House contemptible in the Eyes of the People; I cannot imagine how it could produce either of these Effects; for as to the Officers, is it to be imagined, that a successful General or Admiral, that a brave and experienced Captain, by Sea or Land, or a civil Officer, honest, expert, and diligent, in the Station he is in, would be contemned, because he was not capable of being a Member of this House? Were the Clergy ever brought into Contempt, by their being excluded the Privilege of being chosen Members of Parliament? Upon the contrary, I believe, they never got any Honour by being Members of either House; and, I believe, there are very few Officers, either civil or military, in the Kingdom, who ever gained much Honour, or Repute, among the People, by their being Members of either House of Parliament, unless when their being such was the Occasion of their being turned out of the Offices they enjoyed, and might have continued to enjoy, both to their own Honour, and the Advantage of their Country, if they had not been Members of Parliament.

As to the other Part of the Alternative, that this House may be rendered contemptible by what is now proposed, I am, Sir, not in the least afraid of it; but I am very much afraid, that if some Bill of this Nature is not passed into a Law, and that very speedily too, this House will become contemptible in the Eyes not only of our own People, but of the whole World. Gentlemen may pretend, that no Man is influenced in his Way of thinking, or Manner of acting, in this House, by the Post or Office he possesses, and may be turned out of, whenever a Prime Minister may have a Mind; but while Men are Men, I am convinced, there will always be a great Number, by far, I fear, the greatest, who will rather vote according to the Directions of the Prime Minister for the Time being, than run the Risk of being turned out of the lucrative Post he then holds at the Pleasure of the Crown; and if ever a Majority of this House should happen to be composed of such Men, it will become as contemptible as ever the Senate of *Rome* was, after it became the political Tool of their arbitrary and tyrannical Emperors.

I will likewise agree with the Hon. Gentleman, that it may be necessary, at least, convenient for this House, always to have in it some of those Gentlemen who belong to, and are conversant in the Methods of transacting Business in the several great Offices of the Kingdom; and therefore I am not for excluding all those who are in Offices civil or military; I believe no Gentleman in this House ever had any such Thought; and if Gentlemen will but peruse the Bill as it stands now, they will see, that there is to be an Exception, which is now left blank, as in all such Cases is usual; in order that when we go into a Committee upon the Bill, Gentlemen may then propose the filling up in that Blank as many Officers, or Sorts of Officers, as they have a Mind. About this, indeed, I expected there might have been some Debates; but considering the great Number of Officers of all Sorts now in the House, considering how greatly that Number may be increased in Times to come, considering the great Clamour already raised in the Nation against so many Officers being in the House of Commons, I really did not expect, that

any

any Gentleman would have opposed the committing of the Bill, or would have pretended, that the passing of some such Bill was not now become necessary, both for the Honour of this House, and the Safety of our Constitution.

To conclude, Sir, the Bill is at present but a Blank, but I am confident, it may be made a good, and a reasonable Bill, and agreeable to every Gentleman in this House; and therefore I hope the House will agree to the going into a Committee upon it, because if Gentlemen do not like it after the Blanks are filled up, they may then drop it, or throw it out upon the third Reading.

E——d T—mp—n, Esq; Member for *T—k* City. Sir, if we do resolve to go into a Committee on the Bill, which I hope we shall not, I must take the Liberty to move for an Instruction to receive a Clause for excluding all those from Seats in Parliament, who have asked for any Place or Employment, or any other Favour, from the Government, and have been refused what they asked for; because I am persuaded, that Anger, Revenge, and Disappointment, may influence Men's Actions, and even their Behaviour in this House, as much as the Hopes of getting a Place, or the Fears of losing one, can possibly do; and therefore I think it fully as reasonable to exclude the former, as it is to exclude the latter.

If it can be supposed, Sir, that the Hopes of getting a Place, or the Fears of losing one, can influence some Men so much, as to make them approve of all the Measures of the Government, and agree with every Thing proposed by those in the Administration, right or wrong, I am sure it may be supposed, that the Passions of Revenge and Disappointment may likewise influence some Men so much, as to make them find Fault where there is none, and to oppose whatever is proposed by the Government, even when they are in their own Consciences convinced, that what is proposed is right, and necessary for the Support of our Government and Constitution; but for my own Part, Sir, I can make no such Supposition; I cannot suppose, that the being in a Place under the Government is inconsistent with common Honour and Honesty; nor can I suppose, that any Man would, for the Sake of satisfying his Malice or Revenge, oppose any Thing, that he saw was necessary for preserving or improving the Happiness of his Country; and I would gladly ask those Gentlemen, who have formerly been in Places under the Government, and happen now to be out, if they looked upon themselves as less honest, when they were in Place, than they are now when they are out.

As the Bill appears to me, Sir, to be a total Exclusion of all Officers, civil and military, from having Seats in this House, I would really advise those Gentlemen, who now seem so fond of it, to be a little cautious in passing such a Bill; for if that which they have so long struggled to come at, be so near at Hand, as some People have been pleased to give out Without-doors, the Passing of such a Bill may soon affect a great many of themselves. They may then, perhaps, think of the Bill as I now think of it; and I must declare, that I can by no Means agree to the Committing of it, because I think it impossible to make it a good Bill.

The Hon. *E——d D——y*, Esq; I differ, Sir, so far, in my Opinion about the Bill now before us, from the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, that I think it is not possible to make it a bad Bill. It is a Bill that has often passed thro' this House, and I am sure it was never more necessary for securing the Freedom and Independency of Parliament than at present. I am afraid, Sir, that even the Transactions of this Day may be a convincing Proof of the great Necessity there is for having some such Bill passed; or rather they will be a melancholy Proof of its being already impossible ever to get such a Bill passed.

It is certain, Sir, that the Preservation of our Constitution depends upon preserving a just Balance between the several Powers of which it is composed; for if ever the Scale should be so much turned, as to destroy that Balance, our Constitution will from that Moment be at an End: And it is certain, that the many penal Laws enacted since the Revolution, the many Taxes laid on and still continued, and the great Number of Officers that are necessary for the collecting of those Taxes, have thrown a great and a dangerous Power into the Hands of the Crown; such a Power as, it is greatly to be feared, may enable the Crown to swallow up the two other Branches of our Legislature, by making them entirely dependent on the Crown, if ever those employed by the Crown should be wicked enough to make such a cruel Use of the Power they have got into their Hands: I will not say, Sir, that ever such a Use, or any wicked Use, has as yet been made of the great Power which the Crown has lately acquired; but there is no Doubt but that such a Use may be made of it: Some future Minister may arise, who may make an absolute and a blind Obedience to his Commands, both as to voting and speaking in either House of Parliament, and as to voting at Elections for Members of this House, the only Tenure by which Gentlemen in Office can hope to continue in their respective Offices, and the only Merit which can entitle a Man to Preferment either in Church or State; and if this should ever happen to be the Case, I must leave it to every Gentleman that hears me to consider, whether our Constitution would not then be in the most imminent Danger: Shall we then, who are the Guardians

of

of the People's Liberties, neglect or refuse to provide proper Fences against that Power, which may, some Time or other, be made use of for breaking down all those Fences which now serve to protect and defend the Liberties and Properties of the People?

We all know, Sir, that the Service of the Crown and the Service of the People ought always to be the same; that the Crown ought never to ask any Thing but what is for the Service of the People, and that the People ought never to refuse what is necessary for the Support of the Crown, and for their own Defence; but, Sir, we likewise know, that the Service of the Crown and the Service of the People have not been always the same; we know that the Crown has sometimes been the People's most dangerous Enemy, and the People may, perhaps, have sometimes refused what was necessary for the Support of the Crown, and for their own Defence: What has happened may happen again; but as long as the Parliament continues pure and uncorrupted, they will always be proper Mediators between the Crown and the People; whereas, if both Houses should ever come to be entirely dependent on the Crown, and ready to follow blindly whatever Instructions they may receive from the Ministers of the Crown, could it then be said, that the Parliament would be proper Mediators between the Crown and the People? Could it be expected, that the Parliament would ever put a Check upon the most arbitrary Demands of the Crown, or that they would ever have Weight enough with the People to prevail with them to comply willingly with the most necessary Demands of the Crown?

This, Sir, is a Case that is certainly to be apprehended by all those who have any Regard for our present happy Constitution; and as the Number of Officers in the Service of the Crown is daily increasing in this House, I think it high Time to put a Stop to it; for the Disease may, I am afraid, very soon become incurable. That some dangerous Practices have formerly been attempted by the Ministers upon the Members of this House, cannot be denied, since an Hon. Gentleman of great Worth, and of great Distinction in the Army, has but lately, in a former Debate, told us, that even he himself was threatned, for daring to give his Vote against one of the most destructive ministerial Schemes that was ever brought into Parliament; (*See* p. 357.) and tho' he had Virtue and Courage enough to despise such Threats, yet it is probable, that many were brought over by such, or the like Arguments; because that Scheme, destructive as it was, got the Sanction of a *British* Act of Parliament, an Act, which, for its many fatal and iniquitous Effects, will for ever make a considerable Æra in the Annals of this Nation.

But I need not enlarge, Sir, upon the Necessity of our having some such Law as is proposed, the Thing speaks itself; the Independence of our Parliaments is certainly our greatest Security; and if we cannot render them altogether independent, the more they are so, the greater our Security, or rather, the less our Danger will be; and therefore I am for our going into the Committee moved for.

T——s W——nn——t——n, Esq; This Bill, Sir, has, 'tis true, been often proposed, and has sometimes passed in this House, but it has likewise been sometimes rejected; so that if there is any Argument in this, it is equally strong on both Sides; and as it has been often proposed, and never yet has passed into a Law, it is a certain Proof, that it has never yet been thought reasonable: Indeed, if we look into the History of it, we shall find, it has at all Times been brought in and supported by those who were at these several Times endeavouring to distress the Government.

I will likewise agree with the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, that it is necessary to keep a Balance between the three Branches of the Legislature; but I cannot agree with him in saying, that that Balance is now in any Danger of being destroyed: I hope it never will; I am sure it never was in less Danger than at present; and I am persuaded, that if the Government should ever attempt any Thing against the Liberties of the People, they would find no such servile Dependence or blind Obedience among the Gentlemen in Office as has been talk'd of: Many of those are, and, I believe, always must be, Gentlemen of good Families, and possess'd of considerable Estates of their own; they may not perhaps be very ready to join with any Set of Men to distress that Government they serve; but if they should observe that Government incroaching upon the Liberties of the People, they would then, without Doubt, shew some Regard to the Families they were come of, and the Preservation of their own private Fortunes, and would rather throw up the Posts they enjoyed under the Crown, than join with it in overturning the Laws and Constitution of their Country.

As there may be Danger, Sir, in throwing too much Power into the Hands of the Crown, so, I hope, it will be granted, that the Hands of the Crown may be so much weakened, as to render it impossible for it to support itself, and administer the publick Affairs of the Nation, as they ought to be; and this last would, I am convinced, be the Case, if this Bill should pass into a Law; for as it certainly contains a total Exclusion of all Officers, civil and military, where must the Crown go to find Persons to fill up those Employments, as they shall become vacant? Gentlemen of Figure or Fortune in their Country

Digitized by Google

would not certainly accept of any of them, were they thereby to be branded with ſuch a Mark of Infamy, as to be rendered incapable of ſerving their Country in Parliament; ſo that the Crown would be obliged to go among the very Dregs of the People, to find out Perſons who would accept of any Office under it; and thus, in a ſhort Time, we ſhould have all our Offices and Employments filled with Creatures of no Family or Fortune: And if all our civil Employments, but eſpecially our military ones, ſhould come into ſuch Hands, I would gladly know, from the Gentlemen who ſeem ſo fond of this Bill, if they would think the Conſtitution ſafe under ſuch an Adminiſtration.

This, Sir, I take to be a very ſtrong Argument againſt the Bill, and I cannot ſee any one Argument for it; I can ſee no Reaſon, why a Gentleman, only becauſe he is in Employment under the Crown, ſhould be deprived of his Birth-right, by being diſqualified from ſitting in Parliament. It is certain, the People at preſent do not think ſo, otherwiſe they would not chuſe ſo many of thoſe Gentlemen, as they do; and I muſt think, that it would be a very great Encroachment on the Rights of the People, to dictate to them in their Choice, and to tell them, you ſhall chuſe only ſuch or ſuch Perſons for your Repreſentatives. The Laws, as they ſtand now, have, I think, provided ſufficiently in this Reſpect; if any Gentleman accepts of an Employment under the Crown, he is ſent down to be re-choſen, and if the People think him thereby diſqualified, they may refuſe chuſing him again; but the many Inſtances, which have even lately occurred, of Gentlemens being re-elected on ſuch Occaſions, is with me a full Proof, that the People do not think any Gentleman diſqualified for being their Repreſentative, by his having accepted of an Office or Employment under the Crown.

As for the *South-Sea* Scheme, which the Hon. Gentleman mention'd, however deſtructive it was, it is certain, it is not to be laid to the Charge of the Crown, or of the Miniſtry even at that Time: We all know how, and by what Methods, it was carried thro' Parliament: We know, that, when the Enquiry came to be made, it appeared, that thoſe Directors, who were let into the Secret, and entruſted with the Management of that Scheme in Parliament, were Men of all Denominations and Complexions; and Subſcriptions were given to Members of all different Denominations and Complexions; by which there were, I believe, many more brought in to ſupport that Scheme, than were brought in by any miniſterial Influence: But whatever may be in that, it is well known, that the Miniſters that now are, were ſtrenuous Oppoſers of that Scheme; ſo that no Argument can be drawn from thence, for or againſt any Thing that is now propoſed.

Sir *W——m W——nd——m*. As it has always been my Opinion, Sir, that every Man, who is in a Place or Office under the Government, is not therefore neceſſarily to be ſuppoſed to be under any ſlaviſh Influence as to his Behaviour in this Houſe, I have formerly oppoſed Bills of this Sort; and if this Bill, when it may properly be called one, does appear to be the ſame with thoſe which I have formerly oppoſed, as I have not yet altered my Opinion, I ſhall oppoſe this likewiſe; but the worthy Gentleman, who brought in this Bill, has already, in Converſation, ſhewed me a good deal of Difference between what is now deſigned, and the Bills I have formerly oppoſed; for which Reaſon I ſhall be for going into a Committee upon it, becauſe no Man can well ſay any Thing, either for or againſt the Bill, as it now ſtands, it being really nothing but a Blank; but when it has gone thro' the Committee; when the Blanks are all filled up, and the Bill brought into ſuch a Shape, as to enable one to form ſome Sort of Judgment about it, I can then eaſily determine, what further I am to do; and if it be not then made very different from the Bills I have formerly oppoſed, which were brought into this Houſe under the ſame Title, I ſhall in this, as, I hope, I have on all other Occaſions, act conſiſtently with myſelf, and oppoſe the Bill's being carried any Step further.

At the ſame Time, Sir, I muſt take Notice, that the Neceſſity for ſome ſuch Bill is much greater now than formerly: Parliaments are now of a much longer Continuance, and a more intimate Acquaintance and cloſe Correſpondence between the Crown and a Parliament, may be contracted in a Courſe of 7 Years, than could poſſibly have happened in a Courſe of 3 Years only. This is a Novelty, and a moſt dangerous Novelty, which has been lately introduced; and when ſuch Novelties are introduced into our Conſtitution, if they can't be ſhaken off, Laws which were formerly thought unneceſſary and unreaſonable, may then become both reaſonable and neceſſary; and Gentlemen who formerly oppoſed them, may then think themſelves obliged, both in Honour and Duty, to ſupport and promote them to the utmoſt of their Power.

As the Bill, Sir, is now but a Blank, we argue in the Dark upon it, but if I have been rightly informed, there never was the leaſt Deſign of excluding all Officers, civil and military; on the contrary, the great Officers of State, the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, Admiralty, Trade, and many others in ſuch Offices are to be excepted: None of them are deſigned to be excluded, nor indeed ought they, becauſe they are generally ſuch, who by their Families and Fortunes

tunes have a natural Interest in the Country, and may be chosen Members of Parliament without any Assistance from the Board to which they belong. Such Gentlemen may reasonably be supposed to be independent of the Board, or even of any Minister of State; but the same cannot be said of all the other little Officers belonging to those Boards, or to any other Office under the Government; if such little Officers should ever be brought into Parliament, it must be by the unnatural Interest of the Board or Office to which they belong; and as they will then be entirely dependent on such Board or Office, not only for their Seats in Parliament, but likewise for their daily Bread, we cannot suppose that their Behaviour in this House will be absolutely free from ministerial Influence; therefore I must think that it may be very proper to exclude all such from being brought into Parliament; for tho' it may be necessary to allow a Secretary of State, or any such great Officer, a Seat in this House, yet it is not at all necessary he should come here with his Clerks, and the whole Equipage of his Office.

Tho' the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last seemed to think, that no Argument could be drawn from the Success of the late fatal *South Sea* Scheme, yet I think he, from thence, gave us a very strong Argument for some such Bill as this, when he told us, that Gentlemen of all Denominations and Complexions were drawn in to support that Scheme, by Means of the Subscriptions that were given them; for does not that, Sir, shew that Men of all Denominations and Complexions are apt to have their Inclinations biassed, and even their Understandings blinded, in favour of that publick Measure from which they expect to draw a private Advantage? Is not this, Sir, one of the strongest Arguments that can be given for us to take all possible Care, that no Member of this House shall ever have any private Advantage to expect, or private Loss to fear, from his voting of either Side of any Question? And is not this, Sir, a most unanswerable Argument for our agreeing to exclude those from Seats in this House, who may have the whole, or at least the principal Part of their daily Subsistence depending upon their way of voting or behaving, as Members of this House? However, Sir, it is impossible to argue with any Certainty, either for or against the Bill, as it now stands; if the Bill, after it has passed thro' the Committee, shall appear to be an unreasonable or an unnecessary Bill, we may easily prevent its going any further; and therefore I must say, that I can see no Reason for Gentlemens opposing our going into a Committee upon it, unless it be that they are afraid lest it may be there made so good and so reasonable a Bill, that they cannot then, with any Confidence, oppose its being passed into a Law.

[*The rest of this Debate, and the other Proceedings in Parliament to be continued, in our next.*]

A View of the Weekly ESSAYS *and* DISPUTES *in this Month.*

Grubstreet Journal, Aug. 1. N° 240.

A very extraordinary WILL.

IT is not a very uncommon Thing for People in their last Wills to treat Death in a very unconcerned and merry Manner. One Gentleman, after enumerating a great many Obligations he had to a Friend, bequeaths him ten thousand ——— Thanks. Another, who was a covetous old Fellow, and wanted to have his Will drawn with Accuracy, without paying for it, contrived the following Expedient. He sent for a very eminent Lawyer, and having given the necessary Instructions, desired him, with a great many Expressions of Esteem, to put in an Articles of 100l. for himself. When the Will was finished, a Fee was offered, but refused, as may be easily guessed. In short, the Lawyer's Back was no sooner turned, than the Will was new copied over, and the 100l. Legacy left out. And this sly Trick put upon one of the long Robe, has made the whole Order ever since observe it as an inviolable Maxim, never to refuse a Fee on the like Occasion, from the nearest Friend or Relation in the World.

Instances of Humours disposed to Drollery in the like Circumstances are very numerous: Of which the following is a very extraordinary one. ——— It is the Will of *H——y D———f*, Esq; of the County of *Lancaster*, who dyed last *February*.

IN the Name of God, Amen. I *H——y D——* of ———, *&c.* being sound both in Body and Mind (blessed be God) do therefore think this the best and properest Time of making my last Will and Testament. For as I have no great Notion of a Man's Understanding being very perfect, at a Time that his Body is weak and indisposed; and as a great Part of what I have to dispose of, will be found valuable in Proportion to the Salubrity of my Intellectuals; I think myself under an Obligation of swerving as

Digitized by Google

this Conjuncture from the Usage of Mankind, and of declaring my Will, at a Season, in which I find both Body and Mind influenced by the utmost Vigour and Sanity. In the Name therefore of that one eternal God, who created all Things, and from whom all Wisdom is derived, I do this 24th Day of *December*, 1733, declare, make, and publish my Will in the Manner following.

Imprimis. I leave my Body, as a very wholsom Feast to the Worms inhabiting the Vault of my Family: To whom I acknowledge myself extreamly indebted for eating up my Ancestors; particularly, for their Kindness in demolishing an old testy Father, who left me at his Death 50,000l. tho' he was very near upon starving me during his Life.

Item. To all practising Sollicitors and Attorneys I bequeath the following Proverb, *viz. Honesty is the best Policy.*—And this Legacy I chuse to give to those worthy Gentlemen; it being the only one I can think of, for which I could be sure they would not quarrel.

Item. To the Kings of *England*, and all other of God's Vice-gerents, I leave the following Interpretation of that Maxim in our Law, so often quoted for the Support of arbitrary Power, *viz. The King can do no Wrong:* And this I interpret to import only, that the King can have no just Prerogative to do any Injury or Wrong to his Subjects.

Item. To all married Women I bequeath Cleanliness.

Item. To all married Men I bequeath the same good Quality; as likewise the utmost Decency of Behaviour and Expression, at least in the Presence of their Wives and Daughters.

Item. To all Cequets, within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, I leave Delpair, rotten Reputations, and the Contempt of every Man of Sense.

Item. To all Prudes within the Cities aforesaid, I from my Soul bequeath Virginity and Wrinkles: Or, if they prefer having a Bastard by their Father's Butler, Groom, or Coachman; or any other Butler, Groom, &c. I desire my Executors may give them their Choice.

Item. To the Parliament of *Great Britain*, I leave all ecclesiastical Courts; and Hope an Act will soon pass for purging them effectually.

Item. To the Parliament of *Great Britain*, I leave the Reformation of all the Courts at *Westminster-Hall*, vulgarly called *Courts of Justice.*

Item. To the aforesaid Parliament, I leave the Consideration, when it will be convenient to establish annual Parliaments; and whether there can possibly be a properer Conjuncture than the present.

Item. To the Armies of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, I leave all the bad Roads to be mended; and when that is done, I leave them to the Parliament for the same Purpose.

Item. To the R—— R—— the B——s, I give all due Praise, for their Contempt of worldly Grandeur; their glorious Unanimity in the legislative Sphere they act in; their disinterested Care of Christ's Church; and their lively Hopes of being soon translated to a better State.

Item. To the Parson of my Parish, the Rev. Mr. *C*——, and all other Parsons, I leave the following Piece of Advice: That they would not any longer expose their own Weakness and Absurdity, by attempting to explain Things which are Mysteries, and consequently incomprehensible, and above all Explanation; and that, instead of tiring their Congregations with what they call Demonstrations, they would be pleased to inforce the Practice of that refined System of Morality which our Lord Jesus Christ came down from Heaven to deliver to Mankind.

Item. To *C*——*y C*——*r*, Esq; I leave a pastoral Farce called *Love in a Riddle*; as likewise all his *New-year* and *Birth-day Odes:* And I seriously intreat him to preserve them with a religious Care; for if he does not, I verily believe nobody else will.

Item. To the Authors of the *London Journal*, and the Paper called the *Free Briton*, I leave one Ounce of Modesty, to be divided equally between them. I should have been more munificent in this Bequest, were I not well convinced, that one Ounce will be found more than they'll ever make Use of.

Item. I leave the whole Tribe of polite Coxcombs in and about *London*, to Sharpers, Surgeons, the Pox, and their Taylors.

Item. To S. *H*—— *S*——, B. President of the College of Man-Slayers, I leave a curious *Norway* Spider, with a hundred Legs, and nine Pair of Eyes; as likewise my whole Collection of Shells, Butterflies, &c.

Lastly, To my three Brothers, *Thomas*, *Henry*, and *John*, I leave my whole Estate real and personal; to be divided equally amongst them, Share and Share alike. And my Will is, that if ever they marry, they should not settle one Farthing Pin Money on their Wives; nor more on their eldest Sons, than just a Proportion to their Wives Fortunes.—— And I make and ordain my said Brothers, *Thomas*, *Henry*, and *John*, the Executors of this my Will; to see the same performed, as far as lies in their Power, according to my true Intent and Meaning.—— In Witness whereof, I, &c.

Free

Digitized by Google

Free Briton, Aug. 1. N° 248.

Review *of the* Hiſtory of England, *to the Time of the* Norman Conqueſt. *(See p.* 369.)

THAT ſenſible Men, who have read and conſidered the Hiſtory of this Country, would rather have been born in the preſent Times, than have been the Subjects of any former Reigns, is a Truth, which appears from the firſt Accounts of this Iſland, and grows upon us in all ſucceeding Generations.

From the Time, when the *Britons* were ſubdued by the *Romans*, the braveſt of their Youth were drained, to ſtrengthen and recruit the *Roman Armies*. Upon the Diviſions of the Empire, when the Pretenders to Imperial Dignity fought their Battles in *Gaul*, the *Britiſh* Legions were frequently drawn thither to aſſiſt them, 'till at length, upon the Northern Inundations of *Goths* and *Vandals*, which ravaged *Italy* itſelf, moſt of the antient *Britons*, who were fit for Service, were drawn away from their Country to periſh in a foreign War.

The *Picts* and *Scots*, finding the Iſland deſerted by the *Roman Armies*, exhauſted of their own braveſt Youth, and, weakened by their new Diviſions, begun to pour in greater Numbers than ever, into the Northern Parts.

The poor *Britons* ſent over their miſerable Epiſtle for Relief. *To Ætius, thrice Conſul, the Groans of the* Britons. They told him, *That the barbarous People drove them to the Sea, and the Sea back to the barbarous People, between which they had only left the Choice of theſe two* Deaths, *either to be killed by one, or drowned by the other.*

This terrible Misfortune produced another. The *Saxons* were intreated by the *Britons* to give them Aſſiſtance; which they ſent under *Hengiſt* and *Horſa*, who from their Allies became their Lords, and having drove the *Scots* and *Picts* out of the Iſland, claimed it as their own Dominion; having extinguiſhed one War, they kindled another equally conſuming and dreadful.

The End of this War was equally tragical; when a Treaty was entered on in a general Aſſembly, where 300 Chiefs from either Party met to eſtabliſh a mutual Agreement. The *Saxons*, who came there privately armed, fell upon the unarmed *Britons*, and having butchered the Heads of the People, maſtered the Herd with irreſiſtible Fury; after which they invited vaſt Numbers from the Continent, to ſhare the Spoil of this Country; ſubdued the whole Province of *South Britain*, and eſtabliſhed in it 7 Kingdoms, known by the Name of the *Saxon Heptarchy*.

Nor was the Peace of the Country eſtabliſhed, even by the Deſtruction of its antient People. The 7 *Saxon* Kingdoms, and the Princes at the Head of them, fell into Emulation of one another's Greatneſs. Wars enſued, in Support of their ſeveral Pretenſions, the Strong ſwallowing up the Weaker, and theſe having Recourſe to their Neighbours for Defence againſt encroaching Power. The Rage and Havock of theſe Conteſts laſted above 200 Years.

Amidſt theſe various Wars for Power and Dominion, the Religion of thoſe Ages likewiſe had its Share in Blood; the *Saxons* firſt extirpating Chriſtianity, wherever they found it, till, with the antient *Britons*, it took its Flight into *Wales*; and then thoſe *Saxons*, receiving the *Chriſtian Faith* from the *Romiſh Miſſionaries*, made War upon the *Welch*, to bring them into their *Scheme of Chriſtianity*, after ſo much War againſt that People, for holding any Part, or *Mode of Chriſtianity* at all. In this new Conteſt, begun at the Inſtigation of the *Romiſh* Prieſts, 1200 of the poor *Britiſh Monks* are reported to have been ſlaughtered, whilſt they were apart in the Field, at their Prayers for the Succeſs of their Army.

At length, this *Saxon Heptarchy* itſelf was ſwallowed up in one Dominion, and this bloody Courſe of civil War, amongſt a Race of Iſland-Princes, concluded in the Reign of *Egbert*, the firſt Sovereign or Monarch of *England*.

The *Danes* now begun their furious Invaſions with mighty Numbers of Ships, full of fierce and barbarous People; entering the *Thames* and the *Humber*; coaſting ſometimes as far as *Exeter*; landing wherever they found the Shores unguarded; filling all with Ravage, Slaughter, and Deveſtation; where they found any ſtrong Oppoſition, retiring to their Ships, ſailing Home laden with Spoil, and by ſuch Encouragements giving Life to new Expeditions the next Seaſon of the Year. Various were the Struggles and Succeſſes of the two Nations. The War was never at Reſt, and the People ſo dreadfully harraſſed, that *twelve Battles* were *fought in* one *Year*.

The *Danes* increaſing ſtill by new Supplies, begun to mingle amongſt the Inhabitants of thoſe Parts which they had ſubdued, made Truces and Treaties, and thereupon grew to live more peaceably under the Laws and Government of the *Engliſh* Kings; and *Alfred*, after having experienced all the Fortunes of War, had the Renown of governing *England* in Peace, even with the rare Felicity of maintaining it *twelve* whole *Years together*.

The *Danes*, in ſucceeding Reigns, made new Expeditions into *England*, exacting Tribute from her Kings, and Spoils from the People, till *Ethelred* compounding with them, for his own Safety and their peaceable living in *England*, and, fortifying himſelf by an Alliance with *Richard* Duke of *Normandy*, laid a Deſign for the general Maſſacre of the *Danes*, ſpread throughout the Kingdom, and living

Digitized by Google

living peaceably; which was carried on with that Secrecy and Concurrence of all the *Engliſh*, embittered by the *Daniſh* Exactions, and Inſolence over them, that in one Day this Deſign was executed, and the *whole Nation of the Danes*, without Mercy or Diſtinction, were maſſacred about the Year 1002.

Swane, King of *Denmark*, exaſperated by the Slaughter of his Nation, and, amongſt them, of his own Siſter, and animated by the Succeſſes of ſo many private Expeditions, ſoon after landed with great Forces, formed ſeveral Camps, filled all Parts of the Kingdom with Slaughter, and forced the King to fly for Relief into *Normandy*. *Swane* died in the Midſt of his Conqueſts, and *Canute*, his Son, ſucceeding to his proſperous Fortunes, came from *Denmark*, with a mighty Fleet, which finding the *Engliſh* broken and divided, reduced the Son of *Ethelred* firſt to a Diviſion of the Monarchy, and then, by his untimely Death, poſſeſſed the whole Kingdom.

This fierce Prince cut off ſome of the *Saxon* Line, and exiled others. He reigned long, and left the Crown for two Succeſſions: But *Hardecanute*, laſt of theſe *Daniſh* Kings, left the Race ſo univerſally hated, from their Impoſitions and Exactions, that the *Saxon Line*, on his ſudden Death, became reſtored by the general Concurrence of the Nobility and People in the Perſon of *Edward the Confeſſor*.

Vortigern, who called in the *Saxons*, was elected King or General againſt the *Picts* Anno 445; and from that Time till *Edward the Confeſſor* Anno 1041, the greateſt Felicity this Iſland ever enjoyed was in a *ſingle* Inſtance of a *twelve Years* Peace.

The long Reign of *Edward the Confeſſor*, tho' attended with Wars, both in *Scotland* and *Wales*, was the greateſt Reſpite the *Engliſh* had, at that Time, known; yet this was broke by Inſurrections fomented by ambitious Men againſt a ſoft and eaſy Prince, whoſe Conceſſions to *Harold* made Way for a bloody and deſtructive War, concerning the Royal Title, wherein 60,000 *Engliſhmen* periſhed in Battle, and the *Norman Conqueror*, by the Power of his Sword, changed not only the King, but the Laws: He triumphed more fatally over the innocent People, than he had done over their ambitious Prince, and, by the Terrors of his Conqueſt, eſtabliſhed that abſolute Power, to which he had no Pretence from the Rights of Succeſſion. Before his Time the Nature of our Conſtitution was very perplexed and obſcure; under him it ſeems to have been annihilated; and, after him, roſe gradually from ſmall Beginnings attended with infinite Struggles and D[illegible]

Whilſt reading the ſorrowful [H]iſtory of arbitrary Power, we ſee how [im]portant it is in its Nature and Effe[cts] enjoy under our preſent Conſtitution, nor a ſtronger Motive to love and honour that Prince, who, by the Equity and Vigour of his Adminiſtration, ſupports it.

Univerſal Spectator, Aug. 3. N° 304.

A remarkable Inſtance of filial Piety.

A Few Nights ſince I was in Company with a Gentleman that was in the Road of *Algiers* ſome Years ago, and was an Eye and Ear Witneſs of the following Story. One Day as ſome *Chriſtian* Captives, who had been ranſom'd, were going to be diſcharg'd, the Town-Cruizers brought in a *Swediſh* Veſſel; one of them hearing it was of that Nation, and being from thence himſelf, was very deſirous to ſee the Crew, when to his great Surprize he ſaw his own Father (who was Maſter of the Ship) in the Company; the Son knew the Father, but the Father (who had loſt him when a Youth many Years) knew not the Son, having given him up as dead long before, not hearing any Thing of him. The Son ſoon made himſelf known to the Father, who embraced him with great Tenderneſs; but their Unhappineſs to meet in that Place was grievous to them both. The young Man addreſs'd himſelf to his Father in this Manner; *The Slavery you are going into will be inſupportable to you, and ſoon put an End to your Life, the Thoughts of which is Death to me; I have been here a great many Years, and know the Country, the People, and their Work; if they will accept of me in your room, I will go back into Slavery, and you ſhall go home again; I know, if it ſhould pleaſe God to enable you, or raiſe Friends, I ſhall be redeem'd; if not, God's Will be done.* The *Moors* readily accepted the Exchange; ſo the Father return'd Home, and the Son back in his ſtead into Slavery. How rare are ſuch Sons!

A. Z.

Weekly Regiſter, Aug. 3, N° 230.

How to prolong the Marriage Union.

THE principal Means to preſerve matrimonial Felicity, conſiſts in the Choice of the *Woman*. I have often obſerved that the *notable Houſewife*, (as ſhe is commonly ſtiled,) makes the moſt mutinous Wife in the World. She is bred up with high Notions of her Capacity, and of the great Importance ſhe is to a Family: That the whole Weal of depends upon her Care and [illegible] her Husband, no D[illegible] en ruined, had [illegible] reful a Guard! [illegible] 5 or 600 [illegible] her good [illegible] ten Pe[illegible]

Digitized by Google

that are practiſed to ſupport this Character. Avoid therefore, if you prize your Eaſe, this *notable Woman*, this buſy Trifler. I would not be miſunderſtood to recommend, therefore, a careleſs extravagant Woman, or be thought to include in this Character the prudent affectionate Wife, who is frugal without Sordidneſs, diſcreet without Oſtentation, and anxious for your Welfare without Impertinence.

Thoſe Ladies who are generally called your Women of *Wit* and *fine Reading*, your *Leſbia*'s and *Cleomira*'s, are equally deſtructive to the Peace of the Huſband, with the illiterate *Houſewife*. The Female Pedant, as ſhe imagines herſelf to have a ſuperior Underſtanding enlarg'd by Learning, will perpetually provoke you with her own Corrections, will repeat the Story you had juſt before related in a plain agreeable Manner, to let the Company ſee what great Improvements a refin'd Diction will make in the moſt trivial Occurrence. She watches your Words, is fearful of your committing a Barbarity in Speech, and will afterwards qualify any Rudeneſſes in Style to the Company, by ſaying, My Huſband is a very honeſt Man, and of a good plain Underſtanding. Beſides, this Caſt of Mind is the very Bane of all thoſe Decencies that are requiſite to the well-ordering of a Family: Thoſe little Affairs, of which a Wife is properly Superintendent, ſhe deſpiſes; ſhe neglects too much, like Male Wits, her Dreſs and Perſon: No little Endearments, no fondling Agreeableneſſes does ſhe uſe to amuſe and relax the Man juſt retired from the Buſineſs of the Day: This vain conceited Babbler will give you infinite Diſturbance. Sooner live in a Priſon, or be bound for a *Sharper*, than be buckled to a *Female Wit*, who is proud, impertinent, ignorant, yet perpetually adviſing, and always fond and forward to convince you of the Inferiority of your Underſtanding.

As for the celebrated Beauty, the perfect town-bred Lady, the rich Widow, the ſuperannuated Virgin, the Lady of Quality, and the Termagant; the unfortunate Adventurer, who ſhould chuſe for his Inmate one in theſe Circumſtances, would ſoon bemoan his Miſtake. I have often wonder'd at the Humour of thoſe Gentlemen, who are ſo deſirous of marrying a Lady of Beauty, or of good Senſe; for nothing fades ſooner than Beauty in the Eye of the Poſſeſſor; and what is generally reckoned good Senſe in Women, is rarely accompanied with a right Temper.

That Woman that is unjuſtly cenſured by her own Sex to lack good Senſe, ſeems to me to be the beſt diſpoſed to give Comfort in the married State: She is ſaid to want Spirit, to be a tame, helpleſs, diſpaſſionate Creature; that ſhe is a ſad Manager, and would quickly undo any Huſband: The Conſtruction of this is, ſhe has too much good Underſtanding to thwart and perplex her Huſband in Affairs, which ſhe is ſenſible he knows much better: That ſhe has the Diſcernment to diſcover a much larger Capacity in him, and implicitly gives up her own Judgment to the ſtronger Mind. She likewiſe has obſerved that nothing is gained in the Main of Life, by ſaving a little Money by vile and narrow Practices. She never rebukes you for Want of Gratitude, never upbraids you with Infidelity; ſubmits with a becoming Eaſineſs to the little Turns of your Temper, which unlucky Accidents in the World have occaſioned: She conſtrues every Chagrine in the good natur'd Senſe: She is fearful of offending, and her Fondneſs proceeds from Love, and not from Duty: Who would not be contented under the Reflections of having married a Fool, when bleſſed with ſuch a Woman, to bring Pleaſure and Comfort to your Arms in all your vacant Hours!

Another Thing that is very material to promote and prolong the Marriage Union, is the Behaviour of the Huſband to the Wife. In the firſt Place, 'tis requiſite to behave with good Manners and Decency, with the ſame Careſulneſs and Regard that a Man approaches his chaſte Miſtreſs; to let fall no indecent Expreſſions, to uſe no unſeemly Actions, or to communicate any Affairs to her, that may induce her to ſuſpect your Honour, or that ſhall diſcover any Contempt you have ſuffered for Womens Affections are greatly governed by the Opinion the World entertains of you. To be a thorough Maſter of Wedlock, 'tis neceſſary oftentimes to impoſe upon your Wife; be ſure then you make her believe you put a vaſt Confidence in her; that there is nothing of that great Conſequence but you would repoſe in her Boſom; for Women will forgive you every Thing ſooner than your miſtruſting their Fidelity. But, however, you'll ſoon underſtand, that you are to entruſt them with very few Things; for ſome ſudden Starts of Paſſion, or Weakneſs, or their Love to communicate what they know, will force the Secret from their Boſoms. Overlook many little Errors, and think of her as a Woman. If ſhe performs any little meritorious Action, remember to be thoroughly ſenſible of it; for they lay a great Streſs upon outward ceremonious Behaviour. If you happen to love her with Paſſion, your Quiet will be very much endanger'd; theſe Rules will be inſignificant: You'll deviate ſo far from the prudent Behaviour of a Huſband to a Wife, that ſhe will loſe her Conformableneſs, and acquire ſuch fantaſtick Humours, and Obſtinacy, from being never controuled, as will very much diſturb your Peace and Quiet.

Fog's

Fog's Journal, Aug. 3. N° 300.

Pernicious Consequences of the Ambition and Avarice of the Clergy, and their intermeddling with State Affairs.

A Treatise was written (says *Fog*) some Time after the Restoration, entitled, *The Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy enquired into*; which the Author proves was owing chiefly to the *Ignorance* of some, and the *Poverty* of others of the inferior Clergy.

The Clergy have at some other Times fallen into Contempt, but it has been owing to Causes vastly different; it has been occasioned altogether by the Ambition, the Avarice, and Impiety of the Rich, and Dignity'd amongst them; and when it proceeds from these last Causes, it is more dangerous to Religion and Morality. When those who are supposed to have made Religion their Study, who are preferr'd (or ought to be) for their Learning and Knowledge, are seen to neglect the Duties of it, and mind nothing but the Affairs of worldly Interest, many of the common People will be apt to conclude from thence, that Religion itself is a Jest, and so by Degrees become Infidels. Others, who do not give their Thoughts so great a Loose, will begin to have a bad Opinion of that Church which has a profligate Clergy at its Head, and perhaps, will join in Communion with some other Church, where better Example is given, by those who are set apart for its Ministry.

I think no Writer has told us, that the Contempt which fell upon the Clergy, by their Poverty, brought about the Reformation; but many have told us, that it was the Wealth and large Possessions of the Church which occasioned it. I think nothing raises the Detestation of the World so justly against a Churchman, as Ambition and Avarice; how odd must it be to see, that a Man no sooner has a pastoral Cure committed to him, which is sufficient to take up all his Thoughts, but he thinks no more of it, and employs all his Industry in order to enrich himself by Time-serving, by Party, Faction, and Politicks, at the last of which they are generally most wretched Dablers?

I have seen a Treatise written in the Time of K. *Charles* I. entitled, *The pernicious Consequence of the Clergy's intermeddling with Affairs of State, with Reasons humbly offered for passing a Bill to incapacitate them from the like Practice for the future.*

Without justifying the Proceedings of those Times, I believe every Man will agree, that it had been better for the Church, the King and the Nation, that such a Bill had taken Effect, before some of the Bishops had turned the Hearts of the People against their whole Order, by their servile Compliances for Preferment.

Whilst the Clergy (says the forementioned Writer) *kept themselves within their due Bounds, and were not bloated with Ambition beyond their just Dimensions; before Avarice had corrupted their Simplicity, and Priestcraft was put upon the Rack to maintain their Pride; till the preaching of the Gospel was laid aside for Politicks, and the Cure of Souls was forced to give Way to Intrigues of State; before the Order of Things became thus inverted, we find few Instances of Dissension amongst the People, or those violent Commotions which have since hurried the Christian World into those unnatural Convulsions, that shock the very Foundation of Government, and make the* Basis thereof tremble.

But no sooner did these Men, who professs to converse with Heaven, begin to mind nothing but earthly Things; no sooner did these, who ought to be crucified to the World, begin to grow cold towards Heaven, and to court those transient and worthless Trifles, (as they call them in their Pulpits;) no sooner were they enamoured with those mortal Beauties, The Lust of the Flesh, the Lust of the Eye, and the Pride of Life *(which last is too much the Inamorata of the Tribe of* Levi*) but the Purity of the Gospel began to be corrupted, the Spirituality of Religion to vanish, and Hypocrisy, Sensuality, and Dissimulation to act their Parts in the World; so that at length Godliness was nothing but an empty Name, Sincerity an utter Stranger, and Interest became the great* Diana, *to which too many,* ad Instar Cleri, *paid their Devotions.*

Craftsman, Aug. 3. N° 422.

Mrs. Osborne *prov'd an old Woman.*

Mr. D'Anvers,

YOU concluded one of your Papers very properly with an Assertion, or something like it, *That Mrs.* Osborne *is actually an old Woman*, and defy'd her to deny it; which at length brings the only Question, that in Reality ever subsisted between you, to a short and fair Issue. The only Point then to be consider'd in this Letter, is, *whether the Writer of the* London Journal, *commonly called* Francis Osborne, *be really an* old Woman *or not.*

I am sensible this may be thought a needless Task, the Publick having long since determined the Question against her, and she herself not daring to accept your Challenge; nay she hath even given up the Point, by concluding one of her Papers with these remarkable Words, *so prophesies old Mother* Osborne. But as she seems to part with her *Virility* in a sneering Manner, and hath employed some of her Agents to contradict it in private

private Whispers about Town, (which is certainly very much unlike a *GentleMAN*) I think it neceſſary to detect ſo arrant an *Impoſtor*, and expoſe her fully to the World. I ſhall therefore point out ſome Marks of *Anility*, which may be eaſily found in her Works; and as they will evince the Fairneſs of the Queſtion, ſo they will enable us to conclude from her *publick* what are her *private Parts*.

In the firſt Place, ſhe hath long been famous for telling the ſame diſmal Story every *Saturday*, with great Heavineſs of Heart, and without any Variation; which hath the ſame Effect upon her Readers as an *old Nurſe's* Lullaby, and rocks them as regularly aſleep.

As ſhe hath not Diſcernment enough to perceive that ſhe is treated with *Contempt*, your Condeſcenſion in detecting her *Abſurdities* inhances her *Pride*, and whilſt you only intend a *gentle Rebuke*, ſhe eſteems it a Proof of her *Merit*, and talks of her *Importance*, meerly becauſe you had been at the Pains to ſhew that ſhe was really of *none*.

She knows little of the World, and leſs of her *Maſter's* Deſigns; yet hath work'd herſelf up to ſuch an enthuſiaſtick Opinion of his Virtues and Abilities, that ſhe not only aſſerts all his Meaſures to be *right*, but undertakes to prove it impoſſible for him to do any Thing *wrong*.

Notwithſtanding her *Credulity*, ſhe is very fond of what ſhe calls *Reaſoning*; that is, a Sort of *argumentative Cant*, or Effuſion of Words without any Meaning, which is applicable to the Publick, or the State of the Caſe.

She is very poſitive, peeviſh, vindictive, and ſupplies the Barrenneſs of her Invention with much *Garrulity*, which increaſes with her *Errors*, and thoſe multiply upon her by *Oppoſition*.

All her Admonitions, of which ſhe is very liberal, are of a Kind peculiar to thoſe, whoſe *Ignorance* is brought to Maturity by *Age*; which ſhe eſteems an undeniable Title to *inſtruct*, and in her Apprehenſion lays the Publick under the ſame Obligation to *regard*, as it does herſelf to *preach* her Lectures; *for my Devotions*, ſays ſhe, *are dedicated ſolely to* their Uſe; *I love the People of* England, *tho' they are ſo ungrateful as to hate my* honoured Maſter.

Like moſt *antiquated Goſſips*, ſhe is exceſſively fond of *Praiſe*, which always ſets her Clack a-going with freſh Vigour, like oiling an *old Jack*; and whenever it hath been ſlightly acknowledged that, in her *tatling Career*, ſhe hath ſometimes happened to hit upon *Truth*, ſhe hath ſo little Diſcretion as to attribute it to *Deſign*. But if her *Underſtanding* is diſputed, and her *Age* is not admitted to put it out of Queſtion, ſhe is commonly very outrageous, lifts up her Hands, and wonders at the Obſtinacy of *young People*.

In one Particular, ſhe is indeed ſomewhat unlike moſt Perſons in her Years, by preferring the *preſent Times* to the *paſt*, and maintaining that no Age was ever bleſs'd with ſo much *publick Virtue* as that, in which we live. But this proceeds from the Violence of her Paſſion for her *dear Maſter*, which puts her out of Humour with every Thing, that does not come immediately from *him*, and often throws her into very indecent Emotions. This is natural to People in her Condition, who are apt to diſcover the Fulneſs of their Hearts by a Rhapſody of ſilly ſond Things, according to that celebrated Obſervation of the Poet;

And Nonſenſe *ſhall be* Eloquence *in Love.*

Theſe Inſtances, tho' I cou'd add ſeveral others, are ſufficient to my preſent Purpoſe, being the peculiar Characteriſticks of *feminine Dotage*; but the *Productions*, from whence I have extracted *theſe Criterions*, are ſo little read, or known, that it may be expected from me to ſupport each of them by a *particular Reference*. This Objection I foreſaw, and endeavour'd to remove it, by ſearching very diligently for a Collection of Mrs. *Oſborne's* Writings; but not having the Honour to be acquainted with any *Poſtmaſter*, or *Exciſeman*, my Labour proved in vain; for very few *Coffeehouſes* take them in, and where they are obliged to do it, I was inform'd that they are conſtantly torn off the Book, upon all preſſing Occaſions, and apply'd to a *private Uſe*; ſo that I hope to be exempted from the inſuperable Difficulty of converting them, as I propoſed, to a *publick Benefit*.

Having always profeſs'd a very great Regard for the *Ladies*, even in grey Hairs, I hope nobody will charge me with offering an Indignity to the *whole Sex*, thro' the weak Sides of Mrs. *Oſborne*; the foregoing Deſcription muſt be confin'd to thoſe *old Women* only, the conſtituent Parts of whoſe Characters are made up of *Folly* and *Affectation*. Now, if *one of this Caſt* ſhould take it into her Head, either thro' *Dotage*, or *Love of Money*, to extend her natural Privilege of preaching *domeſtick Lectures* to *publick Affairs*, ſhe would certainly do it ſo much in the ſame Strain with *our Authoreſs*, that from thence alone her *Character*, as well as her *Sex* and *Age*, might be determined.

I remember a *female Rhetorician* of this Kind, ſome Years ago, who held forth every *Sunday* Evening at *Dick's* Coffee-houſe, and always drew a numerous Audience round her by her *abſtracted Reaſoning*, and *Sublimity of Diction*. I mean the learned Mrs. *Byfield*, common called Doctor *Byfield*, who had a good deal more *Spirit*, and *volatile Salt* in her Conſtitution than Mrs. *Oſborne*, but reſembled her ſo nearly in every other Reſpect, that I could not paſs her by without ſome Notice, in a Diſſertation on this Subject.

Digitized by Google

But I have not yet done with Mrs. *Osborne*, for I am so well aware of her cavilling Temper, that I am resolved to put an End to this Dispute, if possible, before I conclude; and being aware of some Evidences, which she designs to produce of her *Virility*, I shall consider them in Form.

In the first Place, a *Barber* is ready to make Oath, as I am informed, that he hath shaved her for several Years. But he is such a lying, impudent Fellow, that his Testimony ought not to be taken in a Point of such Importance. Besides, supposing the Fact to be true, it is no Proof of the Point in Question; for I have seen many an *old Woman* with a Beard; and every Body knows that it is the Fashion in *Italy*, as well as several other Parts of the World, for the *Ladies* to *shave*.

It may be further urged in her Defence that she *wears Breeches*, not in a figurative Sense, like several notable Dames about Town, but according to the literal Meaning of those Words. I grant this likewise; and so did that famous Amazon, Mrs. *Sarah Rose*, who served her Country with great Gallantry for several Years, as a Dragoon, and now enjoys a Pension from the Government on that Account. But *she* had the Modesty to retreat into *Petticoats*, as soon as her Sex was discovered by an unlucky Shot, and at present makes no Scruple to own herself an *old Woman*; how different from this is the Case of Mrs. *Osborne*, who having disguis'd herself in *Man's Attire*, and cully'd her *Patron* out of an Employment, which she knew to be untenable by one of *her Sex*, obtain'd Leave to sell it, and yet hath the Confidence to appear in the same Habit, even at Noonday!

There was just such another *female Impostor*, about 7 or 8 Years ago, who having truss'd herself up in Breeches, was admitted as a Drawer in a noted Tavern near *Temple-Bar*, and continued long in that Station. Nay, she had the Impudence to persist in her *Manhood*, after the whole Neighbourhood was convinc'd of the contrary, and would never give it up, till she was brought to Bed of a thumping Girl; but then *she* too threw off the Disguise, and hath since follow'd the proper Occupation of a *Washerwoman*. Besides, she was a *bold, young Huffy*, and might probably be tempted by the Force of some Amour to transform herself in this Manner, which I am told was the Case of Mrs. *Rose*; but what was somewhat excuseable in *young Wenches* is quite abominable in such an old Creature as *Mother Osborne*, and deserves the severest Resentment of *the whole fair Sex*.

Since I have mention'd this *pert, young Baggage*, who personated a *Man*, and was soon after deliver'd of a *Daughter*; I must do Mrs. *Osborne* the Justice to acknowledge that I never heard her charg'd with having had any other Issue than those of her *Head*; nor, indeed, is this any Thing to the Purpose; for if she could produce a whole Race of Children in real Flesh and Blood, the main Question would still be, whether she was the *Father*, or the *Mother* of them. But to proceed.

A Some of Mrs. *Osborne*'s Friends, finding it impossible to maintain her Claim of *Virility*, have Recourse to another Method, and confessing that she was originally a *Woman*, pretend that she underwent a Transformation of Sexes in the memorable Year 1722, by the Conjunction of * *Jupiter*, *Mars* and *Saturn*, which alarm'd the whole Kingdom; but this is a meer Fallacy; for tho' I am ready to allow that she never appeared in Town as a B *Man* before that Time, it hath been already proved that she hath committed several Overt-Acts of *Multebrity* since.

Others again, more sagacious, endeavour to prove her a Creature of the *Epicene Gender*, like *Homo* in *Latin*, which signifies both a *Man* and a *Woman*, or what we call an *Hermaphrodite*. This is a very nice Distinction, C and cannot be fully decided without an *Inspection*, or, what the *Civilians* call a *Congress*; but, for my Part, I am very clear in the Case; for tho' her *female Parts* are visible enough, I will defy *these Gentlemen* to shew me any Thing *manly* in her Composition, or that discovers the least Mark of a *malculine Spirit*. However, as this is infinitely the best Plea in her Defence, I would advise her D to stick by it, and not pretend to jump at once into *Manhood*, like *Montaigne*'s *Girl*, but take her Degrees regularly and with great Caution; for she knows very well that Nature cannot exert itself so strongly in *old Age*, as in the Vigour of *Youth*.

In the mean Time, I must insist on it that she should spell her Christian Name *Frances*, E instead of *Francis*, and not endeavour to impose *one Name* upon us for the *other*, because there happens to be but a *single Letter* different between them. I shall only add that if she persists in such mean Prevarication, or makes any Attempt to turn so serious a Point into Ridicule, I shall be obliged to produce a Certificate from the *Parish Register* against her, and give the Publick a more circumstantial F Account when, and on what Occasion, she metamorphos'd herself in this Manner. But I hope she will take this gentle Rebuke in good Part, and not give me, or you, any farther Trouble on this Head. *I am yours*, &c.

Fog's Journal, Aug 10. N° 301.

G WE find (says *Fog*) by our publick News Papers, that the Sufferers in the *Charitable Corporation* are come to a Resolution to petition the high Court of *Chancery*, for some Relief against those who have defrauded

* *See* Pope *and* Swift's *Miscellanies*, *Vol.* III. *p.* 85.

Digitized by Google

defrauded them of no leſs a Sum than 500,000l. Sterling.

It ſeems this Motion met with Oppoſition, and the Reaſon given for oppoſing it was, that the great Expence of a *Chancery* Suit, would be more than the Company was able to bear.

It gives us a terrible Idea of the Practice of our Courts of Law, when even in that which is called a Court of Conſcience and Equity, the Expences ſhould be ſo prodigious, as to frighten People from ſoliciting for Juſtice, where the moſt palpable Injuſtice has been committed.

The Sufferers in this Corporation applied to Parliament for Relief; (Vol. I. p. 378.) but a certain great Man oppoſed the Criminals being brought to Juſtice in a Parliamentary Way: So that after the Solicitation of two Seſſions, all that was obtained was, that ſome Perſons were declared guilty of indirect and fraudulent Practices, and two who were Members expelled, without being obliged to refund one Shilling. (Vol. I. p. 525.)

When I ſay nothing was obtained for the Sufferers, I mean nothing from thoſe who defrauded them; for as to the Lottery, that was at the Expence of the Adventurers, *viz.* the Publick. As nothing is more mortifying than to be inſulted by thoſe who have wrong'd us in our Property, I conceive that the numerous Sufferers in this Corporation may look upon it as Kind of Inſult upon their Miſeries, to ſee the People who have embezzled their whole Fortunes riding about every Day in ſumptuous Equipages, while ſome of them want Shoes; and therefore it is no Wonder, that they ſhould apply to Chancery, when they failed in their Application to Parliament. Here *Fog* ſubjoins

A Speech for relieving the Sufferers in the Charitable Corporation; *ſpoken in the Houſe of Commons*, May 8, 1732.

THE Houſe is extreamly obliged to *the Hon. Gentlemen of the Committee*, for the great Pains they have taken, and Skill they have ſhewn, in detecting *a dark and execrable Scene of Villainy*. And ſurely we ought not to entertain *any Propoſition* which comes from them with *Jealouſy* and *Diſtruſt*.

I can therefore by no Means agree with thoſe Gentlemen, who ſuſpect that there is ſome *latent and diſguiſed Meaning in the Queſtion*, and are for leaving out *the latter Part* of it: Becauſe I think no Queſtion was ever framed with more *Candour*, or conceived in more *clear and intelligible Terms*; and the *latter Part* is the neceſſary, the natural *Concluſion* from the *Premiſes*, contained *in the firſt Part*: For ſince the Perſons named have been lately voted guilty of *the Crimes*, with which they ſtand charged in *the Report of our Committee*; what is the next Step we are to take, but to vote ſome Puniſhment; and what Puniſhment ſo *mild* with Regard to the *Offenders*, or ſo *juſt* with Regard to *the Sufferers*, as *Reſtitution*?

Let us take the whole Queſtion together, and we ſhall judge beſt of the Propriety and Coherence of its ſeveral Clauſes. It runs thus, *That* * * * * * *having been guilty of many notorious Breaches of Truſt, and many indirect and fraudulent Practices, in the Direction and Management of the Affairs of the* Charitable Corporation, *and having thereby occaſioned great Loſſes to many of his Majeſty's Subjects, ought to make a juſt Satisfaction for the ſame.* (*Vol.* I. *p.* 526.)

I am at a Loſs to comprehend why Gentlemen ſhould diſlike *any Expreſſions* in this Queſtion, eſpecially why *the ingenious Lord*, and *the worthy Perſon his Second*, ſhould object to the Words *Juſt Satisfaction*. For certainly they cannot imagine that *theſe Words* will be declared *unintelligible* in this Houſe, where the Nature and Meaning of *Juſtice* is ſuppoſed to be perfectly well underſtood; and they muſt forgive me, if I think no *Dutch Commentators* ever miſtook the Senſe of *an Author* more groſly, than they have miſtaken the Senſe of *this Queſtion*.

But what is moſt remarkable, is *the Impatience* ſome Gentlemen expreſs to know, whether the *Advocates for the Queſtion* intend to proceed againſt *the Offenders* by *Impeachment*, or by *Bill*; and they ſeem to demand, that, we ſhould immediately come to a Reſolution.

Whence can *this Impatience* ariſe? If it ariſes from *Compaſſion*, why were *theſe very Gentlemen*, who now interpoſe, ſilent? Why did they ſuffer *the Objects of their Compaſſion* to be unanimouſly cenſured, when they had made but an inſufficient Defence for themſelves, and wanted the Aid of their Eloquence? If it ariſes from *Curioſity*; I think it ought rather to be kept in Suſpence than gratified, becauſe it is *unſeaſonable* and *irregular*. If it ariſes from *the Fears and Apprehenſions of particular Perſons*; why ſhould others, who are under no *ſuch Anxiety*, be obliged to remove *thoſe Fears*, eſpecially when it is impoſſible for them to know how well they may be *grounded*.

Since then no good Reaſon appears to juſtify *this extraordinary Demand*; ſince *this Queſtion* is only *declarative of our preſent Diſpoſition* to do *Juſtice*, and to give *Satisfaction* to *the injured and diſtreſſed Proprietors*; methinks there ſhould be no *Difficulty* in paſſing it. For we ſhall be as much at Liberty after we have paſſed it, as we are before, to chooſe *that Method of Proceeding* which ſhall be thought *moſt proper*.

What has been ſaid concerning the Difference betwixt *Impeachments* and *Bills of Attainder*, is foreign to our preſent Point, and

Digitized by Google

might have been ſpared in an Audience where that Argument hath been ſo fully and frequently diſcuſſed, at *the End* of almoſt *every Adminiſtration*.

We all know that *Impeachments* are the ancient Parliamentary Method of bringing *publick Criminals* to *publick Juſtice*, and it is the Method we ought to purſue *in common and ordinary Occaſions*. Not but that it is liable to many *Difficulties*, to the Tediouſneſs and Perplexity of *Forms*, to *the Caprice of the Houſe of Lords*, by which Means *Juſtice* hath very often been *delayed*, and ſometimes entirely *defeated*.

We all know too, that *Bills of Attainder* are the utmoſt Stretch, and the terrible Part of Parliamentary Power, which ought never to be exerted, but in *the moſt heinous and moſt flagrant Inſtances*. I have always conſidered them as *ſuch*: *My Aſſertion* is ſufficiently known, by *my conſtant Oppoſition* to them, and I envy *no Man* the Glory of having carried *Bills of Pains and Penalties* thro' this Houſe, by being *Proſecutor*, *Judge*, *Juryman*, and even *Evidence* in the ſame Caſes.

But ſhould it happen in our Day, that *an overgrown unwieldy Miniſter of State* ſhould tumble from the Height of his Power, and fall under the Cenſure of this Houſe, for *protecting Fraud*, and *patronizing Corruption*: A Miniſter, Sir, who may have made *ſuch Bills*, as are *now dreaded*, *the Inſtruments of his perſonal Vengeance*, and the *Support of his cruel Adminiſtration*: Perhaps *the Voice* of an *injured and oppreſſed Nation* may then prevail over *Gentlemen's natural Inclinations*, and force them to comply with what they would otherwiſe *decline*. Nor could *the Criminal himſelf*, with any Appearance of Modeſty, or Colour of Reaſon, complain. For *Lex Talionis* would at leaſt be *Argumentum ad Hominem*, and the World might univerſally allow, that it would be a *righteous Judgment*, for *Necis Artifices arte perire ſua*.

I ſhould *apologize* for this *Digreſſion*, had not the Courſe of the Debate led me into it. But I ſhall conclude with returning to the Queſtion, and humbly offering my Opinion that we ought to aſſure *the Proprietors*, we will aſſiſt them (in a *future Seſſion*, tho' we cannot in *this*) to repair *the exceſſive Loſſes* they have ſuſtained, by the *Frauds and Iniquities of their Directors*, as far as lies within the Reach of *this Part of the Legiſlature*.

Craſſinus, Aug. 10. N° 423.

Conduct of the Miniſterial Writers.

Mr. *D'Anvers*,

WHEN the whole *miniſterial Flock* open upon you at once, and gobble all together, they hope either to dumfound you in the Confuſion of Sounds, or to engage your Pen in a ſenſeleſs Altercation, and provoke you to throw back ſome of the Dirt, which they diſpenſe ſo plentifully.

They are ſenſible likewiſe, that, during ſuch a Debate, the Poverty of their Arguments will be concealed; for this is the conſtant Refuge of *bad Writers*, who, when they cannot reaſon, always rail; as they tell us the *Scuttle-fiſh*, when he is cloſely purſued, covers himſelf with a black Subſtance, like Ink, and ſo eſcapes the Purſuit of his Adverſary.

When that righteous old Lady, Dame *Oſborne*, is hard pinched in an Argument, ſhe diſdains not to have Recourſe to this Stratagem. She ſcolds, and calls Names moſt ſtrenuouſly. But this our *antient Oratrix* does with a political View, and only in order to gain Time, recover her Breath, and take off the Attention of the Publick from ſome Aſſertions, out of which ſhe has been ſhamefully beaten.

She puts me in Mind of an eminent old Pleader now alive, and very well known in *Covent-Garden Market*, by the Name of *the old Serjeant*. She hath been famous for her Pleadings there many Years. Her Lungs are, at this Hour, very good. She has a Gravity, and a Sort of Ratiocination in her very Countenance; being bleſs'd with an inflexible Set of Muſcles, and never deſcending to the leaſt Humour, or Pleaſantry, on any Occaſion. The Curious, indeed, have obſerved a Sort of Wildneſs in the Caſt of her Eye, which looked as if there was ſomewhere or other a little Crack. The arterial Veſicles round her Mouth are broken, as it is ſuppoſed, in the Heat of ſome of her youthful Altercations, and have left two black Semi-Circles there, the honourable *Inſignia* of an antient Tongue-Warriour. This *veteran Heroine* has often been reduced, in her Age, to make uſe of Art, and when ſhe finds herſelf warmly puſhed, and her Breath failing her, ſhe always faces about, turns her Rear to the Enemy, and in great Contempt beats a March there with both her Hands, till ſhe recovers the Uſe of her Lungs, and then returns with freſh Vigour to the Charge. This is what may be literally called *Argumentum a Poſteriori*.

There is *another Lady* in the ſame Market, ſome 20 Years younger than this *Championeſs*, who is known by the Name of the *Young Serjeant*. *This Gentlewoman* is greatly admired for a moſt prodigious Fluency in her Pleadings. She pours forth ſuch a Torrent of Words, ſhe rolls along ſuch a Volubility of Syllables, and rails ſo inceſſantly, that ſhe is generally eſteem'd a perfect Miſtreſs in the Art of Vociferation, and what ſhe utters is certainly very good *Market Eloquence*. Yet I have heard this *Young Serjeant* reduced to a Stratagem, not much unlike that of her *antient Siſter*.

It

Digitized by Google

It was this. When she found her *Opponent* much superior, and that it was impossible for her to have any other Retreat, she always threw these unanswerable Words at her Head; *God bless his Majesty and all the Royal Family: What have you to say to that now, you B—h?* —This always closed the Debate, if the Passion of the *Gentlewoman*, who pleaded on the other Side, did not happen to be much superior to her Loyalty.

I hope the most ingenious 'Squire *Walsingham* will forgive me; but I never heard the *Young Serjeant* plead, without putting me in Mind of his Style and Manner of Opposition. When he has thrown out his fluent and incoherent Ideas, without any Success, he is enraged; he loses all Temper, and positively declares that you are an Enemy to the *Constitution*, and calls upon the civil Power to make his Argument good. With how much more Modesty, than this *loquacious 'Squire*, does the *Young Serjeant* shelter herself under these Words only; *God bless his Majesty and all the Royal Family.*

Now, Mr. *D'Anvers*, tho' I am utterly against your employing too much of your Time against *these Writers*, yet I think you are obliged in Gratitude to take some Notice of them; since it is very much owing to them, that you make so considerable a Figure in your old Age. Besides, these *low Creatures* should be sometimes made ridiculous; and therefore give me Leave to tell you a Story, and introduce it with the following courtly Air from the *Beggar's Opera*, which I heartily recommend to the Consideration of good Mrs. *Osborne*.

Why how now, Madam Flirt?
Since you needs must chatter,
And are for singing Dirt,
Let's try who best can spatter.

A Merchant of my Acquaintance, who resided some Time at *Bencolen*, bought a tame Elephant there, whom he suffered to go at large. This Animal used to walk about the Streets, in as civil and familiar a Manner as any of the Inhabitants, and wonderfully delighted himself in visiting the Shops; particularly those, which sold Herbs and Fruit, where he was always well received, excepting only by a Couple of brutal Coblers, who dwelt in that Quarter. These Fellows without any Reason, took Offence at the generous Creature, and had once or twice attempted to wound his *Proboscis* with their Awls. The noble Animal, who knew it was beneath him to crush them, did not disdain to chastise them. He fill'd his large muscular Trunk with a considerable Quantity of Water, not the cleanest, and advancing to them, as usual, cover'd them at once with a dirty Flood. The Fools were laugh'd at, and the Vengeance applauded. *I am*, &c.

Universal Spectator, Aug. 17. N° 306.

Of the Style of Scripture.

AMONG many trifling Objections against the *Inspiration* of the *Holy Scriptures*, the *Simplicity* of their *Style* has been urg'd as a Proof that they could not come from *God*, being too *mean* for his *Dignity*, and even below the *Eloquence* of the *Pagan Writers*. But, certainly the *Style* of any Writer should be adapted to the *Capacities* of those he would improve; and I take it for a Maxim, that the *Grace* of *Eloquence* consists in *Propriety* of *Speech*. It would be against the Rules of *Rhetorick* for a *Subject* to speak in the *Style* of a *King*, or an *Advocate* in that of a *Judge*; what would be *Eloquence* in the one would be *Folly* in the other; that of the *Subject* must be *humble*, that of the *Advocate* persuasive, that of the *Judge* determinate, that of the *King* plain and absolute. Would it be consistent then with the *Majesty* of an *Omnipotent God*, who *rules*, who *judges* and *directs* Mankind, to use the *Oratorical* Inductions of *Plato*, the artful *Syllogisms* of *Aristotle*, or the vehement *Exclamations* of *Cicero*? The *Mandates* and *Proclamations* of the *Kings* of the *Earth* are set forth without Ornament and without Art; surely then the plainer the *Law* of *God* is, the more proper it is, being easier understood by *all Mankind* without Exception, for whose Good it was ordain'd.

But what will these *Criticks* say when in the *Meanness* and *Simplicity* of the *Scriptures* there is really more *Dignity* and *Force* than is any where else to be found? In the *Bible* is contain'd *History*, and the Excellency of *History* is *Truth*: Now what stronger Indications can we have of *Truth* in *History*, than to have the Facts related *plain* and *artless*, in a Style which sets to our Eyes Things past as if they were really present, and yet moves our Passions in the same Manner those were mov'd of whom we read. Let any Man of *common Humanity* read how *Isaac* was led to *Sacrifice*, how *Joseph* became known to his *Brethren*, how *David* mourn'd over *Absalom*, and he must feel the various Motions of *Fear*, of *Love*, of *Pity* and *Compassion*: Let him read again the same Stories in *Josephus*, set off with all the Ornaments of *Rhetorick*, and he'll find they have not half the Force; for *Beauty* wants no *Painting*, and *Truth* the more *naked* it is, it is the more *lovely*.

In our *Scriptures* we have *Prophecies*, and in those *Prophecies*, *Denouncements*, *Threatnings* and *Exhortations*: On such Occasions it is the Rule of *Oratory* to raise the Expressions, thereby to enforce the Authority. In this Kind *Tully* the *greatest Orator* of the *Romans* excell'd; yet what Oration, what Part of his *Philippics*, or the Speech which mov'd *Cæsar*,

Digitized by Google

Cæsar, can compare with the solemn Majesty of *Isaiah*? Where is that *Eloquence*, *Force* and *Dignity* in *Tully*, with which *Isaiah* opens ——*Hear O Heavens and give Ear O Earth, for the Lord hath spoken, I have nourish'd and brought up Children and they have rebell'd against me: The Ox knoweth his Owner, and the Ass his Master's Crib, but* Israel *doth not know, my People doth not consider.*——*Ah! Sinful Nation, a People laden with Iniquity, a Seed of evil Doers, Children that are Corruptors, they have forsaken the Lord, they have provok'd the Holy One of* Israel *to Anger, they are gone away backward: Why should ye be stricken any more?* ——What *Divinity*, what *Eloquence*, what *Humility*, what *Kindness*, what *Reason* and *Affection* are contain'd in these few Words! And yet how much stronger should we find them in their *own Language* and their *own Accents!*

But these *learned Criticks*, who think the Scriptures too *trifling* and *mean* to employ their Time, how do they employ it? To find out whether the true Reading is *Vergilius*, or *Virgilius*; *Omnis*, or *Omnes*, or *Omneis*, ——or else laboriously annotating on *Bawdy Poets*, and explaining their hidden Meaning by their more Bawdy Comments.

What greater Praise can the Scripture have than the Censure of such Men? While they who study them most, find they are written in a Style the best calculated to instruct Mankind, and to convey to them the *Laws*, the *Power* and *Authority* of a *God*, who rules from *Everlasting to Everlasting*.

London Journal, Aug. 17. N° 790.

Conduct of the Antiministerial Writers.

THE Writers against the *Constitution*, the *Government*, and the *Ministry*, (for now they strike at every Thing, says *Osborne*) have tried all possible Ways to defame the Court, and disgrace all Men in Power. They have compared the *Government* to all the *Tyrannies*, antient and modern: But their favourite Parallel hath been the Reign of *Tiberius*; because, it seems, the *Form* of the *Roman* Free Government remain'd when the *Substance* was gone; the Senate was in *Being*, tho' the Senate was nothing but a *Name*. Thus have they exulted and triumph'd, till call'd upon to make out their Parallels by *parallel Actions* of tyrannical Power; and then they dropp'd the *Argument*, and fell to *scarce Raillery* and *low Humour*: Which is their constant Resource in Time of Distress.

They have, I think, taken up all the *arbitrary* Governments and *absolute* Monarchies in the World, to throw at the Heads of the Ministry, except *one*, and that is, *the Monarchy of Hell*; that *Budget* is not yet open'd: But perhaps they want proper Materials; if they do, I would recommend them to a Book publish'd a few Years ago; intitled, *The Political History of the Devil*; where they may please themselves, and amuse their *Mob Readers*, with a great Variety of as *wise* and *just Parallels*, as any they have yet produced, not excepting *Bajazet* or our *Richard* the Second.

Oliver Cromwell, tho' one of the greatest Tyrants History hath handed down to us, hath met with better Quarter from them; he is grown a mighty Favourite with *Hereditary Right-Men*, *Jacobites*, and *Patriot Whigs*; and brought in to shame the present Government, and throw Infamy upon the Constitution: For he, it seems, wondrous good Man! *governed mildly*; he suffered his *illegal Power* to be bound by *wise* and *good Restraints*, and consented to *greater Limitations* of Power than every one would have expected from him. (See p. 3[illegible]) This is said; but the Truth concerning *Cromwel* is the very Reverse of this Account. He was so far from suffering himself to be limited by any *wise* and *good* Restraints, that he would suffer *no Restraints* but what were *nominal*, or *in Words* only.

Fog's *Journal*, Aug. 17. N° 203.

THIS Paper contains some farther Quotations from a Treatise, in relation to the *Clergy's meddling in Affairs of State*, (See p. 424.) which *Fog* concludes thus:

As to our Parts, I hope we need not fear any of those Hardships and Inconveniences, which may fall upon the Publick, no more than the Scandal and Danger, which the Church may suffer, by a Time-serving and mercenary Priesthood; the Dignified amongst the Clergy will not neglect their pastoral Charge, to attend the Nod of an arbitrary Fellow in Power, and to do his vile Drudgery in another Place, will not forget their Duty at the Altar; for they will consider, that the inferior Clergy or People of a remote Diocese, can be but little edified by the Life and Example of one, who always lives at *London*; and while the Time and Care of their Pastor are employ'd in searching the Way to a more lucrative Diocese, those committed to his Charge may possibly lose their Way to Heaven.

If at the Day of Judgment, a Priest should be call'd to an Account for Irregularities that had crept into his Diocese, I believe it would be but a bad Excuse for him to answer, that he knew nothing of the Matter, because he was otherwise employ'd when these Things happen'd; that he was busy in voting for *H*——*n T*——s and Standing A——s, in approving —— Treaties, and unappropriating of Funds; that he could not find Leisure to look to the saving the Peoples Souls, because he was employ'd in giving away their Mo-

Digitized by Google

Money. I have a Notion such an Excuse would hardly pass before such a Tribunal.

The good Prelate in our Days will follow the Example of the primitive Bishops. If he is sparing in his Expences, it is, that he may be able to distribute the more in Charities; when he is observ'd to be assiduous in collecting and managing his Revenues, it is in order to give Pensions to the Indigent and Deserving amongst the inferior Clergy; his Time is not employ'd in cringing amidst a Crowd of Slaves at *Levees*, or watching the leisure Hours of a Man in Power, in order to solicit a civil Employment for one Son, a military Post for another, a Deanery or Prebend for a third, for all which he is to pay by the Prostitution of his Character; but he is watchful over his Flock, and diligent to know what Sins they are most likely to fall into: If they are tempted by Bribes, which may draw them into the Sin of Perjury, he gives Charges and Instructions to his Clergy to preach against that Sin, nay, he will preach against it himself; he knows, that, as Bishop *Burnet* says, Prelates are not to think of amassing Wealth, and building up new Families out of the Revenues of the Church; and it is by this Conduct, that he maintains in the People a Reverence for Religion, and a Respect for the Priesthood.

Craftsman, Aug. 17. N° 424.

Farther Remarks on the Scottish *Election of* sixteen Peers. (See p. 370.)

AS all the *ministerial Advocates* reason in much the same Strain on this Subject, and catch the Echo from one another, I shall confine myself chiefly to Mr. *Walsingham*; not forgetting good Mrs. *Osborne* in my Way.

The *middle Esquire* begins with observing that the Merits of *this Election* being cognizable only by the *House of Peers*, all Enquiries into it are an Anticipation of their Judgment. This is both false and frivolous; for we pretend not to determine whether the Charge laid in the *Protests* be true or false, but only argue upon the Heinousness of the *Guilt*, supposing it to be *proved*.

He is pleased to represent us arguing that 25 *Voices* (*which were the losing Numbers*) *are a greater Majority than* 60. But this is more like Mr. *Walsingham*'s own Way of Reasoning than *ours*, and favours very strongly of the *ministerial Way of Calculation*. We do not say that 25 are more than 60; but we apprehend that if the Election should be proved contrary to *Law*, it signifies nothing by what *Majority* it was carried.

As to the Exception against the *Place of Election*, it appears to have been only a cursory Complaint that the *Room* was incommodious; for I can find nothing about it in my Copy of the *Minutes*.

He then proceeds to what he calls *the second* Pretence *against the Freedom of the Election*, viz. *that there was an* armed Force *to awe it*, and confesses *that Col.* Handasyde's *Regiment was drawn out on the Day of Election*; but it was only *to preserve the Peace*. —— Methinks this Way of Reasoning is somewhat like that of the *Russians*, who came into *Poland* with an Army, to secure the *Freedom of Election*. But here again Mr. *W.* asks another String of notable Questions; as for Instance —— *Was any Hindrance given to the Lords, who reported to the Election? Any Lord kept from voting, or threatened with Damage if he did not vote?* These Questions deserve no Answer, for it is enough that an *armed Force had such a Tendency*, what *Effect* soever it might have. But I must now ask Mr. *W.* in my Turn, whether he does not believe in his Conscience that *such a Number of Forces* was sufficient to *over-awe the Election*, if they pleased; and whether the same Way of Reasoning will not equally justify the Introduction of *military Forces* into every Borough of the united Kingdom, on the Day of *Election*, and even drawing them up under Arms before the *Polling Place?*

As to the List being named by the Minister, *&c.* Mr. *W.* says, that this is *a Suggestion which, if it were true, is scarcely possible to be* proved: *And if it were* proved, *could not prejudice the Right of* 50 *or* 60 Peers, *in the Choice of these* 16, *nor the Right of these* 16 *in representing the* Peerage of Scotland.— But pray, Sir, don't you think it would affect *these*, who made Use of this *undue Influence*, supposing it to be *proved?* You seem to be very cautious of touching upon *that Head*, and direct the whole Force of your Oratory against the *declared Nullity of the Election*; which is a Point beyond my Province, and my *intruding into such an Affair would really be*, as you elegantly phrase it, *to anticipate the most essential Enquiries of the* highest Judicature *within this Kingdom*. Let us therefore confine ourselves, if you please, to *the Minister* and his *Agent*; or (as you, perhaps, more properly style him) the *Minister's Minister*.

You demand, on this Head, by what Law, *either positive or constructive, any* Privy Counsellor of Great Britain *is incapacitated to advise, or confer with the Peers of* North Britain, *in the previous Agreement of a* List of 16 Peers, *to be proposed as Candidates in the Election of* Representatives for the Peerage of Scotland. (See p. 373.)—Why truly I know of no *express Statute*, by which they are thus *incapacitated*; and yet I am firmly persuaded that they ought not to intermeddle at all in *Elections*, either by *advising*, *conferring*, or writing *such recommendatory Letters* as you mention; because *Men in their Stations* are generally qualified to talk and write with more Force than *ordinary People*. Nay, even supposing they should back their

their Advice with a little *undue Influence* (which is the Point at preſent in Queſtion) I cannot recollect any *Statute* directly againſt it; and yet will any Man, even you yourſelf, pretend to ſay that it is not puniſhable by the *common Law of the Land*, as a *Crime in itſelf*, an Invaſion of the *Freedom of Elections*, and tending to ſubvert the Foundations of our Government? Since you are now *reviewing the Hiſtory of England*, (See p. 421.) I believe you will find, as you paſs along, ſeveral Inſtances of *Impeachments againſt* Miniſters and their *Agents*, for *packing* of *Parliaments*. Now what, I pray, is *packing a Parliament*, but *nominating the* Perſons *to be choſen*, and *bribing the* Electors *to chuſe them?*

I am ſtrongly tempted, in this Place, to apply ſome other Queries very home to your *own Conſcience*, concerning the Iſſue of the *late Election in Scotland*, upon a Suppoſition that no *undue Influence* had been uſed. But I muſt forbear; for I am not privileged, like *yourſelf*, to put Men to the *Queſtion*, and ſearch out the Truth of Things by ſuch *rigid Examinations*.

However, you give *thoſe unhappy Peers* to underſtand, that you are a *fair* and *generous Adverſary*, by vouchſafing ſome of them a very *good Character*; nay, you are ſo gracious as to acknowledge that, *if it had been your Fate to have been a* Peer of *North Britain*, (what Pity, methinks, is it that you are not!) you could not have found it in your Heart to vote againſt them; unleſs it had appeared that they had *incorporated themſelves in a Liſt with improper Perſons*; that is, I ſuppoſe, all Perſons, who oppoſe the *Miniſter* and his *Agent*.

A Writer in the *Courant*, in his Reflections on the foregoing Paper, ſays: The proper Queſtion in all theſe Caſes, is this, ——— Shall the *Enemies* of the *Government* be permitted (and there is no *Poſſibility* of making any Law to *reſtrain* them,) ſhall they be at *full Liberty* to make Uſe of any *undue Influence*, ſuppoſe it to be only *adviſing*, *conferring*, or *writing recommendatory Letters* to procure ſuch *Repreſentatives* to be choſen, as they know to be diſaffected to the preſent Government? And ſhall thoſe, who have the Honour to ſerve the *Crown*, even in that high Station of *Privy-Counſellors*; ſhall it be *criminal* in them, when they ſee plainly, that the *Enemies* of the Government are uſing all their *Arts*, and practiſing every *undue Influence*, to procure ſuch a *Parliament*, as ſhall endeavour to *deſtroy* the preſent Eſtabliſhment; — ſhall it, I ſay, be *criminal* in them to *adviſe*, *confer*, or *write recommendatory Letters* to *prevent* ſuch a *Parliament* being choſen? Shall their *high Stations* make this *criminal?* No, ſure'y. That Man muſt have a very *weak* Head, or a very *bad* Heart, who will not confeſs it would be highly *criminal* in ſuch Men not to *interpoſe* at ſuch a critical Time, by their *Advice*, &c. Highly *criminal*, even for this very *Reaſon*; becauſe they are in *high Stations*; becauſe, thereby, they are more *peculiarly* conſtituted *Guardians* of their Country; becauſe thoſe very *Stations* muſt *qualify* them to know the private Characters of Men, who are in the Intereſt of their Country, and who are fit to repreſent it, with more Truth and Certainty than *ordinary People* can pretend to.

Weekly Miſcellany, Aug. 24. N° 89.

A Letter to a Country Juſtice of Peace, concerning the preſent State of Popery in and about London.

St. James's-Square, Aug. 12.

THE Reaſon I have not anſwered your Letter of the 6th of *May* ſooner, was becauſe I ſtaid till I could give you ſome Satisfaction in relation to the Growth and Progreſs of Popery of late Years in and about theſe two great Cities.

I have now lying before me an Account of above 30 Maſs Houſes in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and have good Reaſon to think that I have not yet half the Number.

The Number of their Prieſts that generally reſide in and near theſe two Cities, are at preſent known to be above 300, but they appear in ſo many Shapes, that it is difficult to find them out, only that great Numbers are daily ſent over hither: A great many pretend to have Protections from foreign Miniſters; and more act as openly as if they thought they wanted none.

As to the Methods they take of gaining Proſelytes, theſe are ſome of them: They are always ready to ſlip into poor ſick Families, and relieve them generouſly; this gives them an eaſy Paſſage to their Hearts, and they cannot but think the Religion of ſo charitable a Perſon muſt be the beſt; many are ruined by the Bait. They offer young Men juſt come out of their 'Prenticeſhips Money to ſet up with, without any Intereſt; and a good many unwary young People have been perverted by theſe Means: And a Perſon is ready to make Oath, that he has lately heard, not once or twice, Proteſtants publickly renouncing their Religion before not leſs than ſeven Popiſh Prieſts. They have a great many Popiſh Seminaries, in which they train up the brighteſt Youths they can meet with, to ſend over to their Colleges abroad; and not long ſince they attempted to debauch ſome out of one of our great Schools in this City; whether they ſucceeded or *no* the Maſter beſt knows.

As to your Queſtions, ——— Why the Laws are not put more rigorouſly in Execution againſt them? Why does not the Legiſlature take

Digitized by Google

take ſome Notice of them? Why do not the Clergy preach againſt them? Why do not they repreſent the State of Popery in their reſpective Pariſhes to their Dioceſan, who would upon due Information, take ſuch Methods as might put ſome Stop to this growing Evil? To all theſe Queſtions I can give you no other Anſwer, but that I preſume theſe Things will be ſoon done, or ought to be.

I am, &c.

Univerſal Spectator, Aug. 24. N° 307.

Inſtructions for a modern Author.

IT is a juſt Obſervation of Mr. *Bruyere*, that it is as much a *Trade* to make a *Book* as to make a *Clock*; a Man muſt have a *mechanical Experience* as well as *natural Wit* to ſucceed in it.

The *Cacoethes ſcribendi*, or the *Diſeaſe of Scribling*, is more contagious in the Kingdom of *Great Britain* than in any other Nation perhaps in the whole World: It takes its Riſe from a certain Ambition of being thought a *Wit*, and may be known eaſily by Variety of Symptoms, which tho' not at firſt dangerous, ſoon grow too virulent for a Cure. Whoever therefore finds he cannot reſiſt the Temptation of commencing *Author*, muſt firſt arm himſelf with a Kind of *Philoſophy* of being above the *Cenſure* of the *World*; this is eaſily obtained from that natural *Self-Opinion* which Authors always entertain of their own *Genius*, and the *Beauties* which they, and none but they, can ſee in their initiatory Productions. This is only Proof againſt a certain ill-natur'd Set of People call'd *Criticks*, who are ſure always to differ from the Sentiments of the *Author*: That Writer would have enough to do who troubled his Head with the extravagant Banters, little Jeſts, which are thrown out againſt him by a Sort of Men who damn Things at all Events, becauſe they are not capable of judging of them.

When a Man is well fixed in this *good-natur'd* Opinion of *himſelf*, he has nothing to do but take *Pen*, *Ink*, and *Paper*, and *write* —— But what? ——No Matter; *Politicks* or *Poetry*, *Hiſtory* or *Divinity*, *Phyſick* or *Metaphyſics*, are all the ſame to a Genius *truly modern*. *Horace* indeed adviſes an Author to conſult what he is, or is not capable to perform; but every *Gentleman* who attempts to *write*, will pay, I don't doubt, a greater Deference to his *own Genius*, than the obſolete Maxims of a *Critick* quite out of *Faſhion*, and almoſt out of *Knowledge*.

London Journal, Aug. 24. N° 791.

Farther Reflections on the Conduct of the antiminiſterial Writers.

WHEN *national Subjects* have been debated, and *Demonſtration* hath appeared againſt them, their Anſwer is, that the *Miniſterial Scribler* is a low Creature; that he's a *Pedagogue*, an *Attorney*, or the Son of a *Potatoe-Man* in *Ireland*. (Vol. II. p. 70.) Thus, when *Argument* fails, they *ſcold* and *call Names* moſt ſtrenuouſly; or inſtead of a *Reply*, draw a *Man's Picture*. (See p. 428.) 'He has a Gravity and a Sort of Ratiocination 'in his very Countenance; he has an inflex-'ible Set of Muſcles; the arterial Veſicles 'round his Mouth are broken by youthful 'Altercations, and have left two *black Semi-'circles*,' or, as *Milton* ſays of the Devil,

Deep ſcars of thunder had his face intrench'd.

This is call'd a *Refutation* of all that hath been advanced by the Writers for the Miniſtry, whom they charge with what they are conſtantly guilty of themſelves, *Billingſgate Ribaldry*, and *perſonal Scurrilities*; but they don't ſeem to know the Meaning of the Words, *perſonal Scurrilities*: I will ſet them right.

Thoſe *Words* which are proper to *expreſs the Senſe* of what is quoted from an Adverſary, are not *perſonal*: As for Inſtance, when I have quoted a Sentence from the *Craftſman* which is *treaſonable*, and naturally tends to *ſpread* Sedition and raiſe Inſurrections, then the Word *Traytor* is proper; then I may juſtly ſay, what doth *the Traytor* mean? For the Word *Traytor* is not then *perſonal*, but *argumentative*; that is, it ariſes from and relates to the *Argument* or *Subject* we are upon: Not ſo, whether *the Writer* be a *Man* or a *Woman*, or neither Man nor Woman; whether his Face be *round* or *ſquare*; or whether he be the Son of a *Potatoe-Man*, or a *Taylor*. Theſe are *perſonal Scurrilities*, becauſe they have *no Relation* to the *Argument*, and which no Men ever make uſe of as long as they have *Argument* on their Side.

F. OSBORNE.

N. B. *Fog's Journal of this Day contains a Speech made in the Houſe of Commons, in 1727, about increaſing the Civil Liſt Revenue: But as it was then publiſh'd in a Pamphlet, and there have been ſeveral Editions of it, we do not think it neceſſary to reprint it: But paſs on to*

Craftſman, Aug. 24. N° 425.

Of the Scots *Election of* 16 *Peers*, D. Lauderdale, *the Union*, &c. *in Anſwer to* Oſborne.

THIS *learned Gentlewoman* does not pretend to enter into the Merits of the Cauſe, but levels all her Artillery againſt one poor Paragraph in one of my Papers, concerning the Oppreſſion of *Scotland* under the D. of *Lauderdale*; (ſee p. 731.)

This Paragraph contains no more than a general Obſervation that *Miniſters*, who aim

[illegible] Party [illegible] begin with [illegible]
[illegible] Peace [illegible]
[illegible] to make [illegible]
[illegible] Scotland,
[illegible] Union [illegible] immediately, to the
Ruin of Presbytery in it.

Upon this, [illegible] three Sects [illegible] A
into a strong Party, [illegible] and
turn the Work to get the Scots more fixed to
our Interest, England and Liberty, to their
Interests and to [illegible] I hope to establish a
brave People, who have been from first to last
Deliverers, fixed for being made the Instruments of our Slavery.

In Order to prevent this Scots Intrigue, Mrs. *Osborne* puts them very gravely in Mind B
of their present happy Condition, and the
great Advantages they got over us by the
Union; which, nothing could have obtain'd
from the *English* but the Consideration of
their *own Safety*; for she tells them, from
Bp. *Burnet*, that they *only were the Cowardly*
Part of the Legislature, in Return for *less*
than the fortieth Part of the publick Taxes; besides many other great Advantages. But, for
God's Sake, what is all this to the Purpose? C
If the *good* Bargain, which the People of
Scotland were so wise, or so lucky as to make
at the *Union*, any Reason for their quiet
Acquiescence under ill Treatment ever afterwards? Besides, this is not merely a *Scots*
Affair; for the Votes of the *Scots Members* D
conclude the People of *England* as much as
those of *our own Representatives*; and therefore since they make up so large a Proportion
of the *Legislature* and *supreme Judicature*,
particular Care ought to be taken that such
Men are not elected, by *undue Influence*, as
will run blindly into all the Measures of a
Court; for, in that Case, the *Union* itself will
prove the greatest Curse, that ever befel this E
Nation; and yet this seems to have been the
View of some *Ministers*, even since the *Union*.
Bp. *Burnet* tells us that the Act of Parliament,
for dissolving the *Scots Privy Council*, was
oppos'd by the *Court*, with all their Strength,
hoping by *that Influence* Elections *might be*
so managed as to serve all the Ends of the
Court. In another Place, he says, *that the* F
chief Ministers *seem'd to have laid it down*
for a Maxim, not to be departed from, to look
carefully to Elections in Scotland; that the
Members return'd from thence might be in an en-
tire Dependence on them; and be either
Whigs, or Tories, *as they should shift Sides*.

But since Mrs. *Osborne* hath display'd the
Advantages of the *Union* from Bp. *Burnet*,
she must give me Leave to acquaint the *Publick*, from the *same Author*, to whom this G
great Event was principally owing.

'That, which advanced the Design most
'effectually, (says he) and without which it
'would not have succeeded, was that a confi-
'dential Number of Noblemen and Gentle-
'men were in the King's Interest with
'the Country, on the contrary, they made
'Court and studied to get their Party,
'and some very openly, declared for it.
'These kept their Seats in Parliament,
'and shewed, how much I mistook, but
'all their Country, and were of that
'Reason called Patriots. The Chief
'of these were the Marquess of *Tweedale*,
'the Earls of *Roxburgh*, *Rothes*, *Haddington*
'and *Marchmont*; they were strong at Court,
'because they had many Posts on their
'Hands; till Usage had provok'd them rather to oppose the Ministry, than to concur
'in any Thing, where the chief Honour
'would be carried away by others. When
'they were for Use to by the Ministry they
'answer'd coldly and with great Reserves, so
'it was expected they would have concurred
'in the Opposition; and they being between
'and so, if they had set themselves
'against the Union, the Design must have
'miscarried. But they continued still neuter,
'till the first Division of the House obliged
'them to declare, and then they not only
'joined in it, but promoted it effectually,
'and with Zeal. There were great and long
'Debates managed on the Side of the Union
'by the Earls of *Seafield* and *Stair* for the
'Ministry, and of the *Squadrone* by the
'Earls of *Roxburgh* and *Marchmont*; and
'against it by the Dukes of *Hamilton* and
'*Athol*, and the Marquess of *Annandale*.'

As to *Lauderdale*, I am charged with *pretending a parallel between that most wicked of all* Ministers (as Mrs. *Osborne* styles him) *and a certain noble Peer of Scotland, now in Power, whose Character is the very Reverse of Lauderdale's*.

In Order to prove this, she flies to Bp. *Burnet*'s History, and from thence collects several Circumstances of *Lauderdale*'s Character, which have no immediate Relation to the present Times, and are no more to the present Purpose, than if Mrs. *Osborne* had told us, *that the D. of Lauderdale made a very ill appearance*; *that his Hair was red, and his Tongue too big for his Mouth, which made him hollow all that he talk'd to*; with several other Circumstances of *that Minister*, to be met with in the *same Historian*. Mr. *Tindal* tells us *that the* Bishop *is justly blamed for this Part of that* Nobleman's *Character, which consisted only of his personal Defects*; and, perhaps, when we consider the Transactions between them, he may be suspected of a little Partiality, in other Respects. I shall therefore conclude with Archdeacon *Echard*'s Character of the *same Minister*, without making any Application.——*Let the* stricken Deer go weep.

'The Enlargement of the King's Power
'and Grandeur, in this Kingdom, was
'much owing to the Management of the
'pre-

Digitized by Google

present Commissioner *Lauderdale*; who had been formerly as much for a passing, as he was now for exalting the *Prerogative*. From the Time of his Commission, the *Scots* are fixt to date the Date of all the ensuing Incroachments in this, and the following Reign; for having there undertaken to make the *King's Power* absolute, he drain'd the *regal Prerogative* to all Kind of Excesses, and assumed to himself a Sort of Dictatorship in Affairs; the Exercise of which was supposed to be granted to him, upon the large Promises he had made; and more apprehending *other Men's offices interfering*, than distrusting *his own Abilities*, he in Time took Care to make himself his *Majesty's sole Informer*, as well as his *sole Secretary*; and by that Means, not only upon Pretence of the *King's Prerogative*, the Affairs of *Scotland* were disposed of in the Court of *England*, without any Notice taken of the King's Council in *Scotland*; but strict Observation was also made of all *Scotsmen*, that came to the *English* Court; and to attempt an Address and Access to his Majesty, otherwise than by *Lauderdale's* Mediation, was to hazard his perpetual Resentment. By these Ways he prudently made himself the *almost only significant Person in the whole Scotish* Nation; and, in *Scotland* itself, procured to himself that Sovereign Authority as to name the *Privy Counsellors*; to place and remove the *Lords of the Session* and *Exchequer*; to grant *Gifts* and *Pensions*; to levy and disband *Forces*; to appoint *General Officers*; and to transact all Matters of Importance.'

Grubstreet Journal, Aug. 29. N° 244.

The last Will and Testament of Jonathan Wimble, *Esq*;

I *Jonathan Wimble*, of *Ratts-Hall*, in the County of *Essex*, Esq; being of perfect Mind and sound Memory (thanks be to the *Bedlam* Physician) but of a most crazy and hypoth Constitution, having from Time out of Mind been engaged in all the Tribes of Carminatives, Stomachics, Balsamics, Diuretics, Emollients, Restoratives, Detergents, Diaphoretics, Emetics, Cataplasms, Sternutatories, Gargarisms, Lotions, and Embrocations, in order to the mending of my corporal OEconomy, and all (hitherto however) to very little Purpose, do, in order the more effectually to impede any Animosities after my Decease, make this my last Will and Testament, in Manner and Form following.

Imprimis, I do, as a rare, raw-boned Fellow, recommend myself as a proper Skeleton to the Anatomists; and do hereby injoin my Executor, not to detain me when demanded by any Person of known Experience in the Faculty, or secretly to dispose my Body below Ground, upon Pain of forfeiture of all my Bequests.

This Part of my Will first duly executed, and *my Orbo's* Copper Medal sold, in order to the Discharging of my Creditors; I give and bequeath my Mediety of *Ratts Hall*, with the five Acres of arable Land adjoining, unto my dear Brother *Samuel*, being well assured of his Veneration for Plow Shares, and the great Pleasure he takes in attending a Dung-Cart.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my very ingenious and much respected Friend and Virtuoso *B. M.* Esq; all that my valuable Collection of Corn-Parants Toes, Spiders Eyes, Earwigs, Butterflies, &c. together with the Anatomy of a Fox, (which did infinite Damage to the Poultry) and my Long-tail'd Titmouse. And whereas my younger Brother *Charles* lately spoke disrespectfully of Insects and Animalcules, stiling me a Fool, contrary to his Allegiance, a Bluttge, a Coxcomb, a trifling Philosopher, for pretending to discover the Sex of a Cockerelle; I do hereby disherit, and wholly cut him off from all my intended Benefactions, by leaving him no more than my *Watteaus* since *Lady-Day*, 1732, and my *Dissertation on Lunch Pictures*; reserving even the Cloaths on my Back to be sold for the purchasing the Collection of Flies, now in the Cabinet of ——— for the sole Use and Contemplation of the said *B. M.*

Item, I give and bequeath to my most Hypocratical and Galenical *Bolus* Pestle, Apothecary, my Powder of Pellets Aquatil, one dry'd Toad, a Pound and Half of Allum Graecum, together with a stuffed Alligator, my *Treatises on Mosses and Human Calculus*, as also my curious Cream for my good Country-Women's Physiognomies.

And as to my Caterpillars, Grass-hoppers, &c. I give and bequeath them to the worthy and learned Society of ——— Coll. *Comb.* And I do hereby allow and bequeath, in Addition to the late famous Dr. *Woodward's* Legacy, all that my curious Collection of Pebbles and Egg-shells, requiring the said Bequest to be paid within 3 Months after my Decease.

And as to the rest of my Antediluvian Prodigies and other Curiosities not above specified, of what Kind soever, as also my Danish Puppy, I give and bequeath them unto my dear Friend *B—— M ——*, whom I make, constitute, and appoint whole and sole Executor and Residuary Legatee of this my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all former Wills by me made.

JONATHAN WIMBLE.

Signed, &c. in the Presence of, &c.

Digitized by Google

Fog's Journal, Aug. 31. N° 304.

Extract from a Pamphlet, concerning the Civil List, *and the* 115000 l. *demanded as a Deficiency, and granted as an Arrear, in* 1728.

THE Case stands thus: By the Act of the first of the (King, *for the better Support of his Majesty's Houshold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown*, his Majesty is to enjoy all the Civil List Revenues, with the 120,000 *l.* out of the aggregate Fund, without Account for any *Surplusses*, over and above 800,000*l. per Ann.* however considerable they may happen to be in any Year; and yet the Publick, by a Clause in the same Act, is to make good *Deficiencies*; or as the Clause for giving the 115,000 *l.* has construed it, any *Arrears* of these Revenues standing out and not paid into the *Exchequer*, at *Midsummer-Day*, to compleat 800,000 *l. per Ann.*

Now considering this Case on the Foot of a *Deficiency* only, the Disadvantage to the Publick will appear to be very great, the most considerable Branches of the Civil List Revenues are in the Nature of them, liable to vary from Year to Year; the Interruptions, or Decay of Trade and other Accidents must necessarily lessen the Produce of the *Customs*. Other Causes may in the same Year lessen the Produce of the *Excise*. The Publick is to make good the *Deficiencies*, and consequently the Taxes on the People are to increase as their Losses and Misfortunes do; on the contrary, the Crown cannot in any Event, receive less than 800,000 *l. per Ann.* and may often have the Benefit of a *Surplus*.

If then the Disadvantage to the People is so great, by their being only obliged to make good casual and real *Deficiencies*, how much greater must it be upon the present Constitution of the Clause, by which it is asserted that the Publick is obliged to compleat whatever Sum is wanting of the full 800,000 *l.* actually received into the *Exchequer*, the very *Midsummer-Day* the Year ends? Altho' there are *Arrears* standing out in Bills of Exchange, Money in the Receivers and Collectors Hands, more than sufficient to make up this Sum.

The first Step taken in this Affair was by a Motion of the *Secretary of the Treasury*, for an Address to the King that the proper Officers might be directed to lay before the House of Commons an Account of the *Produce* of the *Civil List Revenues* within the Year from *Midsummer* 1727, to *Midsummer*, 1728, &c.

Tho' the Design of this Motion was easily apprehended, yet it was a Surprize to many Gentlemen that it should be made so late in the Session, and after the Recess of *Easter*, and when it was generally understood that there was no further Demand of Money to be made; but the Surprize of the Gentlemen was still greater, when the Accounts were laid before the House, and it appeared, that, contrary to the Words of the Address, and the King's Answer, they were made up not upon the *real*, *Net Produce* of the *Revenues*, but upon what was called the *Net Receipt* within the Year, and that this material Alteration was made by Directions from the *Treasury*, and by Letters writ to the several Offices by the same *Gentlemen*, who had moved the Address for the *Produce*.

By the Account brought in and sign'd by the Secretary of the Treasury, the 115,000l. is stated as a *Deficiency*. In the *Resolution* and in the Clause of *Appropriation*, it is called an *Arrear*, and an *Arrear* to be *replaced* and *refunded*. There was so far from being a *Deficiency*, that the Produce of the Year was 912,649 l. of which 708,368 l. was actually received in Money in *London* before *Midsummer*, 1728. And the greatest Part of the rest must have been paid within six Weeks, or sooner, after *Midsummer*, 1728; so that the Crown gives Credit to its own Estate for a few Weeks only; whereas by this Clause, according to the most plausible Construction, which has been endeavoured to be put upon it, the Publick is to lend his Majesty 115,000 l. without Interest during his Life; and how unlikely this Money is to be ever replaced without a manifest Injury to the Servants and other Creditors of the Crown at the Time of the Demise, need not be explained.

Craftsman, Aug. 31. N° 426.

Remarks on a Pamphlet, entitled, The Ministry and Government of *Great Britain* vindicated, *&c.*

SIR,

PART of a Pamphlet entitled, *The Ministry and Government of* Great Britain *vindicated*, &c. having been lately retail'd in the *Free Briton*, I had the Curiosity to give it a Reading; and tho' nobody can think it deserves any Reply from the Author of *an Enquiry into the Conduct of our Domestick Affairs*, &c. (to which it is call'd *an Answer*) some cursory Remarks may not be improper.

The *Author of the Enquiry* having observed *that the last* two Millions, *remitted to the* South Sea Company, *was a Bounty granted, by Way of Composition, for their giving up the* Bank Contract; the *Vindicator* gives us the following Answer, without any Hesitation. — 'Why truly, *Sir*, it was very proper for the Government to interpose, and not let *publick Credit* be destroy'd by a Suit between *two such great Bodies*, and of such vast Moment; and next to the Inability of the

'the *Company*, there cannot be a better Reason assign'd for *this Remission*, than the preserving the *Bank of* England; whose Wealth and Credit would have been greatly impair'd and diminish'd, if They had been compell'd to carry *that Agreement* into Execution.'

This bears the highest Reflection against the *Hon. Gentleman*, whose Ministry our *Author* undertakes to vindicate; for if *publick Credit* would have been destroy'd by a Law-Suit between the *Bank* and the *South Sea Company*; or if the *former* could not have executed their *Agreement*, without a great Diminution of their *Wealth* and *Credit*; it is natural to ask why *such a Contract* was ever made, and *who* it was, that laid the Foundation of so much Mischief. This is the very Charge brought against him by his *Enemies*; who have often alledg'd that he negotiated the *Bank Contract* with no other View than to establish himself in Power, and afterwards found Means to dissolve it, when it had serv'd his own private Purposes, to the Ruin of Thousands.

The next Point worthy Observation, is *our Author's* frank Confession, that the Subsidies of 72,000 l. and 8,000 l. paid to *Sweden*, in 1721 and 1723, were intended to secure the Possession of *Bremen* and *Verden*. The *Author of the Enquiry* had only glanc'd at this; but our *Vindicator of the Ministry* makes no Scruple to avow it, and tells us without any Disguise 'that if the conciliating the Court of *Sweden* was any Ingredient 'in the *Subsidy*, it was so far wisely laid out, 'and calculated to prevent the ill Consequences you seem to apprehend, *(addressing himself to the* supposed Author) and established 'that *lasting Peace* and *Friendship*, which 'hath ever since subsisted between the *two* 'Crowns.

I cannot agree with this *Writer* in any one Part of his Argument. In the *first Place*, it is my Opinion that the *British Treasure* ought not to be expended for the Acquisition, or Security, of any *foreign Dominions*, not annex'd to the Crown of *Great Britain*. *Secondly*, it seems ridiculous to suppose that our driving a Bargain with the Court of *Sweden*, upon such an Account, could have any great Effect *in conciliating a lasting Friendship between the two Crowns*. And *lastly*, the Consequence, as I apprehend, hath proved the contrary; for notwithstanding that *lasting Peace and Friendship*, of which our *Author* boasts, as the Effect of *that Subsidy*, we have been obliged to give the Court of *Sweden* several refreshing Fees since; particularly, upon their Accession to the glorious and ever-memorable Treaty of *Hanover*, which was purchased by us at the Expence of a large Fleet sent to the *Baltick*, and a Subsidy of 50,000 l. *per An.* for *three Years*.

Let us now proceed to our *Author's* wise Observation on the Increase of the *Civil List*.

'The Number of the Royal Family, *says he*, was the Motive, which induced the 'Parliament to make *this Addition to the Civil List*; and it hath had a very good 'Effect, no *Deficiency* having happened 'therein, during his present Majesty's Reign. A '—A Demand was, indeed, made the following Year of the Sum of 115,000 *l.* 'The great Charges of a *Coronation*, and 'other Expences incident to a *new King*, occasioned the desiring *this present Supply*.'

This Account of the famous 115,000 *l.* is intirely new, and deserves particular Notice; for *that Sum* was first demanded, under the B Pretence of a *Deficiency in the Civil List Funds*; but when it appeared, upon Examination, that a *much larger Sum* was actually standing out in *Arrears*, which would soon come into the *Exchequer*, that Pretence was given up, and the Money granted by Way of *Arrear*. There was, indeed, a Rumour about Town, some Time before the Parliament met, that a large Sum would be de- C manded, in the ensuing Session, to defray the Charges of the *Coronation*; but that Report was fully exposed in your Paper, and the *Coronation* was never mentioned either within Doors, or without, as any Motive to the Demand, or Grant of *that Money*, till our *Author* obliged us with his *secret History*.

One of his Arguments, in Favour of *stand-* D *ing Armies*, is equally prudent and honest.

'The *Militia (says he)* till of late Years, 'supply'd the Want of *regular Troops*; but is 'now grown useless and burthensome to the 'People; and however plausible in itself a 'Proposal to render it useful may be, it is 'not easy to determine, in our present divided 'Circumstances, what Consequences might E 'arise from having the *Body of the People* 'armed, without a sufficient Power in the 'Crown to balance it.'

Is not this a plain Insinuation that the Intent of keeping up a *standing Army*, in Times of Peace, is to bridle the People; and that his Majesty cannot depend upon their Affections?—The *Ministry* and *Government* are highly obliged to him for such a Vindication. F

He tells us *it is not his Intention to enter into a Discussion of the Management of our* foreign Affairs. But pray why not? Since the Stress of the Argument, concerning our late *extraordinary Expences*, as stated in the *Enquiry*, depends in a great Measure upon the Conduct of *foreign Affairs*, as represented in *Politicks on both Sides*; and therefore *that Point* ought G to be considered first; for till it is made evident that the Management of *foreign Affairs* hath been misrepresented, the greatest Part of the *Enquiry* will remain in its full Strength; and the Charge of having wasted near 24 *Millions*, since the Year 1720, must stick upon

Digitized by Google

upon *those* against whom it was alledg'd.

He makes a general Observation, indeed, 'That when a *Minister* hath acted according 'to the best of his Judgment, upon the Appearances at the Time of Action subsisting, 'he ought not to be blamed for *those Events*, 'which did not take their Rise from any 'Counsels of his.' But this is meerly begging the Question, and remains to be proved.

As to the present Distractions in *Europe*, he ascribes them entirely to the late Conjunction of the two Branches of the House of *Bourbon*, and makes one Remark upon it, which I must not pass over in Silence, *viz.*

'*That Union* is so natural, so intirely agreeable to the vast Designs of the Crown 'of *France*, and the Haughtiness of the '*Spanish* Nation, that we need not search any 'farther into the Causes which produced it. 'We have fenced and guarded against it as 'long as possible; and it is more to be wondered at that *such an Alliance* could be diverted so long, than that it should take 'Place at last.

Now, if *this Union* was so natural and agreeable to the Views and Dispositions of the *two Crowns*, it was certainly our Interest to *fence and guard against it, as long as possible*; but I am afraid it will appear that we rather promoted it, by dividing *Spain* from the *Emperor*, and driving *France* into the Arms of the *former*.

I cannot quit this Subject, without taking Notice of a very remarkable Inconsistency between our *present Vindicator*, and the great Mr. *Walsingham*; who was so far from apprehending an Alliance between *France* and *Spain* to be a *natural Union*, that he treated you with Contempt, about two Years ago, for entertaining such a Suspicion. 'The 'Interests of *France* and *Spain* (*said he*) are 'so far incompatible, that the *Pope* and *Turk* 'might as well be expected to join in a 'War, for the utter Subversion of the *Protestant Religion*.' (See Vol. I. p. 224.) —— He then added, by Way of Interrogation, 'if the Crown of *Spain* had any Claims, 'any Demands upon the *Emperor* in *Italy*, 'can it be thought that this would unite 'the *French* and *Spaniards* together? Would 'the Court of *France* think it worth their 'Trouble even to take away Power from 'the House of *Austria*, if it were meerly to 'add to the *Spanish* Power? Or are not the '*French* and *Spaniards* naturally jealous of 'each other, as either of them can be of 'the House of *Austria*? And can it then be 'thought that they will ever *unite*, when 'their Interests always must be different?'

I shall leave *these two learned Gentlemen* to settle the Difference between themselves, and desire them to let us know on whose Judgment we are to rely in this Affair.

I am, Sir, &c.

Universal Spectator, Aug. 31. N° 308.

Of Man's sovereign Good.

FROM the Conviction of our *own Reason*, we must necessarily conclude *Happiness* is not placed in those Things which we chiefly esteem in the Life: *Common Sense*, without any great Depth in *Philosophy*, will make us believe so: Shou'd we place it in *Riches*, how weak our Foundation, to build our *sovereign Good* on a Thing which a thousand Casualties may deprive us of: Wretched must he be, whose *eternal Welfare* either *Wind*, *Fire*, *Robbers*, or *War*, may ruin in a Moment. Besides, *Riches* consist but in *Opinion*; what are Riches to one, are of little Value to another; they are not an allow'd *Universal Blessing*.

Ambition cannot, with its Train of *Honours*, *Power*, and *Authority*, produce this *sovereign Good*; for this *Happiness* should be *everlasting*, but *Honours*, *Power*, and *Authority*, carrying them to their utmost Stretch, extend not beyond the *Grave*.

As the *End* therefore and the *sovereign Good* of Man consist not in worldly Things, neither are they placed in a corporeal Happiness. *Beauty* is not permanent enough to give them; and *Health* of *Body* is reckon'd an inferior Felicity to that of the *Mind*: Let us see then if the *Perfections* of the *Mind* can lead us to this *sovereign Good*. The *Perfection* of the *Mind* is *Wisdom*, and the Perfection of *Wisdom* is the *Contemplation* of *God*, whom we find *immortal*, *unchangeable*, *omnipotent*, who will *be* to *everlasting*, who has promis'd *eternal Felicity*, and in whose *Power* it is to *give it*. In *him* then only should we place our *sovereign Good*, who will give us such *Felicities*, as *Eye hath not seen*, *nor has it enter'd the Heart of Man to conceive*.

A good, *that never* satisfies *the* mind;
A sweet, *that runs with floods of* gall *combin'd*;
A beauty, *which like* April's *flow'r will fade*;
A pleasure, *fleeting ere in thought 'tis made*;
A glory, *at* opinion's *frown that lowrs*;
A treasury, *that bankrupt time devours*;
A knowledge, than *grave ignorance* more blind;
An honour, *that's more fickle than the wind*;
Are the strange ends *we toil for here below*,
Till wiser death *make us our* errors *know*.

Weekly Register, Aug. 31. N° 236.

Of Marriage.

AS the Pleasure, Contentment, and real Satisfaction of Life, under a married State, depends principally on the mutual Endeavours of both Parties to do every Thing that may be agreeable and acceptable to each other; and as this Harmony (which every good

Digitized by Google

good-natur'd Couple would be studious to cultivate and improve) is clouded and disturbed, whenever the Inclinations of the Husband and Wife interfere; I think it highly believes Persons of all Ranks seriously to deliberate and weigh the Qualities of those they design to settle their Affections upon.

I must confess, I have, as I am of an easy Disposition, terrible Apprehensions of a Scolding Wife; and nothing has more contributed to fix these upon me than the Consideration of *Socrates*'s Case; as I am not Master of so much Philosophy, I should infallibly sink under the Dominion of such a *Xantippe*; yet the good *Athenian* was strangely infatuated to some Charms he found in the Sex, when by taking another called *Myrto*, all the Benefit he had by it, was, to have two Scolds instead of one to try his Patience; as long as they disagreed, they were continually scolding, brawling, or fighting with each other; and whenever they agreed, they both joined in brawling at him, and often fell on him with their Fists as well as with their Tongues, and beat him roundly. Some say, this was a very just Punishment upon him for giving Countenance, by his Practice, to so unnatural and mischievous a Usage as Polygamy, which the *Athenians* established by Law, at a Time when their City was exhausted of its Inhabitants by a great Plague, for the better replenishing it again. But that as it will, his Condition was very deplorable.

Now to obviate the Terrors of such Wives, and to encourage our Youths to marry, pray acquaint them, that without matrimonial Prescriptions we cannot suppose any such Thing as Families, nor without Families any publick States; since therefore the whole Harmony of civil Life is founded on these Regulations, it is most clear that were Men entirely released from such Bonds, they must live in an unsociable separate Condition, little better than brutal.

It was the Doctrine of the ancient *Jews*, as we are informed by our great Lawyer Mr. *Selden*, 'That by the Divine Precept, of '*Increase* and *Multiply*, all their Males were 'bound to marry before they had completed 20 Years, unless on Account of some 'natural Defect, or because they had devoted themselves to a Life of Chastity, 'and constant Study of the Law.' This last Circumstance may give a Handle to our Inns of Court Gentlemen, and Fellows of Colleges. He tells us farther, 'They said this Com'mand extends to all the Posterity of *Noah*. 'They added, that he who buried his Wife, 'without leaving a Son and a Daughter, (and 'these as perfect by Nature as their Parents) 'had not yet fulfilled the Precept. But that 'in Case a Man's Son and Daughter were 'dead, and had left Children of both Sexes, 'the Grandchildren was then free. That either 'wife, upon Defect or Issue of either Sex, 'Men were obliged to contract new Marriages, 'so long as their Age would give them Leave. 'And therefore, that if a Man had either 'taken a barren Wife, or one that was not 'yet old enough to be a Mother, he did not 'answer the Law, unless he took another immediately capable of Bearing.'

As the first Consideration to a marry'd Man, is to make himself easy under that Condition, the next Result is the Pleasure of supplying the Community with an Increase of Members. The Rewards and Encouragement given to Fathers, and the Discountenance to single Persons, are frequently mentioned in Authors. *Lycurgus* enacted a Law, that old Batchelors should be excluded from the solemn Sports and Dances of Women; and that in the Winter Season, they should go naked up and down the *Forum*, singing a Song in Dispraise of themselves. How this Practice would suit with the modern Celibate, is not difficult to decide. The *Roman* Censors sometimes imposed a Mulct (called *Uxoriam*) upon such as had grown old in a single Life. *Philip Beideus (de Ideal. Ind. Gent. p. 2. c. 3.)* reports of the People of *Benjin*, that they look on it as the basest Reproach to want Children; such a Person (they say) is not worthy to see a Man first in the Morning. *Augustus* solemnly reproved the young *Romans* in the Senate, for leading unmarried Lives; being the ready Way to thin the Republick of Inhabitants, and to destroy the regular Succession of Families. The *Jus trium Liberorum* is an Instance of the Care both of the *Greeks* and *Romans*, to encourage their Subjects to increase the Number of their Citizens.

I think Learning an unnecessary Property in a Wife: And whether they have it, or pretend to be Mistresses of it, is equally troublesome and vexatious. It may, on the whole Matter, be the safer Way not to endeavour to bring that high and philosophical Strain of Notions into Practice, so much espoused by *Milton* and others, of having a Wife suitable only to the Genius of a wise and learned Husband; to be the Companion of his Studies, and refresh him with hot wit, when he comes from severe Meditation; but (considering the ordinary Temper and Capacity of the female Sex) to judge her a convenient and proper Partner, who is able to sustain a Share in the Concern in Children, both as to their Birth and Education, and in the Care of directing the Family; altho' the be able to afford little Assistance in deep Speculations and studious Enquiries. *Juvenal*'s Advice hath something else in it besides Satire; for there he pleasantly laughs at the learned Women of

her

his Time, who falsely pretended to Arts and Sciences, or the Defects of that small Number of Women, who are, or might be truly knowing. However, I give it you in Mr. *Dryden*'s Translation.

Oh, what a midnight course hat he, whose side
Is pester'd with a mood and figure bride!
Let mine, ye gods, (if such must be my fate,)
No logick learn, nor history translate;
But rather be a quiet, humble tool;
I hate a wife, to whom I go to school:
Who climbs the grammar-tree distinctly knows
Where noun and verb, and participle grows:
Corrects her country neighbour, and a-bed,
For breaking Priscian's, breaks her husband's head.

ERRAT. *P.* 424. *Col.* 2. *L.* 2. *from the Bottom, read* Pretences to *Virility.*

Poetical ESSAYS.

To James Oglethorpe, *Esq; on his late Arrival from* Georgia.

THE zeal that in thy Godlike bosom glows,
The deeds of thy heroic life disclose.
Let *Twickenham*'s bard, in his immortal lays,
Give thee the humble tribute of our praise.
No brighter scene his *Homer* cou'd display,
Than that in thy adventures we survey.
In vain the sun, with his all-chearing light,
Draws back the sable curtains of the night:
A night of darkness, and a gloomy shade,
The drooping sons of want still overspread.
Indulgent providence has thee design'd,
Its blessings to diffuse on human kind.
From thee the happiness of numbers springs,
And plenty o'er them broods with out-stretcht wings:
Products a *British* colony can boast,
For which some foreign climes are envy'd most.
The merchant hence unwrought the silk imports,
To which we owe the blaze of queens, and courts:
Here grows the vine as in its native soil,
To crown our banquets, and reward thy toil.
We own thee great, and in the noblest sense,
The triumphs of thy own benevolence.
Fading are all the laurels of the field,
Compar'd to those which thy campaign does yield.
Savanna does in smooth meanders glide,
And rolls within its banks a silver tide;
No verdant plains of *Georgia* we view
With blood discolour'd, or a purple hue;
But cities founded, and new conquests made,
Without the stain that *Maribro*'s triumphs shade.
On *heathen* savages thy virtues gain,
And to the gospel their assent obtain:
No miracles they want, but have in thee
A living proof of its divinity.
Thy tongue their feeble arguments disarms,
And, like an angel's, their attention charms.
The wand'ring *emigrant* * may now descry
A land that sacred is to liberty.
He'll bless the men that did this port provide,
And to it safely then the shipwreck'd guide.
With such atchievements 'tis thy generous strife
To fill the small circumference of life:
No pleasures thy superior mind can know,
But what from these, as from their fountains, flow:
Dress, building, equipage, and gaudy state,
Ne'er can a true magnificence create;
But solid piety and ardent love,
Are graces which adorn the saints above.
Thy great example will in story shine,
A fav'rite theme with poet and divine:
Posterity thy merits shall proclaim,
And heap new honours on thy deathless name.

Verses spoke by a young Gentleman at the last Election in *Westminster* Shool.

Raro magnum ingenium in occulto latet.

COntigit obscurum Sacvillum *intrare tabernam,*
Forte ubi volvebat classica scripta puer;
Sordidus aspectu, at mirum cui mentis acumen,
Ardens cui studium, venaq; dives erat.
Non tulit egregias Comes has languescere dotes,
At sumptu excoluit sustinuitq; suo.
Nec pia munificum spes est frustrata patronum.
Namq; puer fuerat fordidus ipse Prior.
Scilicet illustris propria est ea gloria gentis
Ingenuum prompta quodq; fovere manu;
Tollere de tenui meritos ita plebe, modestæ
Virtuti placidam ferre lubenter opem.
Mecænas *est quisq; suo* Sacvillus *in ævo,*
Nemo per hunc dignus laude latere potest.
It chanc'd, as *Dorset* pass'd a tavern door,
A drawer boy was turning *Horace* o'er;
Mean was his aspect, but his mind was fair;
His love of learning great, his genius rare.
Well-pleas'd, the Earl discern'd his sprightly sense,
And took, and rear'd him at his own expence:
Nor did th' event his gen'rous hopes destroy,
He found a *Prior* in his tavern boy.
'Twas still the glory of the *Sacville* name,
To lend the ingenious aid, the learned, fame;
The low, the well-deserving low, to raise,
And call forth modest virtue into praise.
Heav'n in each *Sackville* a *Mecænas* gives,
And worth shall flourish while a *Sackville* lives.

MESSIAH:

* *The prosecuted Protestants of* Saltzburgh *so called.*

MESSIAH: A sacred Eclogue. In Imitation of *Virgil's Pollio.* Extracted from Mr. *Pope's* Poems.

YE nymphs of Solyma! *begin the song:*
To heav'nly themes sublimer strains belong.
The mossy fountains, and the sylvan shades,
The dreams of Pindus, *and th' Aonian maids,*
Delight no more.——O thou, my voice inspire,
Who touch'd Isaiah's *hallow'd lips with fire!*
Rapt into future times, the bard began,
A virgin shall conceive, a virgin bear a son!
From Jesse's *root behold a branch arise,*
Whose sacred flow'r with fragrance fills the skies.
Th' eternal spirit o'er its leaves shall move,
And on its top descends the mystick dove.
Ye heavens! from high the dewy nectar pour,
And in soft silence shed the kindly show'r!
The sick and weak the healing plant shall aid,
From storms a shelter, and from heat a shade.
All crimes shall cease, and ancient fraud shall fail,
Returning justice lift aloft her scale;
Peace o'er the world her olive wand extend,
And white rob'd innocence from heav'n descend.
Swift fly the years, and rise th' expected morn!
Oh! spring to light! auspicious babe, be born!
See nature hastes her earliest wreaths to bring,
With all the incense of the breathing spring!
See lofty Lebanon *his head advance!*
See nodding forests on the mountains dance!
See spicy clouds from lowly Saron *rise,*
And Carmel's *flow'ry top perfumes the skies!*
Hark! a glad voice the lonely desart cheers,
Prepare the way! A God, a God appears!
A God, a God, *the vocal hills reply,*
The rocks proclaim th' approaching deity.
Lo! earth *receives him from the* bending skies!
Sink down, ye mountains; *and ye* vallies *rise!*
With heads declin'd, ye cedars, *homage pay!*
Be smooth, ye rocks; *ye rapid* floods *give way!*
The Saviour *comes, by ancient bards foretold;*
Hear *him ye* deaf, *and all ye* blind, behold!
He from thick films shall purge the visual ray,
And on the sightless eye-ball pour the day:
'Tis he th' obstructed paths of sound *shall clear,*
And bid new music charm th' unfolding ear:
The dumb *shall* sing, *the* lame *his* crutch *forego,*
And leap exulting like the bounding roe.
No sigh, *no* murmur, *the wide world shall hear,*
From ev'ry face he wipes off ev'ry tear:
In adamantine chains shall death *be bound,*
And hell's *grim tyrant feel th' eternal wound.*
As the good shepherd *tends his fleecy care,*
Seeks fresh *herb'ge pasture, and the purest air,*
Explores the lost, *the wand'ring sheep directs,*
By day o'ersees them, and by night protects;
The tender lambs *he raises in his arms,*
Feeds from his hand, and in his bosom warms;
Thus shall mankind his guardian care engage,
The promis'd father of the future age.
No more shall nation *against* nation *rise,*
Or ardent warriors meet with hateful eyes,
Or fields with gleaming steel be cover'd o'er,
The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more;
But useless lances into scythes *shall bend,*
And the broad falchion *in a* plough-share *end.*
Then palaces *shall rise; the joyful* son
Shall finish what the short-liv'd sire *began;*
Their vines a shadow to their race shall yield,
And the same hand that sow'd, shall reap the field.
The swain *in barren* deserts *with surprize*
Sees lilies *spring, and* sudden verdure *rise,*
And starts, *amidst the* thirsty *wilds to hear*
New lands *of* water murm'ring *in his ear.*
On rifted rocks, *the* Dragon's *late abodes,*
The green reed *trembles, and the* bulrush *nods.*
Where sandy vallies, *once perplex'd with* thorn,
The spicy fir *and* myrtle *boast adorn;*
To Kanaan's shrubs *the* flow'ring palms *succeed,*
And cedrus *myrtle to the noisome* weed.
The lambs *with* wolves *shall graze the verdant*
mead,
And boys *in* flow'ry bands *the* tyger *lead:*
The steer *and* lyon *at one* crib *shall* meet,
And harmless serpents *lick the* pilgrim's *feet.*
The smiling infant *in his hand shall take*
The crested basilisk, *and* speckled snake,
Pleas'd the green lustre of the scales *survey,*
And with their forky tongue *and* pointless sting
shall play.
Rise, crown'd with light, imperial Salem *rise,*
Exalt thy tow'ry head, and lift thy eyes!
See a long race thy spacious courts adorn;
See future sons and daughters yet unborn,
In crowding ranks on ev'ry side arise,
Demanding life, impatient for the skies!
See barb'rous nations at thy gates attend,
Walk in thy light, and in thy temple bend!
See thy bright altars throng'd with prostrate
kings,
And heap'd with products of Sabæan *springs!*
For thee Idume's *spicy forests blow,*
And seeds of gold in Ophir's *mountains grow!*
See heav'n its sparkling portals wide display,
And break upon thee in a flood of day!
No more the rising sun shall gild the morn,
Nor ev'ning Cynthia *fill her silver horn,*
But lost, dissolv'd in thy superior rays,
One tide *of glory, one* unclouded blaze
O'erflow thy courts: the light himself shall shine
Reveal'd, and God's *eternal day be thine!*
The seas shall waste, the skies in smoke decay,
Rocks fall to dust, and mountains melt away;
But fix'd his word, his saving pow'r *remains;*
Thy realm *for ever lasts; thy* own Messiah
reigns!

CONTENTMENT.

By the late Dean *Parnell.*

LOVELY, lasting Peace of mind,
Sweet delight of human kind,
Heav'nly born, and bred on high,
To crown the favourites of the sky
With more of happiness below,
Than victors in triumph know;

Digitized by Google

Whither, O whither art thou fled
To lay thy meek contented head?
What happy region dost thou please
To make the seat of calms and ease.
Ambition *searches all its sphere*
Of pomp and state, to find thee there;
Encreasing avarice would find
Thy presence in its gold enshrin'd;
Tho' bold, adventrer ploughs his way,
Through rocks amidst the foaming sea,
To gain thy love, and then perceives,
Thou wert not in the seas and waves;
The silent heart, where grief assails,
Treads soft and lonesome o'er the vales;
Sees daisies open, rivers run,
And seeks (as I have vainly done)
Amusing thought; but learns to know,
That solitude's a nurse of woe.
No real happiness is found,
In trailing purple o'er the ground;
Or in a soul exalted high,
To range the circuit of the sky,
Converse with stars above, and know
All nature in its forms below;
The rest it seeks, in seeking dies,
And doubts at last for knowledge rise.
Lovely, lasting Peace *appear!*
This world itself, if thou art here,
Is once again with Eden *blest,*
And man contains it in his breast.
'Twas thus, as under shade I stood,
I sung my wishes to the wood;
And lost in thought, no more perceiv'd
The branches whisper as they wav'd;
It seem'd as if the quiet place
Confess'd the presence of the Grace;
When thus she spoke——Go rule thy will,
Bid thy wild passions all be still,
Know *God*——and bring thy heart to know
The joys which from *religion* flow;
Then every *grace* shall prove its guest,
And I'll be there to crown the rest.
Oh! by yonder misty seat,
In my hours of sweet retreat,
Might I thus my soul employ,
With thoughts of gratitude and joy,
Rais'd as antient prophets were,
In heavenly vision, praise and prayer;
Pleasing all men, hurting none,
Pleas'd, and blest with God alone.
Then while the gardens take my sight
With all the colours of delight,
While silver waters glide along,
To please my ear, and court my song.
I'll lift my voice, and tune my string,
And Thee, *great* Source *of* nature, *sing.*
The sun that walks his airy way,
To light the world and give the day,
The moon that shines with borrow'd light,
The stars that gild the gloomy night,
The seas that roll unnumber'd waves,
The wood that spreads its shady leaves,
The field with ears conceal the grain,
The yellow treasure of the plain,
All of these, and all I see,
Would be sung, and sung by me;
They speak their Maker *as they can,*
But want and ask the tongue of man.
Go, search among your idle dreams,
Your busy or your vain extreams,
And find a life of equal bliss;
Or own the next *begun in* this.

Ode *on the Marriage of the Duke of* Portland, *and Lady* Margaret Harley. *(See p. 386.)*

LEADER *of the nuptial band,*
Hither, Hymen, *quickly move;*
In thy porch the lovers stand,
Full of wishes, full of love:
Hymen, Hymen, *haste away,*
Join their hands, nor let 'em stay.
Harley *fair by* Portland *led,*
She fair child of learning's friend,
He in school of honour bred,
Panting at thy gates attend:
Hymen, Hymen, *&c.*
Lo the portals open wide,
To receive the welcome guest;
Happy bridegroom, happy bride!
Blessing, in each other blest!
Guard them, *Hymen,* and secure
Pleasures which may long endure.
Never, never may they rise,
But to meet a cheerful day,
May the minutes to their eyes,
Seem to fly too fast away.
Guard them, *Hymen,* &c.
Ever strangers to their bed,
Be reproach and wakeful care;
When the veil of night is spread,
Let content be posted there.
Guard them, *Hymen,* &c.
Fair and many be their days,
Many be their joys and free:
Such as may not soil their praise;
Virtue may not blush to see.
Guard them, *Hymen,* &c.
On a brave and lovely race
May the tender parents smile;
Where we may their lineage trace,
Ornaments of Britain's *isle.*
Guard them, *Hymen,* &c.
May (the height of all desire!),
When this scene of life is o'er
Both without a pain retire,
Where the virtuous went before.
Hymen, Hymen, yield the pair
To the pow'r that made 'em fair.

On the *Poet Laureat's* Arrival at *Scarborough*, to drink the *Waters*. By a Gentleman of *Oxford*.

FROM Helicon *the bards of old have sung,*
That first the tuneful train of poets *sprung;*
That from that well *they drank* capacious *bowls,*
Full *as their* fancy, large *as were their* souls;
Hot thence in epic, *or in soaring* odes,
Inspir'd, they trod on stars, *and talk'd with* gods:
—*Know-*

Digitized by Google

—*Knowing how* poor *their* liquor, *and how*
We think it is poetic fiction *all.* [small,

But when the laurell'd bard *of* Britain's *king*
Year after year revisits Scarb'rough's *spring*;
Drinks deep his draught, and purges well his brains,
And from inspiring water *tunes his strains*;
When hence his odes *in flights sublimely soar,*
Such odes!—*as* poet *never wrote before*;—
Thy happier water, Scarb'rough, *we admire,*
Which can our laureat *with such strains inspire*;
And bid the fabling bards *no more to tell*
Of Helicon *or* Aganippe's *well*:
Mad, they a fancy'd *inspiration knew,*
But all our Colley's *inspiration true,*
For he his own outdoings *can* outdo.
His second *birth-day ode the* first *surpass,*
And his next *ode shall still* outdo *his* last.

Then, O ye mad romantic poets, *own,*
That Scarborough *excells your* Helicon;
Of which tho' Homer *drank, he sometimes* nods,
And slumbers uninspir'd among his gods;
But C—bb—r *justly can this* honour *claim,*
That he through ev'ry ode *is all the* fame.

Ned Wealthy's laſt Will and Teſtament. By the Author of the *Effex* Lady. (See p. 382.)

SInce all men muſt
Return to duſt,
From which they firſt did
I give my gear, [ſpring:
From debts quite clear
In manner following.

But firſt but broils,
And endleſs toils,
'Bout my effects ariſe;
Half to my Sue,
Half to my Prue,
I frankly here deviſe.

My thrice ſoal'd ſhoes,
My Sunday boſe,
A jacket made of leather;
An old ſtraw bed,
That ſerv'd poor Ned.
In boiſterous ſtormy weather.

A pottage pot
My grannum bought
Whilom of neigbbour Stitch;
A great-arm'd chair,
So ſit with hair,
'Twou'd ſuit a lady's breech.

My crop-ear'd dog,
My bob-tail'd hog,
A pound of black ſheep's wool;
An ax and ſaw,
An old jackdaw,
A crazy three-leg'd ſtool.

A trundle mop,
A mutton chop,
A quart of Holland's [gin;
Two candleſticks,
A bunch of leeks,
A pipot made of tin.

Some pitch and tar,
An earthen jar,
A milk pail, ſcrip and platter;
Two bircken brooms
To ſweep your rooms;
An antient nutmeg-grater.

A knife and fork,
Some pickled pork,
Wou'd tempt a wary Jew;
All theſe I leave,
And frankly give
Unto my daughter Sue.

The Fairy Tales,
Some horſe-ſhoe nails,
The book of Common Prayer;
A leathern bag,
A leaky can, [beer.
Two quarts of dead ſmall

Some purging pills
To cure kibe-heels,
And 'gainſt ſore toes to arm you;
Some rotten wood,
That's very good, [you.
In winter time to warm

A chriſt'ning can,
A cloſe ſtool pan,
A cupboard, cock and cradle,
An oaken ſtaff,
A lowſy calf, [ladle:
A long ſword, lock, and
Your mother's ring,
That curſed thing,
Which ruin'd me long
Beſides the reſt, [ſince,
I gave the prieſt,
It coſt me eighteen pence.
A rotten cheeſe,
A pint of peaſe,
An old grey mare with one eye;
Some barley bread,
Some muſtard ſeed,

And fifteen pence in money.

Now to conclude,
As I've bellow'd
My whole eſtate among you,
Pray, daughters dear,
Always take care
Your neighbours never wrong you.

Be therefore kind,
And of one mind,
In nought but goodneſs wie;
Remard, your dad
Spoke this when had,
And juſt about to die.

E. C.

Wrote on a Window in the Long Room at Scarborough, *by the* Poet Laureat.

* DOLCI *a* and † *Darcia*, when in dance they move,
You aſk me, Madam, which I moſt approve?
The lively *this*, the graceful *that* exerts,
The weakeſt ſtrong enough to ſeize our hearts.
Themſelves, like friends, their rival talents ſee;
And both to yield the preference agree.
In taſte we're guided, not by truth; but ſince
Compariſon's too apt to give offence,
'Tis hardly ſafe to ſplit the difference.
Yet truth may ſay, and 'tis a wrong to neither,
We're beſt delighted when they're both together.

Wrote underneath by another Hand.

'How happy cou'd I be with either,
'Were t'other dear charmer away:
Thus rightly 'twas expreſs'd by honeſt *Gay*:
But *Cibber*, loath ſuch beauteous forms to ſever,
Has wiſely choſe to ſtitch them both together.

* *Miſs* Fanny Dalſton. † *Miſs* Darcy.

Silvia's *Recovery.*

RESTLESS and ſick poor *Silvia* lay,
In darken'd room confin'd;
And thought the melancholy hours
Lagg'd lazily behind.

Long were the nights; nurſe very dull;
Her phyſick had no force:
The couch was queer; the chairs were bad,
The bed was ten times worſe.

To her a ſecond *Ratcliff* comes;
Madam, how is't to-day?
Oh! bad: Oh! very bad indeed:
This pain won't go away.

He ſtands at window full of thought,
Juſt like a pigg at piſs.
Says he, your cure is in my hands,
If you can ſolve me this.

Digitized by Google

A noted person's passing by,
Who's known the city round:
The moment that you guess his name,
Your certain cue is found.

Then sickly *Silvia* rais'd her head,
In hopes of having ease;
And with a look and voice most sweet,
Pli'ny, Sir, if you please.

Is't my lord mayor, or 'squire *Catch*;
Or one of the ale-conners?
Sheriffs, recorder, chamberlain,
Or any of their honours?

Is't *Caleb Danvers*, or is't *Fog*;
Or *Walter Ivam* in chariot?
Or lady *Osborne* through the streets
Fast trudging from her garret?

Is't doctor *Hyp*, or *Rock*, or *Moore*,
The penny-post, or so?
At which the doctor look'd most wise,
And gravely answer'd, no.

Then *Silvia* with soft pitcous tone,
I'm tir'd upon my word, man;
Nor have I any hopes of ease,
Except it be *Tom T—d-man*.

That's he! that's he! the doctor cry'd:
At which her sides she shook,
With laughter loud so heartily,
That her impostume broke.

The doctor pleas'd, and *Silvia* eas'd,
Both beg that *C---ll---y Bays*,
For this great cure so quickly wrought,
Will sing *Tom T---d-man*'s praise.

A Poem by Sir W. Raleigh.

SHALL I, like an hermit, dwell
On a rock, or in a cell,
Calling home the smallest part,
That is missing of my heart,
To bestow it, where I may
Meet a rival ev'ry day?
If she undervalue me;
What care I how fair she be?

Were her tresses angel gold;
If a stranger may be bold,
Unrebuked, unafraid,
To convert them to a brayde,
And, with little more a-do,
Work them into bracelets too;
If the mine be grown so free;
What care I how rich it be?

Were her hand as rich a prize
As her hairs, or precious eyes;
If she lay them out to take
Kisses for good manners sake;
And let every lover skip
From her hand unto her lip;
If she scorn not chaste to me;
What care I how chaste she be?

Nay, she must be perfect snow,
In effect as well as show,
Warming but as snow-balls do,
Not like fire by burning too;
But when she, by change, hath got
To her heart a second lot;
Then, if others share with me,
Farewel her, what e'er she be!

A Poem occasioned by the foregoing.

Incerti Auctoris.

PAINT, paint no more, no longer blot
Nor chequer so thy face with spots,
That I must view thee as men strive
To see eclipses, through a sieve:
Be thou but pleasing unto me;
What care I what else thou be?

Be thou fatter than an hog,
A butcher's doublet, or his dog;
Be thy cheeks butter, thy nose grease;
May we make brewis on thy face;
Yet if thou do not melt to me;
What care I how fat thou be?

Be thy nose like fiery coals,
Or a grater full of holes;
Let it turn up, or else hook in,
And so be clasp'd unto thy chin;
Yet, if it turn not unto me;
What care I how crook'd it be?

Though reading thou must look so close,
As thou wert reading with thy nose;
From thine eyes let filth run more,
Than a broke boil, or plapuy sore;
Yet, if they do n t look on me;
What care I how foul they be?

Canst thou out-scold a butter wench,
Or a fresh lawyer at the bench?
Canst thou the noise of thunder drown,
Sour all the beer about the town?
Yet, if thou wilt not speak to me;
What care I how loud thou be?

Be thy mouth like jaws of death,
That they who kiss, must kiss thy teeth,
And hold by th' handle of thy chin,
Lest their foot slip, and they fall in;
Yet, if thou wilt not gape on me;
What care I how broad it be?

Smells thy breath like nurse's clout,
Or a candle newly out,
Or so that men mistake the place,
And untrus coming near thy face;
Yet, if it smell not so to me;
What care I how strong it be?

Women, like paper, whilst they are white,
Are fit for ev'ry man to write.
I'd have a mistress, such an one,
I might be sure she was mine own.
Be thou then but such to me;
What care I what else thou be.

To

To Mr. Ellis, *upon his intending to draw the Picture of Miſs* Atherton.

1.

FOND fellow-labourer, attend;
And, warn'd by me, be timely wiſe:
Forget the rival in the friend;
And hear a ſiſter-art adviſe.

2.

If, emulous of *Grecian* fame,
You would your pencil's force approve,
Warm'd by ambition's glorious flame,
And proof to the aſſaults of love;

3.

Well haſt thou choſe, and juſtly ſought
The ſweeteſt, fureſt means, to raiſe
Thy art: who, from example taught,
By beauty's aid aſpir'ſt to praiſe.

4.

When * *Zeuxis* would a wonder paint,
Exploring fancy's utmoſt reach;
He found the images too faint,
And from the life improv'd the ſketch;

5.

Selecting from the virgin train,
Each captivating charm he took:
From one the mien of *Delorain*;
And one ſupply'd *Dorinda*'s look.

6.

What could he more, who could in none
Perfection, which he aim'd at, ſee?
For, to behold an *Atherton*,
Thy kinder fates reſerv'd for thee.

7.

Yet, blended by the maſter's ſkill,
The varying charms with nice accord
The promiſe of his art fulfil,
A *Helen* to the world reſtor'd.

8.

Thy mind if like ambition fire,
Thou too with like ſucceſs be bleſt!
But if fond love, with vain deſire
To win the fair, torment thy breaſt;

9.

Deſiſt, raſh youth! and by the doom
Of my ſond unavailing ſtrain,
Learn, that the matchleſs beauty, whom
No art can flatter, none can gain.

10.

Unheeded by the nymph divine,
Like *Echo* I renew my lays:
And thou, unhappy friend, ſhalt pine,
Narciſſus like in fruitleſs gaze.

11.

So ſhall the world with me complain,
That doubly you our hopes abuſe:
That where we thought we might obtain
A *Helen*, we a *Zeuxis* loſe.

* *A famous* Grecian *Painter.*

EPIGRAM.

1.

TOM ever jovial, ever gay,
To appetite a ſlave,
Still whores and drinks his life away,
And laughs to ſee me grave.

2.

'Tis thus that we two diſagree,
So different is our whim:
The fellow fondly laughs at me;
And I could cry for him.

Cupid, *a* Truant, *found out.*

YE nymphs of *Scarborough*, if, as ye ſtray,
Ye find the froth-born * goddeſs of the ſea,
All blubber'd, pale, and crying ſhe's undone,
Seeking the little *vagabond* † her ſon;
Ah kindly bid her give her ſorrows o'er,
For to redeem him now is in her pow'r;
If ought to him that finds him ſhe'll impart,
Tell her the rover lodges in my heart.

* *Venus.* † *Cupid.*

On a Flower, *which fell from Miſs* D--rc--'s *Boſom in the Long Room at* Scarborough.

SWEET *flow'r*, whence is this *hue*,
Which does all hues excel?
Whence all this *grace* in you?
Whence all this *fragrant ſmell?*
You grew in *Pæſtan*'s field,
Where nature's bounties meet: ——
—— But *nature* ne'er cou'd yield
A *flower* yet ſo *ſweet.*
O has the *queen* of *love*,
While her *Adonis* bled,
With blood to dye you ſtrove,
Which gives this lovely *red?*
No—No—Thou *happy flow'r*,
The nobler cauſe I've miſt;
On *D--rc--*'s *breaſt you* bore,
And *D--rc--*'s *lips* you kiſt.

Verſes *to a young Lady, on her loſing a ſmall Ruby Heart from her Ring.*

CAN trifles ſo much cauſeleſs grief beſtow,
And you with ſcorn behold my ſolid woe?
Shall a ſmall heart, by human hands impreſt,
Create more mighty ſorrow in your breaſt,
Than this afflicted, bleeding heart of mine,
Tho' faſhion'd by an architect divine?
O lovely maid, ſuch trivial ills no more
With this abſurd and ill-plac'd grief deplore;
But caſt on him your kind, relenting eyes,
Who, for your fatal charms, in ſecret, ſighs:
To eaſe my anguiſh, and allay my ſmart,
Return me mine,--or in exchange, your heart.

N. B. *The* Hymn to God, *which we were deſir'd to inſert, may be found in our* Magazine *for* April *laſt, page* 212. *And Mr.* Savage's Verſes to a young Lady, *in our* Magazine *for* Auguſt, 1733, *page* 418.

The

Digitized by Google

The GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

AUGUST, 1734.

THREE Men received Sentence of Death at the Aſſizes at *Hertford*, one for Houſe-breaking, and two for Horſe-ſtealing. Two Men were condemn'd at *New-Sarum*, at the Aſſizes there for the County of *Wilts*; one for Houſe-breaking, and the other for robbing on the High-way: And at *Chelmsford* Aſſizes for the County of *Eſſex*, one was condemned for robbing his Maſter of 4l. in Money, and another for a Robbery on the Highway. Many of the Aſſizes prov'd maiden ones, *i. e.* none were capitally convicted.

THURSDAY, Aug. 1.

This Day at One o'Clock, Sir *Clement Cotterel*, attended by three of his Majeſty's Coaches with ſix Horſes each, came to the Truſtees Office for *Georgia* in *Old Palace Yard*, and proceeded from thence with the *Indian* King, Queen, and Chiefs, and the Interpreter, to *Kenſington* Palace, where his Majeſty received them, ſeated on his Throne, in the Preſence Chamber; and *Tomo Chachi*, Micho or King of *Yamacraw*, made the following Speech.

'This Day I ſee the Majeſty of your 'Face, the Greatneſs of your Houſe, and 'the Number of your People. I am come 'for the Good of the whole Nation called 'the *Creeks*, to renew the Peace which long 'ago they had with the *Engliſh*. I am 'come over in my old Days; tho' I cannot 'live to ſee any Advantage to myſelf, I am 'come for the Good of the Children of all 'the Nations of the Upper and of the Lower '*Creeks*, that they may be inſtructed in the 'Knowledge of the *Engliſh*.

'Theſe are the Feathers of the Eagle, 'which is the ſwifteſt of Birds, and who 'flieth all round our Nations: Theſe Fea'thers are a Sign of Peace in our Land, and 'have been carried from Town to Town 'there, and we have brought them over to 'leave with you. O Great King, as a Sign 'of everlaſting Peace.

'O Great King, whatſoever Words you 'ſhall ſay unto me, I will tell them faith'fully to all the Kings of the *Creek* Na'tions.'

To which his Majeſty gave this Anſwer.

'I am glad of this Opportunity of aſſuring 'you of my Regard for the People from 'whom you come, and am extreamly well 'pleaſed with the Aſſurances you have 'brought me from them, and accept very 'graciouſly this Preſent, as an Indication of 'their good Diſpoſition to me and my Peo'ple. I ſhall always be ready to cultivate a 'good Correſpondence between them and my 'own Subjects, and ſhall be glad of any Oc'caſion to ſhew you a Mark of my particu'lar Friendſhip and Eſteem.

They were afterwards introduced to her Majeſty, to whom *Tomo Chachi* made the following Speech.

'I am glad to ſee this Day, and the Op'portunity of ſeeing the Mother of this 'great People.

'As our People are join'd with your Ma'jeſty's, we do humbly hope to find you the 'common Mother and Protectreſs of us and 'all our Children.'

To which her Majeſty return'd a moſt gracious Anſwer.

They were very importunate to appear at Court in the Manner they go in their own Country, which is only with a proper Covering round their Waiſt, all the reſt of their Body being naked; but Mr. *Oglethorpe*, whom they reverence as their Father, recommending to them the Dreſs they have at preſent, they declined any farther Solicitations. Their Faces were painted in a ſurprizing Manner, ſome half black, others triangular, and others with bearded Arrows inſtead of Whiſkers. *Tomo Chachi* the Chief, and *Senauki* his Wife, had on Scarlet Garments adorn'd with Furr and Gold Lace, two others were in Blue, and three more in Yellow, with Furr; all of them wore their own *Indian* Shoes and Boots, and had their Heads dreſs'd with Feathers. (See p. 384.)

FRIDAY, 2.

This Night died, at his Apartments in the *Little Ambrey*, *Weſtminſter*, one of the *Indian* Chiefs, Brother to the Queen. The particular Manner of burying him in the Burying Ground of St. *John* the Evangeliſt in the *Horſe Ferry* Road, according to the Cuſtom of the Kings and Inhabitants of *Karatee Creeks* was as follows, *viz.* The Deceaſed being ſew'd up in two Blankets with one Deal Board under and another over him, and tied down with a Cord, was placed upon a Bier, and carried to the Place of Interment; there were only preſent at the Time of his being put into the Grave, the Emperor *Tomo*, ſome of his Domeſticks, the Upper Church-Warden of the Pariſh, and the Grave-

Digitized by Google

Grave-Digger. When the Corpſe was laid in the Earth, without any Rites or Ceremony, the Cloaths of the Deceaſed were thrown into the Grave; after this a Quantity of Glaſs Beads were caſt in, and then ſome Pieces of Silver: For the Cuſtom of thoſe *Indians* is to bury all their Effects with them.

SATURDAY, 3.

This Night the Maſter of an Alehouſe in *Roſemary Lane* near *Goodman's Fields*, and three other Perſons, were taken up on an Information of inliſting Men for foreign Service: They reſiſted the Officers who came to apprehend them near two Hours, in which Time ſeveral of their Aſſociates eſcaped.

SUNDAY, 4.

His Majeſty's Fleet, conſiſting of 21 Men of War and three Fire-Ships, under the Command of Sir *John Norris*, Sir *George Walton*, and Rear-Admiral *Haddock*, ſailed from the *Downs* for *Spithead*,

MONDAY, 5.

His Excellency Baron *Stark*, Miniſter from the Duke of *Holſtein Gottorp* at this Court, preſented her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs *Amelia* a Gold Snuff-Box curiouſly chaſed, having within Side the Picture of his Highneſs enameled, ſet round with curious Diamonds of great Value.

His Majeſty has ſigned a Licenſe, giving Leave to any of his Subjects to lend the Emperor the Sum of 300,000l. at 6 *per Cent.* on the Security of the Silver Mines in *Sileſia*.

TUESDAY, 13.

Both Houſes of Parliament met at *Weſtminſter*, purſuant to his Majeſty's late Prorogation; and were further prorogued to the 26th of *September*.

At the Aſſizes at *Horſham* in *Suſſex*, a Villain who committed a barbarous Murder on *Richard Miles* (who kept a little Ale-houſe near *Ditchelling-Common*) by cutting his Throat with a Hook Knife from Ear to Ear, in the Stable, as he was cleaning his Horſe, and afterwards murdered his Wife, who was ſick in Bed, and alſo his Maid Servant, was capitally convicted, and received Sentence of Death; and was ordered to be hung in Chains on *Ditchelling-Common*, facing the Houſe where he committed the ſaid Murder.

At the Aſſizes at *Derby*, about this Time, one Man receiv'd Sentence of Death for the Murder of his Wife; three Men at *Norwich*, for robbing on the Highway; two at *Hereford*, for Burglary; two at *Maidſtone*, viz. one for Horſe-ſtealing, and the other for the Murder of Mr. *Biſſon*, at *Lewiſham* in *Kent*.

An Eagle, the largeſt that has been ſeen in *England*, was taken by a Taylor, on a Gate near *Carlton* in *Kent*; its Wings, when expanded, were 3 Yards and 8 Inches in Length, between Feather and Feather; but being claimed by Sir ——*Langborn*, as his Right, being Lord of the Manor, it was delivered to him. This News being brought to Town, one of the King's Falconers was ſent to demand it, as being a Royal Bird, and he brought it with him to *Kenſington*.

SATURDAY, 17.

The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* ſent his Barge to wait on *Tomo Chachi*, Micho or King of *Yamacraw*, and the reſt of the *Indians*; in which they went to *Putney*, being engag'd to dine at Lady *Dutry's*, where they were entertain'd in a very handſome Manner. *Tomo Chachi* made a Compliment to Lady *Dutry* on his taking Leave of her, in which he ſaid, could he but ſpeak *Engliſh* he could tell her the Thoughts of his Heart, and how ſenſibly he was touch'd with the noble Reception ſhe had given him; and was much more pleaſed with being able to ſee and thank her, for having aſſiſted in ſending the White People to *Georgia*.

They next waited on his Grace the Archbiſhop at *Lambeth*, who received them with the utmoſt Kindneſs, and expreſs'd his Fatherly Concern for the Ignorance they were in with Reſpect to Chriſtianity, his ſtrong Deſire for their Inſtruction, and great Satisfaction at the Probability of the Door being now opened towards it. His Grace notwithſtanding his preſent Weakneſs, would ſtand up; the Micho perceiving it to be uneaſy to him, inſiſted upon his ſitting down, which his Grace excuſing, the Micho omitted ſpeaking what he intended, and only deſired his Grace's Bleſſing, acquainting him, that what he had further to ſay he would ſpeak to the Rev. Dr. *Lynch*, his Grace's Son-in-Law, and then withdrew. He had a Conference with the Rev. Dr. *Lynch*, and expreſs'd his great Satisfaction at the venerable Appearance of his Grace, and the Tenderneſs he expreſs'd towards him. After the Micho return'd, he ſhew'd great Joy, believing ſome good Perſons would be ſent to them to inſtruct their Youth.

The Aſſizes ended at *Kingſton upon Thames*, when two Perſons, *viz. John Bulley*, and *Edward Taylor*, being convicted of Houſe-breaking, received Sentence of Death. *Perkins* the Gardiner was tried for the Murder of his Wife, (See p. 326.) and *James Williman* for the Murder of one *Bridges* in a Boxing-match, and were found guilty of *Manſlaughter*. The *Bridewell* Boys were arraign'd for creating a Riot at the late Election of the Borough of *Southwark*, but Nobody appearing againſt them, they were acquitted. One of the Electors of the ſaid Borough was proſecuted by *William Sheppard*, Eſq; upon the Act of Parliament againſt Bribery and Corruption: This was the firſt Tryal on the Act; it laſted ſeveral Hours, and the Jury were out from Morning till Evening, when they found for the Defendant.

There has been coined at the *Tower*, ſince his

Digitized by Google

his Majesty's Accession, of Gold 43940 Pound Weight, which at 44*l.* 10*s. per* Pound Weight, makes in Tale 1955330*l.* Sterling; of Silver 8742 Pound Weight, which at 3*l.* 2*s. per* Pound Weight, makes in Tale 27100*l.* 4*s.*

TUESDAY, 20.

The Assizes ended at *Worcester*, when the four following receiv'd Sentence of *Death*, viz. *Robert Marie*, *George Crockatt*, and *Alexander Campbell*, for the Murder of *Robert Peel*; and *Thomas Crawsoot* for House-breaking.

SATURDAY, 24.

James Jacob Davies alias *Harris*, condemn'd at the last Assizes at *Horsham*, was executed on a Gibbet at *Ditchelling Common* in *Sussex*, for the Murder of *Richard Miles*, his Wife, and Servant Maid. He was afterwards hang'd in Chains on the said Gibbet.

MARRIAGES.

HER Grace the Dutchess Dowager of *Norfolk*, married to *Peregrine Widdrington*, Esq;

Gilbert Digby, of *Hentfield* in *Hampshire*, Esq; to Miss *Sophia Allen*, Daughter of *George Allen*, Esq;

——*Chubly*, Esq; Secretary to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to Mrs. *Brightwell*, one of the Daughters of —— *Brightwell*, of *Papworth* in *Berkshire*, Esq; a 15,000*l.* Fortune.

The Hon. and Rev. *William Carmichael*, L. L. D. second Son to the Earl of *Hyndford*, to Mrs. *Godschall*.

John Bird, Esq; to Miss *Murphew* of St. *Alban's*.

Richard Heath, Esq; to Miss *Nicholls*, Daughter of —— *Nicholls*, Esq; of *Spring-Gardens* near *Charing-Cross*.

Arthur Garbutt of *Tedworth* in *Huntingtonshire*, Esq; to Miss *Rudbeck* of *Petersham* in *Surrey*.

James Gordon of *Aberdeenshire*, Esq; a near Relation to the Duke of *Gordon*, to Miss *Heron*, Daughter of *Patrick Heron*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Stewartry of *Kirkudbright*.

George Lynn of *Northamptonshire*, Esq; to Miss *Anne Bellamy*, eldest Daughter of Sir *Edward Bellamy*, Knt. and Alderman of this City.

Nicholas Glynn, of *Cornwall*, Esq; to Miss *Nicholls*, a 30,000*l.* Fortune.

DEATHS.

LADY *Downing*, Wife of Sir *George Downing*, Knt. of the *Bath*, and Bart.

At *Reading* in *Berks*, *Frederick Waller*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County.

Col. *Bland*, formerly Aid de Camp to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Col. of a Company under him, in the first Regiment of Foot Guards.

The Lady of General *Diemar*, Minister from the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*.

At *Scarborough*, *Thomas Cook Hughes*, Esq; In 1684, he changed his Name from *Cook* to *Hughes*, by Act of Parliament, on Account of a large Estate left him by Mr. *Hughes* of *Sprouston* in the County of *York*.

General *Hopky*, a Gentleman of foreign Extraction, who has made a considerable Figure in this Court.

Sir *David Nairne*, Knt. Secretary to the most antient and noble Order of the Thistle.

The Lord *Forbes* (a Youth) one of the Peers of *Scotland*.

The Lady of Governor *Boon*, formerly Governor of *Bombay*.

Rev. Mr. *John Francis*, Head-Master of the King's School at *Canterbury*, and Rector of *Harbledown* in *Kent*.

Robert Shorting, Esq; late Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Deal-Castle*.

Anne, Countess Dowager of *Cromerty*.

On the 10th in the Morning died, in the 71st Year of his Age, at his Palace at *Chelsea*, after a short Illness, the Right Rev. Father in God *Richard Willis*, Lord Bishop of *Winchester*, Prelate of the most Noble Order of the Garter, Clerk of the Closet to his Majesty, and one of the Commissioners for building fifty new Churches. He was made Dean of *Lincoln* by King *William*: Was consecrated Bishop of *Gloucester* in the first Year of his late Majesty, in the room of Dr. *Fowler*; on the 21st of *Nov.* 1721, he was translated to the See of *Salisbury*, in the room of Dr. *Talbot*, who was promoted to that of *Durham*; and on the 21st of *Sept.* 1723. he was translated from *Salisbury* to *Winchester*, in the room of the late Dr. *Trimnel*.

Mr. *Sam. Palmer*, an eminent Surgeon, formerly in that Quality to St. *Bartholomew's Hospital*, of which he was afterwards Treasurer.

At his Seat of *Nunwell*, in the *Isle of Wight*, Sir *William Oglander*, Bart.

At *Cheshunt*, *Hertfordshire*, the Rev. Mr. *Chapman*, Minister of that Parish, and one of the Prebendaries of *Chichester*; he possessed that Living upwards of 40 Years. The late Bishop of *Winchester* was formerly his Curate.

Josias Abbot of *Whittlesea* in the *Isle of Ely*, in the 103d Year of his Age.

The Lady of Dr. *Horseman*, an eminent Physician.

Miss *Lee*, Daughter and sole Heiress of Colonel *Lee*, of *Addington-Hall* near *Chester*.

Rev. Mr. *James Taylor*, Rector and Vicar of the Parishes of St. *Augustin's* and St. *John's* in *Bristol*.

Captain *Baker*, an old experienc'd Officer in the Army.

Wm. Pitt, of *Rathbone-Place* near *Soho*, Esq;

Sir *George Brown*, of *Thornydikes* in *Scotland*, Bart.

John Stileman, Esq; in *Charter-house-Square*.

Penelope, Lady *Gower*, second Lady to the Lord

Digitized by Google

Lord *Gower*, Relict of Sir *Henry Atkins*, of *Clapham* in *Surrey*, Bart. and third Daughter of the late Sir *John Stonehouſe*, Bart.

Mrs. *Sayer*, Relict of the late Dr. *Exton Sayer*, and Sister to the Lord Chancellor.

The Earl of *Londonderry* (aged about 17) by a Fall from his Horſe.

The Lady of Dr. *Baker*, late Bp. of *Norwich*.

The Lady of Sir *John Hynd-Cotton*, Bart.

Dr. *Vaughan*, an eminent Phyſician, F. R. S.

At *Leyden*, in the 16th Year of his Age, the Hon. Mr. *Wentworth*, eldeſt Son of the Lord *Malton*.

Rev. Mr. *Theed*, Maſter of *Barkhamſtead* Free-School, and Vicar of *Marſworth*.

On the 28th at Night, died at *Newcaſtle-Houſe* in *Clerkenwell-Cloſe*, in the 96th Year of her Age, her Grace *Elizabeth* Dutcheſs Dowager of *Albemarle*, and Dutcheſs Dowager of *Montagu*. Her Grace was eldeſt Daughter and one of the Coheirs of *Henry Cavendiſh*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and marry'd, firſt, *Chriſtopher Monk*, Duke of *Albemarle*, Son to the famous General *Monk*, and next, *Ralph* Lord *Montagu*, afterwards Duke of *Montagu*, Father to the preſent Duke. She was his Grace's ſecond Wife, and had no Iſſue by him. She was allied to moſt of the noble Families in *England*. Beſides being Mother-in-Law to the Duke of *Montagu*, and conſequently Grandmother to the Dutcheſs of *Manchester* and Counteſs of *Cardigan*, ſhe was Aunt to the Counteſs of *Oxford*, to the Lady Viſcounteſs *Morpeth*, to the Counteſſes of *Saliſbury* and *Harold*, and to the Lady *Lovel*, Baroneſs of *Clifford*. She was likewiſe Great Aunt to the Dutcheſs of *Portland*, to the preſent Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and to the Earl of *Rockingham*.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *William Lane* collated into the Prebend of *Netherhaven* in the Church of *Sarum*.

Mr. *Wyat*, Vicar of *Weſt-Ham* in *Eſſex*, and Chaplain to the Biſhop of *London*, collated to the Prebend of *Harleſton* in the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*.

Mr. *Palmer* preſented to the Rectory of *Carleton-Curlow*, *Leiceſterſhire*.

George Neal, A. M. to the Rectory of *Croſt* in the County of *York* and Dioceſe of *Cheſter*.

Richard Manini, A. M. Rector of *Ringewold*, choſen by the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, Chief Maſter of the King's School there, in the room of Mr. *Francis*, deceas'd.

Mr. *Savage*, Rector of St. *George's Hanover-Square*, preſented by the Earl of *Saliſbury*, to the Vicarage of *Cheſhunt* in *Hertfordſhire*.

Mr. *John Tillard*, to the Rectory of St *Martin's* alias *Carfax*, *Oxford*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil* and *Military*.

MR. *Adlam* made Clerk of the Securities in the Exciſe-Office, a Place worth 200l. *per Ann*.

—— *Stone*, Eſq; appointed one of the under Secretaries of State in the Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s Office, in the room of *Charles Delafaye*, Eſq; who reſign'd.

Mr. *John Richards*, Town-Clerk of *Tiverton*, appointed a Maſter extraordinary in *Chancery*, in the room of his Father deceaſed.

Richard Baker, Eſq; Conſul at *Madeira*.

Henry Gadrie, Eſq; Purveyor of Wines to his Majeſty's Houſhold.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to confirm unto *Margaret* Baroneſs *Lovell*, third Daughter and one of the Co-heireſſes of *Thomas* late Earl of *Thanet*, deceaſed, and to her Heirs, the antient Barony of *Clifford*. This Barony deſcended to the late Earl of *Thanet* as lineal Heir to the Lady *Ann* his Grandmother, Daughter and Heir to the old E. of *Cumberland*, Baron of *Clifford*; and his Lordſhip having petitioned King *William* to have the ſame allowed him, it was confirmed to him by Parliament in 1691. The Creation bears Date the 29th of *Dec.* 1299, the 28th of *Edw.* I. ſo that the Lady *Lovell*, now Lady *Clifford*, is the third Baroneſs of *England*, taking Place next after Lord *Abergavenny*, and the Earl of *Caſtlehaven* as Baron *Audley* of *Heleigh*.

Brigadier General *Barrell* kiſſed the King's Hand for the Reg. lately commanded by the Lord *Cadogan*.

George Webb, Eſq; made Capt. of Invalids in *Minorca*, in the room of the late Capt. *Hall*.

Capt. *Beckeſer* made Major of Brig. *Pocock*'s Regiment.

Capt. *Farrer* made Major in the Lord *Cadogan*'s Reg. of Dragoons, late the Earl of *Stair*'s.

Edward Montague, Eſq; made Capt. in Col. *Montagu*'s Reg.

Capt. *Trigg* made Capt. in the Earl of *Eſſingham*'s Reg.

Capt. *Wiſton* made Capt. in Lord *Orkney*'s Royal *Scots*.

Henry Roſe, Eſq; made Juſtice of the King's Bench, *Ireland*, in the room of *W. Caulfield*, Eſq; who reſign'd.

Paul Sydall, of *Weſtminſter*, Eſq; appointed one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of *Middleſex*.

The Lord Chancellor elected one of the Governors of the *Charterhouſe*, in the room of the late Lord *King*.

—— *Betteſworth*, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of *Jerſey*, made Captain of an independent Company of Invalids in that Iſland.

Sir *Tho. Brand*, Gentleman-Uſher of the Green Rod, and one of the Gentlemen-Uſhers to his Majeſty, made Chancellor to the moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle, in the room of Sir *David Nairne*, deceaſed. He is ſucceeded in his former Poſts by *Patrick Heron*, Eſq;

N. B. *The* Bankrupts *ſhall be inſerted in our next.*

Digitized by Google

Towards the End of the Month.

STOCKS.

S. Sea 79 ¼	*Afric.* 20
—*Bonds* 60*s* Prem.	*Royal Aſſ.* 97
—*Annu.* 105 ¼	*Lon. ditto* 12 ¼
Bank 138 ¼ a ½	*Y. Build.* 3
—*Circ.* 3 2 6	3 *p. C. An.* 93 ½
Mil. Bank 108 ½	*Eng. Copper* 11. 15*s*
India 143	*Welſh* Books ſhut
—*Bonds* 65*s*	

The Courſe of EXCHANGE.

Amſt.	35 9 a 10	*Bilboa*	39 ⅛
D. Sight	35 7 a 8	*Leghorn*	49 ⅞ a 50
Rotter.	35 10	*Genoa*	52 ¼ a ⅜
Hamb.	35 9	*Venice*	49 ¼
P. Sight	31 ⅞ a 2	*Lisb.*	5 5 ⅛ a ½
Bourd.	uſ 31	*Oport.*	5 4 ⅞ a ¾
Cadiz	40 ¼ a ⅜	*Antw.*	36
Madrid	40 ¼	*Dublin*	10 ⅞ a 11

Prices of Goods at *Bear-Key*.

Wheat	30 34	*Oates*	9 13
Rye	15 17	*Tares*	18 23
Barley	14 17	*Peaſe*	20 22
H. Beans	16 20	*H. Peaſe*	16 19
P. Malt	17 20	*B. Malt*	16 19

Abſtract of the *London* WEEKLY BILL, from *July* 23 to *Aug.* 27.

Chriſtned	Males 844	Females 851	1695
Buried	Males 1348	Females 1321	2669

Died under 2 Years old			1237
Between	2 and	5	350
	5	10	148
	10	20	76
	20	30	168
	30	40	200
	40	50	172
	50	60	130
	60	70	94
	70	80	62
	80	90	26
	90 and upwards		6
			2669

Prices of Goods, &c. in *London*. Hay 36*s*. *to* 42*s*. a Load.

Coals per Chaldron 23 *a* 24
New Hops per Hun. 5*l*. *a* 6*l*. 10
Old Hops 3*l*. 10*s*. *a* 4*l*.
Rape Seed 10 *a* 11
Lead the Fodder 19 *Hun.* 1 *half on board*, 14 *a* 14*l*. 10*s*.
Tin in Blocks 3*l*. 14
Ditto in Bars 4*l*.
Copper Eng. beſt 5*l*. 5*s*.
Ditto ordinary 4*l*. 16*s*. *a* 5*l*.
Ditto Barbary 85 *a* 95*l*.
Iron of Bilboa 15*l*. 5*s*. *per Ton.*
Ditto of Sweden 16*l*. 10*s*.
Tallow 30 *a* 31*s*
Country Tallow 30*s*.
Cochineal 18*s*. 3

Grocery Wares by the C.

Raiſins of the S. new 32*s*.
Ditto Malaga Frailes 17*s*.
Ditto Smirna new 22*s*.
Ditto Alicant 18*s*.
Ditto Lipra new 10*s*.
Ditto Belvedera 29*s*.
Currants 35*s*.
Prunes French none
Figs 20*s*.

Sugar Powder beſt 54 *a* 59*s*.
Ditto ſecond Sort 46*s*. *a* 50
Loaf Sugar double refi. 8*d*. *half a* 9*d*.
Ditto ſingle refine 56*s*. *a* 64*s*.

Grocery Wares by the lb.

Cinamon 7*s*. 8*d*.
Cloves 9*s*. 1*d*.
Mace 15*s*. 0*d*.
Nutmegs 8*s*. 7*d*.
Sugar Candy white 14 *a* 18*d*.
Ditto brown 6*d*.
Pepper for home conſump. 16*d*.
Ditto for Exportation 12*d*. 1 *qrt*
Tea Bohea fine 10*s*. *a* 12*s*.
Ditto ordinary 8 *a* 9*s*.
Ditto Congo 10 *a* 12*s*.
Ditto Pekoe 14*a* 16*s*.
Ditto Green fine 9 *a* 12*s*.
Ditto Imperial 9 *a* 12*s*.
Ditto Hyſon 20 *a* 25*s*.

Drugs by the lb.

Balſam Peru 14*s*.
Cardamums 3*s*. 6*d*.
Camphire refin'd 10*s*.
Crabs Eyes 11 8*d*.
Jallop 2*s*. 8*d*.

Manna 2*s*. 6*d*. *a* 4*s*
Maſtick white 4*s*. 0*d*.
Opium 9*s*.
Quickſilver 4*s*. 3*d*.
Rhubarb 18 *a* 25*s*.
Sarſaparilla 3*s*. 0*d*.
Saffron Engliſh 22*s*. 6*d*.
Wormſeeds none
Balſam Copaiva 3*s*. 0*d*
Balſam of Gilead 20*s*.
Hypocacuanæ 4*s* 6*d*. *a* 5
Ambergreece per oz. 8*s*.

Wine, Brandy, and Rum.

Oporto red per Pipe 25*l*. *a* 26*l*.
Ditto white none
Liſbon red 35 *a* 40*l*.
Ditto white 26 *a* 28*l*.
Sherry 26*l*.
Canary new 25 *a* 28*l*.
Ditto old 32 *a* 34*l*.
Florence 3*l*.
French red 30*l*. *a* 40*l*.
Ditto white 20*l*.
Mountain Malaga old 24*l*.
Ditto new 20*l*. *a* 21
Brandy Fr. per Gal. 7*s*. *a* 8*s*.
Rum of Jam. 6 *a* 7*s*.
Ditto Leew. Iſlands 6*s*.4*d*. *a* 6*s*.10*d*

FROM

Digitized by Google

FROM *Vienna*. Several Princes of the Empire have proteſted againſt the *Ruſſians* ſetting Foot in the Empire; ſo that 'tis believed their March to join the *Imperial* Army will be countermanded.

From *Peterſburgh*. The *French* Troops brought lately to *Conſtadt*, to the Number of 2,000 and upwards, are handſomely entertain'd by ſpecial Order from Court, which has ſent *M. de la Motte*, their Commander in Chief, a Declaration as follows; 'That the ſaid 'Troops will be detained till the *Ruſſian* Fri-'gate, with three other Veſſels taken by the 'French be reſtor'd, and conducted ſafe to a 'Ruſſian Port, with their Equipages and 'Effects.

From *Rome*. That the eldeſt Son of the Chevalier *de St. George*, as likewiſe the Prince of *Morocco*, who ſome time ago embraced the *Chriſtian* Religion, were gone to the Kingdom of *Naples*, in order to make their Campaign in the *Spaniſh* Army before *Gaeta*.

From *Naples*. On the 2d Inſtant the Garriſon of *Gaeta* made a Sally upon the Beſiegers, but were repuls'd with the Loſs of 200 Men. On the 3d their Fire was leſs briſk; but on the 4th it ſlacken'd prodigiouſly. The next Day the Enemy left off Firing; and the Governor demanded on the 6th to capitulate, to prevent expoſing the Town to the Conſequence of an Aſſault Sword in Hand. His Majeſty would not conſent to give this Place better Terms than the others had which his Troops before reduc'd; accordingly the Governor with his Garriſon, conſiſting of 1,500 Men, are made Priſoners of War.

The *French* look upon the late Motion of the Marſhal *d' Aiſfeldt* as a very maſterly Stroke of Policy, his March towards *Mentz* being only to draw the *Imperial* Army thither, whilſt his real Deſigns are to beſiege either the Fortreſs of *Briſac* or *Fribourgh*, and to poſt his Army in ſuch a Manner, as to prevent Prince *Eugene*'s recroſſing the *Neckar*.

From *Manheim*. The *Imperial* Army paſs'd the *Neckar* on the 27th without Oppoſition. That of *France* continues its March towards *Briſgaw*, having left behind a Corps of Troops employ'd in throwing up a Line from *Spire* to *Neuſtadt*.

From the *Hague*. Tho' few of the Electors have ſent their Contingents to Prince *Eugene*'s Army, yet that Great General finds Means to baffle the Enterprizes of his Enemies: They were the other Day within two Cannon-Shot of *Mentz*: They even threatned that City with a Bombardment, if the Inhabitants did not immediately raiſe the Contributions they demanded; but unhappily for them, Prince *Eugene* appeared; he made as if he would paſs the *Rhine*; the *intrepid French* ſet Fire to their Camp, abandoned Part of their Proviſions at *Neder-Ulm*, returned with great Precipitation towards *Worms*, *Frankendal* and *Spiers*, and repaſſing the *Rhine* at *Philipſburgh*, went and pitched their Tents at *Bruchſal*, a Camp twice before in the Poſſeſſion of the *Imperialiſts*, and twice poſſeſſed by the *French*; ſo that you may imagine the Country about it pretty cloſe ſheered.

Letters from the *Rhine*, take Notice, that the Elector *Palatine* being Neutral in the preſent War, the *Imperial* and *French* Officers repair to his Highneſs's Palace at *Manheim*, and dine together frequently, behaving to each other with that Politeneſs, peculiar to the *French* and *German* Nations: One Day ſeveral Sallies of Wit paſs'd between the *German* and *French* Officers there, when one of the latter ſaid, he wonder'd (for they all expected it) *Why Prince* Eugene *did not attack them as he did the* Turks *at* Belgrade; to which one of the *German* Officers reply'd, *That the Prince had then* Turks, *and not* Frenchmen *to deal with.*

This Letter adds, that Prince *Eugene* followed the *French* too cloſely to give them Time to borough themſelves as they did at *Philipſburgh*.

Letters from the *Rhine* ſpeak highly in Praiſe of Prince *Eugene*, who, notwithſtanding his great Age, is ſeen every Day on Horſeback, and exerts himſelf with a ſurprizing Activity. The good Order and Diſcipline which reigns throughout his Army, is likewiſe mention'd with great Encomiums, not the leaſt Violence or Injury to any one eſcaping unpuniſh'd; as an Inſtance of which, thoſe Letters give an Account of a Soldier that was hang'd for having cut off the Lace from his Comrade's Hat and ſold it.

We have an Account from *Paris* of two remarkable Inſtances of Generoſity in the young Prince of *Conti*: His Highneſs being charm'd with the intrepid Behaviour of a Grenadier, in one of the hotteſt Actions at the Siege of *Philipſburg*, he threw the brave Soldier his Purſe, and at the ſame Time excus'd the Smallneſs of the Sum it contain'd, as being too poor a Reward for his Courage. The next Morning the Grenadier went to the Prince with a Pair of large Diamond Buckles, a Diamond Ring, and other Jewels of conſiderable Value; *Sir*, ſays he, *the Gold I found in your Purſe I ſuppoſe your Highneſs intended for me, but theſe I bring back to you, as having no Right to them. Yes*, replies the Prince, *you have a Right to them; you have doubly deſerved them, firſt, by your Bravery, and next by your Honeſty; wherefore they are yours.*

The

Digitized by Google

ANATOMY and PHYSICK.

THE Anatomy of human Bones; with an Account of muſcular Motion; and the Circulation of the Blood; alſo of Digeſtion and Nutrition; with a Deſcription of the four Senſes, *&c.* By *George Thompſon*, M. A. To which is prefix'd a Gloſſary. Illuſtrated with Copper Plates. Printed for *R. Ware*, *A. Ward*, *J. Oſwald*, and *T. Hatchet*, 8vo. price 5s. 6d.

2. * Chirurgical Treatiſes. By *Richard Wiſeman*. The 6th Edition. In two Vols. 8vo. price 10s.

3. An Eſſay concerning Blood-Letting. By *R. Butler*, M. D. Printed for *W. Mears*, price 2s. 6d.

4. Remarks on Dr. *Coryats Middleton's* Diſſertation concerning the State of Phyſicians among the old *Romans*, &c. Tranſlated from the *Latin* of *P. W.* M. D. Printed for *W. Meadows*, price 6d.

5. Some Experiments concerning Mercury. By *J. H. Boerhaave*. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 1s.

ARCHITECTURE and MATHEMATICKS.

6. The Uſefulneſs of mathematical Learning explained and demonſtrated: Being Mathematical Lectures read in the publick Schools at the Univerſity of *Cambridge*. By *Iſaac Barrow*, D. D. Tranſlated by the Rev. Mr. *John Kirkby*, with the Author's Effigies curiouſly engraven. Printed for *S. Auſten*, 8vo. price 4s. 6d.

* 7. Short, but plain Elements of Geometry. Written by *F. Ignat. Gaſton Pardies. Engliſh'd* by *John Harris*, D. D. the 7th Edition. Printed for *A. Ward* pr. 2s. 6d.

* 8. A Parallel of the antient Architecture with the Modern, in a Collection of ten principal Authors, who have written upon the five Orders. By *John Evelyn*, Eſq; F. R. S. The fourth Edition, with the Additions of Sir *Henry Wotton's* Elements of Architecture. Fol. price 16s.

* 9 The Mirror of Architecture. By *John Brown* and *William Leybourn*. The 7th Edition. Printed for *S. Sprint*. 4to, pr. 6s.

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

10 *Peruvian* Tales, related in one thouſand and one Hours, by one of the ſelect Virgins of *Cuſco*, to the Ynca of *Peru*, to diſſuade him from a Reſolution he had taken to deſtroy himſelf by Poiſon. By *Samuel Humphreys*, Eſq; In 2 Vols. 12mo, pr. 3s. each.

* 11. The vocal Miſcellany. The ſecond Edition, corrected, with Additions. Printed for *J. Hazard*, *C. Corbet*, *C. Ward*, and *R. Chandler*, 12mo. price 3s.

12. The Dramatick Seſſions; or, Stage Conteſt. Printed for *A. Moor*, price 1s.

13. *Richmond* Park. A Poem. Printed for *T. Cooper*, price 1s.

14. *Miſcellanea Curioſa*: Or, Entertainments for the Ingenious of both Sexes. Containing 1. Enigma's; 2. Mathematical Queſtions; ſuited both to Beginners, and alſo to ſuch as have made higher Advances in thoſe Studies. N° 1. for *Jan. Feb.* and *March*, 1734. N° 2. for *April*, *May*, and *June*. To be continued every three Months, price 6d. each Book. Printed by *T. Gent*; and ſold by *J. Wilford*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

15. Reflections on the Cauſes of the Grandeur and Declenſion of the *Romans*. By the Author of the *Perſian* Letters. Printed for *W. Innys* and *R. Manby*, *C. Davis* and *A. Lyon*, 12mo, price 2s. 6d.

16. Impartial Thoughts on the laſt Writings publiſhed by the Courts of *Madrid* and *Vienna*, relating to the preſent War. Printed for *P. Meighan*, price 1s.

17. Jewellers Accounts made eaſy. By *J. H. Deſaguliers*, Book-Keeper. Sold by *C. Hoguel*, price 2s.

18. The Hiſt. of *Poland* under *Auguſtus* II. By *John Stacte*, Eſq; Vol 2. Printed for *J. Brindley*, *J. Wilcox*, and *F. Coggan*, 12mo. price 5s. 6d.

19. A Defence of the Enquiry about the Lawfulneſs of eating Blood. By a Prebendary of *York*. Printed for *J. Pemberton*, price 6d.

* 20. The Gentleman's Library. A new Edition. Printed for *W. Mears*, and *D. Brown*, 12mo, price 4s.

21. A Judicial Diſſertation concerning the Scripture Doctrine of Marriage Contracts By *James Johnſtoun*, L. L. D. Sold by *J. Wilford*, price 1s.

* 22. *Engliſh* and *Latin* Exerciſes for School-Boys. By *N. Bailey*, the 9th Edition corrected. Printed for *R. Ware*, pr. 1s.

23. A Poll taken by *Henry Montague*, Eſq; at *Chichester*, *May* 9 and 10, 1734, for the Election of two Knights to ſerve in Parliament. Printed for *J. Coles*, Stationer, pr. 2s.

24. A Poll taken by *Thomas Friend* and *James Reeve*, Conſtables of the Borough of *Lewis*, on the 27th of *April*, 1734, for Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament, pr. 6d.

25. An exact State of the above-mention'd Poll. In Anſwer to that Pamphlet. Printed for *J. Wilford*, price 6d.

* 26. The Politicks on both Sides. The 2d Edition. Printed for *R. Franklin*, pr. 1s.

SERMONS and THEOLOGY.

27. Twelve Diſcourſes upon Texts of holy Scripture. By *Thomas Ringer*, M. A. Sold by *J. Wilford*, 8vo, price 4s.

* 28. The Uſefulneſs, Truth, and Excellency of the Chriſtian Revelation defended. By *James Eſter*. The 3d. Edit. 8vo. pr. 5s.

29. A Paraphraſe on the 7 Catholick Epiſtles. Printed for *J. Noon*, 8vo. pr. 3s. 6d.

30. Sixteen Sermons preach'd at the Merchant's Lecture at *Pinner's* Hall, in the Years 1729, 1731, and 1732. By the late Mr. *Harrion*. Printed for *J. Oſwald*, 8vo.

* 31. Devotions for the Altar. The 2d. Edit. Printed for *J. Hazard*, and *J. Clarke* 12mo.

Digitized by Google

THE
LONDON MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1734.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the *laſt Seſſion* of PARLIAMENT; continued from *Page* 419.

Remainder of the DEBATE *on the Bill for limiting the Number of* Place-Men *in the* H——ſe *of* Com———ns.

H——o W———le, Eſq; Sir, the Hon. Gentleman below me has told you, that he has always oppoſed Bills of the ſame Nature with this now before us; and I was really heartily ſorry to find him ſo much difficulted to find out ſomewhat in this Bill different from thoſe he has formerly oppoſed, inſomuch, that he was at laſt even forced to own, that it was at preſent the very ſame Sort of Bill, but that in the Committee it might be made a different Bill from what it now appears to be. I will not, Sir, aſk the Hon. Gentleman, whether he was in Place or out when he oppoſed ſuch Bills? but I will ſay, that I have always oppoſed them both in Place and out of Place; and as I take this to be the very ſame Bill with thoſe I have formerly oppoſed, I ſhall therefore be againſt the Queſtion now before us; and for all the Gentleman has ſaid, I make no doubt, but that we ſhall this Day be both upon the ſame Side of the Queſtion; for I dare ſay, he only meant to make ſome Sort of Compliment to his worthy Friend over the Way; but when it comes to the Queſtion, I am perſuaded he will join with me, which, if he does, I will fairly promiſe him, that if any ſuch Bill be propoſed when he is in Place, and I am out, he ſhall have my Aſſiſtance in oppoſing it.

We have been told, Sir, that tho' the Bill, as it ſtands at preſent, be a total Excluſion of all Officers Civil and Military, yet there are to be many Exceptions made, when we go into a Committee; I muſt ſay, that this raiſes my Curioſity ſo much, as to give me ſome Inclination to be for the Queſtion, becauſe, by the Exceptions thoſe Gentlemen are to propoſe, we may, I believe, pretty well gueſs what Offices and Employments they have chalked out for themſelves; but as the Time of this Houſe ought not to be taken up about Matters of Curioſity only, therefore I ſhall not allow my Curioſity to carry me ſo far, as to vote for this Houſe's throwing away a Day of their Seſſion, by going into a Committee upon an Affair, which, I am convinced, muſt prove fruitleſs in the End.

There are ſome Gentlemen among us, Sir, whom I have formerly known to be in very good Employments, under the Crown, but now they happen to be out of Place, and are become mighty Patriots: 'Tis true, there is ſomething very ſonorous and pompous in the Name Patriot; but, I believe, theſe Gentlemen looked upon themſelves to be every bit as good Men, and as firmly attached to the Intereſt of their Country, when they were called Secretaries at War, Coffrers, or the like; nay, I believe they not only thought ſo themſelves, but would have been angry with any Man, who would then have pretended to have thought otherwiſe of them.

The Hon. Gentleman, who ſpoke laſt, mentioned likewiſe the long Continuance of our Parliaments, and the great Acquaintance and Correſpondence, which may, in a Term of ſeven Years, be contracted between them and the Crown: From whence, Sir, I preſume, we are in this Seſſion to have ſome

Digitized by Google

Debate up n that Question too; and therefore, if we do agree to go into the Committee proposed, I hope the Gentleman will move for an Instruction, for that Committee to receive a Clause for shortening the Continuance of our Parliaments, that so we may make but one Day's Debate of both Questions; when that is over, we may have the Call of the House, and then, I believe, the Business of this Session will be pretty well over.

W——m P——ney, Esq; Sir, the worthy Gentleman who spoke last, has entertain'd the House with a good deal of his Wit, but has not given us any one Argument against the Question; and as I am very sensible of my own Incapacity to contend with him in Wit, I am sorry he did not vouchsafe to give me an Opportunity of answering some of his Arguments, if he has any, against our going into the Committee proposed. He mentioned the Word Patriot, and told us there was something very pompous and sonorous in the Name; but, whatever that worthy Gentleman may think of Patriotism, I hope, Sir, it will never be laughed at, or turned into Ridicule in this House. It is certainly the most glorious Epithet, when justly applied, that ever was, or ever can be bestowed upon any Man; and I should be sorry to find, that that Gentleman, with all his Wit, or any other Person with a little such sonorous Wit, were able to laugh it out of these Doors.

But now, Sir, as to the Question in hand, I will venture to say, that every Gentleman who has spoke against it, has entirely mistaken the Nature of the Bill; they suppose it to be such a Bill as they have been pleased to represent, and came here provided with Arguments, some in their Heads, but, I believe, more in their Pockets, against a Bill, such as they had before supposed this to be; and now, when we have heard them, it is plain that none of their Arguments affect in the least the Bill now before us. Gentlemen, and particularly one up in the Corner, who tried a little at Wit too, have supposed, that, by this Bill, a total Exclusion of all Officers, civil and military, was intended; (See p. 476.) but they have been told that no such Thing was ever intended, or so much as dreamed of: They have been told that all great Officers are still to have, and I think, ought to have Seats in this House; but suppose, Sir, that it is intended to exclude such, as by the Nature of their Office, must either neglect their Duty in Parliament, or their Duty in their Office, which necessarily requires their Attendance elsewhere; such, for Example, as the Commissioners of the Revenue in *Ireland*; surely, Sir, this must be thought highly reasonable by a Majority of this House, as well as by the Generality of Mankind; yet I doubt much, if the worthy Gentleman in the Corner would think so. Suppose again, that it were intended to exclude from Seats in Parliament those Clerks and Deputies of Offices, who have a continual Dependence upon the Crown, and are daily at the Mercy of a Minister, for being continued in, or turned out of that Employment, from which they draw the principal Part of their Subsistence; might not this be done, Sir, without any Injustice? Can it be supposed that the People would think themselves injured by such a Regulation? Such Persons can never be supposed to act or vote with that Freedom which every Member of this House ought to do; and I am sure it would be for the Honour, as well as the Freedom of Parliament, to exclude all such Persons; which is all that is intended by the Bill now before us; and therefore it is evident that none of the Arguments made use of against the Question, affect in the least the Bill which we have now under our Consideration.

Gentlemen have insisted much upon the Necessity we are under, of having always in this House some of those who are in publick Offices and Employments; they have told us that the Knowledge of such Gentlemen, in Affairs of State, is superior to that of Country Gentlemen, or Fox-hunters: 'Tis true, Sir, they may perhaps know a little more of the Management of publick Offices, and the Methods of making up Accounts, and raising Perquisites, than Gentlemen who never had the Honour nor the Profit of being made acquainted with such Things; but 'twill be allowed, I believe, that those Gentlemen who pay a large Share of the Taxes imposed, and feel the heavy Burthen of them, because they are obliged to pay the Whole out of their own private Fortunes, will be a little more cautious how they lay on such Taxes, and more exact in seeing them properly and frugally applied, than those knowing Gentlemen in publick Offices, who have large Salaries and many Perquisites daily coming in. The Case of such Gentlemen really puts me in Mind of a Passage in the Play called the *Funeral*: I remember, Sir, an Undertaker is there represented, as paying Money to his Mourners to look sad and dismal, and one of them he reprimands severely, for that, the more Money he gave him to look sad, the more merry the Fellow always looked: This is the very Case with those Gentlemen in Offices; the more Money they give in a Parliamentary Way, the more merry they look, for the more they give, the more comes into their own Pockets.

But, Sir, to be serious, for the Subject is really of a very serious Nature: It is certain, that there never was a Time, when this Bill, or some such Bill was more necessary: The great Power and Influence of the Crown in

in both Houſes of Parliament, as well as in the Elections of the Members of this Houſe, calls aloud for ſome Regulation; it may ſoon be in the Power of a Miniſter, even before the Election of a new Parliament, to tell us what Majority he will have in the enſuing Parliament; he may have this Houſe, or at leaſt a Majority of this Houſe, and perhaps of the other too, in his Pocket. This would be a moſt terrible Misfortune; it is a Misfortune which is juſt at our Door, and if we allow it to enter, it will be impoſſible to get it out again: Let us then do what we can; if we cannot get all we wiſh for, let us endeavour to exclude from Seats in this Houſe, at leaſt, thoſe who are the immediate ſervile Dependants upon a Miniſter: If this is not done, our Conſtitution muſt ſoon be undone; for let any future Miniſter be as wicked, as rapacious, and as criminal, as ever any Miniſter was, who will attempt to accuſe or impeach him in a Houſe of Commons, where it is known he has a corrupt Majority ready to acquit him of whatever Crimes may be laid to his Charge, even tho' his Guilt ſhould be made as manifeſt as the Sun at Noon-day?

Sir *W——m Y——ge*. I have, I think, Sir, given all poſſible Attention to every Gentleman who has ſpoke in this Debate, and for my own Part I muſt ſay, I cannot diſcover that there is any Neceſſity at preſent, for the Bill now propoſed to be committed: 'Tis true that ſuch Bills have been often brought in, and have ſometimes been paſſed in this Houſe, particularly in the Reign of the late King *William*; and as I was but t'other Day reading the Hiſtory of that Reign in a Book lately publiſhed, I ſhall repeat, as far as my Memory ſerves, the Account the Hiſtorian gives of a Bill of this Nature, and of thoſe who then brought it in: He ſays the Perſons who were then the Bringers in and Supporters of that Bill, were either ſuch as thought they had not been ſufficiently rewarded for the Services they had done in aſſiſting to bring about the Revolution, or ſuch who were, and always had been real Enemies to the Revolution; both which Parties joined in bringing that Bill in, and getting it paſſed, in order to diſtreſs the Meaſures of that glorious King, and to clog the Wheels of his Government.

This, Sir, is the Account the Hiſtorian gives of a Bill of this Nature, brought into this Houſe at that Time: I am far from throwing the ſame Imputation upon the Gentlemen who are the Supporters of the Bill now before us; I hope they act from quite different Principles; but the attempting to make ſuch Alterations in our Conſtitution when there is no apparent Neceſſity for it, does give ſome Sort of Ground for ſuſpecting that thoſe who make ſuch Attempts, are influenced by Motives different from thoſe that are openly avowed: As I, Sir, can ſee no Manner of Reaſon for making at preſent ſuch an Alteration in our Conſtitution, as that of excluding from Seats in Parliament all, or at leaſt the greateſt Part of thoſe who enjoy any Office, Civil or Military under the Crown; I cannot therefore ſee any Neceſſity for the Bill now before us; and if the only View now be, to exclude two or three Clerks in Offices from Seats in Parliament, I muſt think that neither our Conſtitution, nor the Freedom of Parliament can be in any Danger from three or four Perſons having Seats in this Houſe, let their Dependance be never ſo great, or never ſo ſervile; and therefore I do not think it worth while to take up the Time of this Houſe, in paſſing any Bill for ſuch a Purpoſe, or in going into a Committee upon any ſuch Bill; for which Reaſon I ſhall be againſt your Queſtion.

H——y P-lh-m, Eſq; I do not ſtand up, Sir, to trouble you with any Arguments againſt the Commitment of the Bill, other Gentlemen having before ſpoke ſufficiently to that Point; but as Clerks and Deputies in Offices have been mentioned, I ſtand up to ſpeak for one whoſe Modeſty will not allow him to ſpeak for himſelf. I have the Honour, Sir, to be in an Office which is certainly very lucrative, as well as a Place of great Truſt; and the Gentleman who is my Deputy is a Member of this Houſe, known to many Gentlemen in the Houſe, and beloved, I believe, by all that know him. (*T——d A——wſ*, Eſq; D——ty P--ym--ſ--r.) It is well known that the Security he gives for the faithful Performance of his Duty in that Office is very conſiderable; it is ſuch as I am ſure muſt free him from all Manner of Suſpicion among thoſe he repreſents; for no Man who is capable of giving ſo large Security, can be ſuſpected of any ſuch ſervile Dependance as ſome Gentlemen have been pleaſed to mention; it cannot be ſuppoſed that ſuch a Gentleman owes his daily Bread, or even the principal Part of his Subſiſtence to the Office he enjoys, or that he would be guilty of ſuch a heinous Crime as that of betraying his Country in Parliament for the Sake of continuing in that Office. This, Sir, I thought it my Duty to mention; but as it is now ſo late, I will not give you the Trouble of ſaying any Thing as to the Subject now in Debate.

L—l C——gh. I believe, Sir, no Man who knows me, is ignorant of them any and the late Obligations I owe to his Majeſty; which I ſhall always be ready to acknowledge; and I ſhall endeavour to take all Opportunities of ſhewing my Gratitude for the Favours I have received. While I have the Honour to ſit in this Houſe, I think I cannot ſhew my Gratitude to his Majeſty better, than by performing my Duty towards thoſe I repreſent, be-

Digitized by Google

cause I always looked upon the Interest of the King and the Interest of the People to be inseparable; and therefore as I think the Bill now before us not only reasonable, but even necessary for the Preservation of our Constitution, I shall give my Vote for our going into a Committee upon it.

Mr. C——r of the E——r. It has always been my Opinion, Sir, that we ought not to make any Alterations in our Constitution, but when there is an apparent Necessity for doing so; and it is certain that the Time of this House ought not to be taken up with contriving new Regulations or passing Bills, for which there is no Manner of Occasion. In the present Case I have heard nothing that can in the least convince me of there being at present any Necessity for the Bill now before us, which of itself is to me a sufficient Reason for my giving my Vote against the present Question; but the Case of an Hon. Gentleman mentioned early in the Debate, (G——l *W*——*de*, See p. 417.) and what the noble Lord who spoke last, has said, is to me, and must, I think, be to every Gentleman, a full Proof that there is no Necessity for the Bill now under our Consideration, and is consequently an unanswerable Argument for our not taking up the Time of the House with going into a Committee upon this, or any such Bill; for when we see Gentlemen who are in Offices, Gentlemen who own their many Obligations to his Majesty, declaring their Opinion, and giving their Votes in this House, with the same Freedom that other Gentlemen do, it seems strange to lay it down as a Maxim, that all Gentlemen in Offices act under a servile Dependance upon the Crown.

As to Bills of this Nature having been often proposed, or even passed in this House, it is no Argument for our agreeing or disagreeing to it now: Every Proposition is a new Proposition as often as it is made in this House, and is to be debated and considered upon its own Merits only, without any Regard to what is passed; for what former Parliaments have done, or have refused to do, can be no Rule for us; and as the Merits of every Question must depend upon what has been said, or may be said, for and against it, I believe, with ut adding any Thing further, I may leave the present Question upon that Issue.

As for Clerks and Deputies in Office, I am sure there are none such, who have now Seats in Parliament, that are not fully entitled to such Seats by the Properties they possess; and their own private Fortunes must raise them as much above the Suspicion of Corruption, or of a servile Dependance, as any Gentleman in this House can well be; there are none of them but have Fortunes of their own sufficient to support them as Gentlemen, and whoever is so provided, cannot from his Circumstances be suspected of any servile Dependance; if there be any Ground for such a Suspicion, it must proceed from the Temper of the Mind, against which there is no Fortune affluent enough for being a sufficient Guard, nor could the Law now proposed be of any Effect against such Men.

An Hon. Gentleman spoke of Ministers having a House of Commons, even a House of Lords, in their Pockets; (Mr. *P*——*ney*, See p. 455.) I own this is Language I do not understand: Gentlemen are in this House at Liberty to throw out whatever their Imaginations may suggest; but they certainly ought to have some Meaning in every Thing they say. The Hon. Gentleman talk'd too of wicked Ministers, and of impeaching criminal Ministers; this, Sir, has often been talked of, but has yet appear'd to be nothing but Words: If I am the Minister meant, I wish with all my Heart they would begin; I am persuaded there are those who want not Inclination, and God forbid I should suppose they wanted Abilities: If there were any probable Ground, if there were the least Foundation for impeaching any Minister or Ministers, I am fully convinced it would be impossible to withstand or evade such an Impeachment; at least I am sure I now speak in an Assembly where, were I guilty, I could not expect to be acquitted; but while I am innocent, I may, and I do depend upon it, that I never shall be condemned; for this Reason, I say, I wish Gentlemen would begin; but while they talk only of Impeachments without proceeding any further, what they say must be looked on but as meer Words to amuse the Galleries, and embellish their Speeches.

T——*s W*——*m*, Esq; In my Opinion, Sir, most Gentlemen, and particularly the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, have wandered very much from the Question: The only Question now before us is, whether or no we shall go into a Committee upon the Bill which has been now read a second Time? If the Bill be a necessary or a reasonable Bill we certainly ought to go into a Committee upon it; and if it be neither reasonable nor necessary, it is as certain we ought not to proceed any further.

As to its being a reasonable Bill, it has been objected, that it would be injurious to the Crown, to exclude all the Servants of the Crown from Seats in Parliament; but to this a full Answer has already been made, that there is no Design to exclude all the Servants of the Crown; the only Design is to exclude those Servants of the Crown whose Duty demands their Attendance elsewhere, or who, by the Places they enjoy, may reasonably be supposed to be under a servile Dependance upon the Ministers of State: Where then is the

Digitized by Google

the Injury done to the Crown, ſince his Majeſty may ſtill have moſt of his principal Servants in this Houſe, and is ſtill at Liberty to imploy whomſoever he thinks proper, either in a military or a civil Capacity?

It has been further ſaid, that this Bill would be an Injuſtice done to the People, becauſe it would limit them in their Choice, and preclude them from chuſing thoſe whom they perhaps thought moſt proper for repreſenting them in Parliament; (See p. 413.) but, in my Opinion, Sir, it is doing a Favour to the People, to preclude them from putting a Truſt in thoſe who may probably be induced to betray that Truſt, by loading the People with all the Taxes and Burdens which a wicked and deſigning Miniſter may propoſe: This, Sir, will be a real Favour to the People, and a Favour which they will ſoon become ſenſible of. 'Tis true, as has been ſaid, that when a Gentleman accepts of a new Office, he is ſent back to his Country to be rechoſen, and it is likewiſe true that ſuch Gentlemen are often rechoſen; but do not we know, that ſuch Gentlemen go back to their Country with double Credit: Such a Man has not only the Intereſt he formerly had, but he is now got into an Office, he is looked on as the Favourite of the Miniſter, ſome he promiſes to provide in Places, others he is to ſave from Pains and Penalties, and thus by the Places he gets for ſome, and the Fears he relieves others from, he purchaſes his Borough for Life, if his Office be ſo: Is not this a Sort of Corruption? and ought not we, Sir, to provide a Remedy againſt this Sort of Corruption, as well as that which is properly called Bribery?

Now, Sir, as to the Neceſſity there is for ſome ſuch Bill as what is now propoſed, the Caſe of an Hon. Gentleman, who had Virtue enough to withſtand the Menaces of a Court; and the Caſe of a noble Lord, who always behaved with great Honour in this Houſe, have been made Uſe of to ſhew that there is no Neceſſity for ſuch a Bill; but are one or two Inſtances to be made Uſe of as an Argument in an Affair where Hundreds might be brought upon the other Side of the Queſtion? The Inſtances of the other Side are indeed kept much more ſecret, it is not eaſy to diſcover the Motives of Men's Actions; but I am convinced there is not a Gentleman in this Houſe who doubts, but that many ſuch Inſtances have happened; and the Caſe of the Hon. Gentleman, which is now made publick, is a convincing Proof of the Danger of having a great Number of Gentlemen in this Houſe, who have profitable Imployments depending entirely upon the Pleaſure of the Crown, and conſequently upon the Pleaſure of the favourite Miniſter.

It is certain, Sir, the Circumſtances of this Country are much altered from what they were: Formerly the Crown had ſo few Places or Imployments to give, that if thoſe who were in Poſſeſſion of them had all been in Parliament, they could not have endangered our Conſtitution; but now the Servants of the Crown have multiplied ſo much, what by new Taxes, and by ſplitting of Offices, that the moſt fatal Conſequence is to be feared from them; eſpecially now that a Seat in Parliament begins to be thought almoſt neceſſary to qualify a Man for a Poſt or Employment: In a little Time this Houſe may be filled with the Servants of the Crown, tho' by our Conſtitution we ought all to be the Servants of our Country: We are not to talk of what is the Caſe at preſent, or of the Gentlemen who have now the Honour to be Members of this Houſe, as well as Servants of the Crown; they may perhaps be independent of the Crown, they may act with abſolute Freedom in this Houſe; but it is certain that he muſt have more than common Virtue, who will forfeit a lucrative Poſt or Employment, rather than ſubmit ſometimes to the Directions of a prime Miniſter, even as to his way of Voting in this Houſe; and therefore it is certain that, unleſs ſome ſuch Bill as this be paſſed, the Majority of this Houſe may come to be compoſed of Servants of the Crown, who have not ſo much Virtue as they have who are now Members of this Houſe. I hope it will be agreed, that it would then be too late to think of any ſuch Bill as the preſent; for God's Sake then, Sir, let us provide for the Safety of our Country while it is in our Power: If we do not do it now, we may ſoon be involved in Ruin without any Hopes of Redemption; for the preventing of which I think this Bill abſolutely neceſſary, and therefore I am moſt heartily for the Queſtion.

After him *T——s C——ck*, Eſq; ſpoke againſt the Commitment, and then the Queſtion was put, and carried in the Negative 230 againſt 191.

[*To be continued.*]

Digitized by Google

Free Briton, Sept. 5. N° 253.

This Paper gives us an Eſſay *from Mr.* Addiſon's FREEHOLDER; *and as any Performance of that ingenious Author muſt be agreeable to our Readers, we have thought proper to inſert it. The Deſign of it is to ſhew,* how Miniſters of State ſhould bear undeſerved Reproach.

—— *Hic Niger eſt: hunc tu, Romane, caveto.*
HORACE.

WE are told, that in *Turkey*, when any Man is the Author of notorious Falſhoods, it is uſual to blacken the whole Front of his Houſe: Nay, we have ſometimes heard, that an Embaſſador, whoſe *Buſineſs it is* (if I may quote his Character in Sir *Henry Wotton's* Words,) *to lye for the Good of his Country*, has ſometimes had this Mark ſet upon his Houſe; when he has been detected in any Piece of feigned Intelligence, that has prejudiced the Government, and miſled the Minds of the People. One could almoſt wiſh that the Habitations of ſuch of our own Countrymen as deal in Forgeries detrimental to the Publick, were diſtinguiſhed in the ſame Manner; that their Fellow-Subjects might be cautioned not to be too eaſy in giving Credit to them. Were ſuch a Method put in Practice, this Metropolis would be ſtrangely chequered; ſome entire Pariſhes would be in Mourning, and ſeveral Streets darkened from one End to the other.

But I have before given my Thoughts both on the Inventors and the Believers of theſe publick Falſhoods and Calumnies, and ſhall here ſpeak of that Contempt with which they are and ought to be received by thoſe in high Stations, at whom they are levelled. Any Perſon indeed, who is zealous for promoting the Intereſt of his Country, muſt conquer all that Tenderneſs and Delicacy which may make him afraid of being ſpoken ill of; or his Endeavours will often produce no leſs Uneaſineſs to himſelf, than Benefit to the Publick. Among a People who indulge themſelves in the utmoſt Freedoms of Thought and Speech, a Man muſt either be inſignificant, or able to bear an undeſerved Reproach. A true Patriot may comfort himſelf under the Attacks of Falſhood and Obloquy, from ſeveral Motives and Reflections.

In the firſt Place, he ſhould conſider, that the chief of his Antagoniſts are generally acted by a Spirit of Envy; which would not riſe againſt him, if it were not provoked by his Deſert. A Stateſman poſſeſt of real Merit, ſhould look upon his political Cenſurers with the ſame Neglect, that a good Writer regards his Criticks; who are generally a Race of Men that are not able to diſcover the Beauties of a Work they examine, and deny that Approbation to others, which they never met with themſelves. Patriots therefore ſhould rather rejoice in the Succeſs of their honeſt Deſigns, than be mortified by thoſe who miſrepreſent them.

They ſhould likewiſe conſider, that not only Envy, but Vanity has a Share in the Detraction of their Adverſaries. Such Aſperſions therefore do them Honour at the ſame Time that they are intended to leſſen their Reputation. They ſhould reflect that thoſe who endeavour to ſtir up the Multitude againſt them, do it to be thought conſiderable; and not a little applaud themſelves in a Talent that can raiſe Clamours out of nothing, and throw a Ferment among the People, by Murmurs or Complaints, which they know in their own Hearts are altogether groundleſs. There is a pleaſant Inſtance of this Nature recorded at Length in the firſt Book of the Annals of *Tacitus*. When a great Part of the *Roman* Legions were in a Diſpoſition to mutiny, an impudent Varlet, who was a private Centinel, being mounted upon the Shoulders of his Fellow-Soldiers, and reſolved to try the Power of his Eloquence, addreſſed himſelf to the Army, in all the Poſtures of an Orator, after the following Manner: *You have given Liberty to theſe miſerable Men*; ſaid he, (pointing to ſome Criminals whom they had reſcued) *but which of you can reſtore Life to my Brother? Who can give me back my Brother? He was murdered no longer ago than laſt Night, by the Hands of thoſe Ruffians, who are entertained by the General to butcher the poor Soldiery. Tell me*, Blæſus, (for that was the Name of the General, who was then ſitting on the Tribunal) *tell me, where haſt thou caſt his dead Body? An Enemy does not grudge the Rites of Burial. When I have tired myſelf with kiſſing his cold Corps, and weeping over it, order me to be ſlain upon it. All I aſk of my Fellow-Soldiers, ſince we both die in their Cauſe, is that they would lay me in the ſame Grave with my Brother.* The whole Army was in an Uproar at this moving Speech, and reſolved to do the Speaker Juſtice, when, upon Enquiry, they found that he never had a Brother in his Life; and that he had ſtirred up the Sedition only to ſhew his Parts.

Publick Miniſters would likewiſe do well to conſider, that the principal Authors of ſuch Reproaches as are caſt upon them, are thoſe who have a Mind to get their Places: And as for a Cenſure ariſing from this Motive, it is in their Power to eſcape it when they pleaſe, and turn it upon their Competitors.

Digitized by Google

tors. Malecontents of an inferior Character are acted by the same Principle; for so long as there are Employments of all Sizes, there will be Murmurers of all Degrees. I have heard of a Country Gentleman, who made a very long and melancholy Complaint to the late Duke of *Buckingham*, when he was in great Power at Court, of several publick Grievances. The Duke, after having given him a very patient Hearing, *My dear Friend*, says he, *this is but too true; but I have thought of an Expedient which will set all Things right, and that very soon.* His Country Friend asked him what it was. *You must know*, says the Duke, *there's a Place of* 500*l. a Year fallen this very Morning, which I intend to put you in Possession of.* The Gentleman thanked his Grace, went away satisfied, and thought the Nation the happiest under Heaven, during that whole Ministry.

But farther, every Man in a publick Station ought to consider, that when there are two different Parties in a Nation, they will see Things in different Lights. An Action however conducive to the Good of their Country, will be represented by the Artful, and appear to the Ignorant as prejudicial to it. Since I have here, according to the usual Liberty of Essay-Writers, rambled into several Stories, I shall fetch one to my present Purpose out of the *Persian* History. We there read of a virtuous young Emperor, who was very much afflicted to find his Actions misconstrued and defamed by a Party among his Subjects that favoured another Interest. As he was one Day sitting among the Ministers of his *Divan*, and amusing himself after the Eastern Manner, with the Solution of difficult Problems and Ænigma's, he proposed to them, in his Turn, the following one. *What is the Tree that bears* 365 *Leaves, which are all black on the one Side, and white on the other?* His grand Visier immediately replied, it was the Year, which consisted of 365 Days and Nights: *But, Sir*, says he, *permit me at the same Time to take Notice, that these Leaves represent your Actions, which carry different Faces to your Friends and Enemies, and will always appear black to those who are resolved only to look upon the wrong Side of them.*

A virtuous Man therefore who lays out his Endeavours for the Good of his Country, should never be troubled at the Reports which are made of him, so long as he is conscious of his own Integrity. He should rather be pleased, to find People descanting upon his Actions, because when they are thoroughly canvassed and examined, they are sure in the End to turn to his Honour and Advantage. The reasonable and unprejudiced Part of Mankind will be of his Side, and rejoice to see their common Interest lodged in such honest Hands. A strict Examination of a great Man's Character, is like the Tryal of a suspected Chastity, which was made among the *Jews* by the Waters of Jealousy. *Moses* assures us, that the Criminal burst upon the drinking of them; but if she was accused wrongfully, the *Rabbins* tell us, they heightened her Charms, and made her much more amiable than before: So that they destroyed the Guilty, but beautified the Innocent.

Daily Journal, Sept. 7.

A Letter from an English *Gentleman at* Paris, *on the Subject of* Travelling into Foreign Parts.

MANKIND has been always divided in their Opinions as to the Profit reaped by Travelling. *Justus Lipsius* maintained, that nothing is so proper to form the Mind of a young Gentleman. Bishop *Hall*, our Countryman, compiled a large Book, intitled, *Quo Vadis?* addressed to *English* Lords and Gentlemen, on Purpose to give a Check, and sharply to rebuke the Custom they then had of sending their Children abroad. If we were permitted to pronounce Judgment, we would say, that those who condemn Travelling in general, and those who have approved of it indistinctly, are all in the wrong, since it might be very useful to some, and at the same Time very pernicious to others.

There are in the World certain Tempers essentially wild; Youth indisciplinable in their Natures, whom nothing can humanize, or render tractable: Should their Parents or Guardians send these a Travelling, to what Purpose would be the Care of the best Governors in the World? What Service could the ablest Masters do them in all Kinds of Exercises? These are Bears that at most might be brought under some Kind of Management, but their Minds would still lie fallow, or if they are used at all, it would be but to contract and appropriate to itself the bad Manners they would unavoidably take Notice of in the several Countries they passed thro'.

The Situation I have been in for some Years past, gives me Opportunities of remarking many strange Grotesque Figures that pour into *France* from my own Country, such as do it little Honour abroad, how much soever they may be thought the Ornament of it at home. Those who have the good Fortune to come under the Direction of Governors, may, thro' Fear or Shame, be kept within certain Bounds, and brought home again without much Harm. But what shall we say for those young People who are let loose to rove where the Wildness of their Fancy leads them, or rather as the Fury of their Passions drives them? These must appear sad Spectacles in a Country whose Manners are so opposite to their own. I knew a 'Squiveret, just Master of himself in the worst Sense, by the Force of a good Estate, break

Digitized by Google

break out of the Heart of *England* to see *France*; it happened well for him to fall into good Company, for the first Month; in which Time however he never opened his Mouth: He was left afterwards to his own Government, which brought him a Prey to Sharpers of both Sexes; he improved daily, got drunk continually, was the Bubble of every Pickpocket, and to complete a genteel Education, he assassinated one of his wretched Companions: He escap'd being broke alive upon the Wheel by great Intercession and much Money, and after having lessened his Estate some Thousands, he returned home, by far a worse Brute, and more vicious than when he began what he calls his Travels.

Another Sort of Travellers which have been little taken Notice of, because they are not so common in the World, I cannot pass by, because they contribute more than any to give Foreigners a ridiculous Idea of our Country: These are Men advanced in Years, grown big with the Advantages of a College Education, where they have been stiffening in their Manners perhaps half a Century. Their Learning gives them Pride, and nothing else, and a Sort of University Tyranny is so rusted in them, that they are unfit for any other Society; their Manner of Thinking falls within a very narrow Compass: Into whatsoever Company they enter, they assume the same magisterial Air they are accustomed to exercise over their Pupils, and look upon all Mankind as Undergraduates in Conversation.

A very worthy Doctor of my Acquaintance, who presides over a large House, took it into his Head to set out on his Travels, as the Phrase is, in the 75th Year of his Age. It happened a little unluckily for him to put his Foot in *France*, the very Moment a poor old crazy Woman landed in her Way to *Rome*, where she was going to settle some Points of Faith and Doctrine with his Holiness and St. *John Baptist*, who was yet alive, as she said, and had his Abode there, in a little House of his own. By the Doctor's Dress and formal Behaviour, it was supposed that he was on the same Mission. The extravagant Conduct of two such odd People, had the Effect in *France*, that uncommon Sights have in *England* and other Countries; it drew upon them the Attention of the Mob, which conducted them from one Street to another, till the Bishop and Magistrates examined into the Matter. In short, the Rev. Doctor, by an unaccountable Mistake, found himself involved in the old Woman's Circumstances; they were looked upon, one as well as the other, as Persons disordered in their Senses, and therefore immediately were shipped off, and sent back again to *England*.

It was my Lot to travel once from *Paris* homeward with one of these People: Things not hitting exactly the Gentleman's Taste, he grew outrageously prejudiced against the Country; he was pleased with nothing, railed at every Thing, was talkative, noisy, abusive, and consequently troublesome. This Behaviour would have given me unspeakable Uneasiness, had I not turned it a little to my Diversion. I told the People at the Inns at which we passed, that my Companion was a very worthy, honest, learned, sweet-temper'd Gentleman in himself, but much Study and Thought had discomposed his Brain; that he might perhaps give the House a little Disturbance, but he never did any Harm, and therefore they had no Reason to mind what he said. As the Doctor had a good *English* Stomach, and mightily regretted the Absence of his own Powdering Tub at home, I ordered him nothing but an Onion Soup for his Supper the first Night: Had he seen his own Father rise out of his Grave, he could not have been more frighten'd than at the Sight of this Dish: The old Gentleman flew into a grievous Passion with the People of the House, rav'd, storm'd, and put his Lungs to the utmost Stretch; but it all signified nothing, they did but pity his Condition, shaked their Heads, and went about their Business. This Treatment, I hear, has set the Doctor very much against Travelling, especially into Popish Countries.

If Travelling be dangerous to Animals of the Species I have named, it will be found very different with young Gentlemen born under a Star, in some Measure dubious: They are endowed with an extreme Flexibility, and will incline, indifferently, to either the right or the wrong Side; they are like *Plato*'s Tables, on which any Thing may be written. These Natures have a wonderful Disposition to learn, and to perform whatever they take in Hand; can equally excel in Virtue and in Vice, according as they are guided by Precepts and Examples. Travelling then must be of great Use to a young Man of this Kind; but on Condition he has a Sage *Mentor* to accompany him, to direct him in all Points of his Conduct, and to guard him from a thousand Rocks which he will infallibly, without that Care, run headlong upon.

A fourth Class, which is the most excellent, and the least numerous, is composed of Youth, whom Heaven seems to have brought into the World but for Virtue's Sake, who, by an Aversion, almost natural, to Vice, can preserve themselves incorruptible in the Midst of the most dangerous Examples, and the worst Seducers; whose Thoughts are entirely employed in acquiring all the Perfections of Body, Heart, and Mind. No Question but these Gentlemen reap an infinite deal of Fruit in running over foreign Countries, and familiarizing themselves with Nations, which have the Reputation of excelling in one Thing or another. It was thus the antient Philosophers went

Digitized by Google

went and pillaged the moſt diſtant People of their fineſt Knowledge, and then came home and enriched their own Countrymen with the Booty. 'Tis thus we have ſeen, in our Days, illuſtrious Monarchs, who, being convinced, by their own Experience, of the Advantages drawn from Travelling, engaged the beſt and ableſt of their Subjects to go, as one may ſay, a plundering of Arts and Sciences, and by this Means tranſplanted Learning and Induſtry into their own Dominions, which, till that Time, had been decried for their Barbarity.

We might give here Inſtances of a Number of Subjects of theſe Kingdoms, who have been brought to a Neceſſity of Travelling abroad, and thereupon forced upon ſuch perſonal Improvements, as make them, at this Day, diſtinguiſhed in the Camps, Courts, and even Cabinets of Princes; but we ſhall avoid ſaying more on this Head of Travelling, for two ſubſtantial Reaſons, which we ſhall not be obliged to name. However, to excite Emulation in our noble *Britiſh* Youth, we will remark the Example of a young Foreigner yet abroad; not that we cannot pick enough from our own Countrymen, but we hereby avoid the Imputation of Flattery, to which we are very little inclined at preſent.

It is now 3 Years ſince the Baron *de Hopken*, a young *Swediſh* Lord, went from Home. He has already travelled over many States of *Europe*, and made himſelf admired wherever he paſſed, both in Courts, and among the Learned. He has diſputed in ſeveral Univerſities, where he always gained Applauſe. The celebrated Academy of the *Belles Lettres*, at *Marſeilles*, was ſo charmed with this young Baron, that they thought the Place of Academician could not be refuſed to his ſhining Merit, tho' it was not cuſtomary to grant it to Gentlemen of his Nation even after great Solicitations.

Fog's Journal, Sept. 7. N° 305.

Miſchiefs from evil Miniſters.

FEW Subjects (ſays a Correſpondent of *Fog*) can engroſs the Favour of their Prince, and at the ſame Time obtain the Love of the People; which the Favourite commonly attributes to the Envy of ſuch as he has overtopp'd, but never to the Inſolency or Tyranny of his own Behaviour. It is very hard, when a Man is rais'd to the Confidence of his Prince, and loaded with Honours, to uſe his Fortune with Moderation; and who does not, will endeavour to ſecure himſelf againſt his Enemies, by Means which cannot but daily encreaſe them; he will eſteem none fit for Employments, or proper to be about the Perſon of his Maſter, but who are his Dependants, ſubſervient to his Will without Reſerve; all Poſts of Honour and Profit will be diſpoſed of to the Miniſters of, either, his Pleaſure or Tyranny; the Glory, the Intereſt of the Nation will be neglected, and his ſole View will be his own Security, to which he will ſacrifice every other Conſideration.

How fatal ſuch Favourites have proved to their Maſters, is eaſily demonſtrated from our own Hiſtory. We may in great Meaſure attribute the Misfortune of King *Charles I.* to his Favourite the Duke of *Buckingham*, as his Partiality to that Nobleman cooled the Affections of the People towards himſelf. While a Prince reigns in the Hearts of his Subjects, he has nothing to apprehend at Home, and will ever be held in Eſteem by his Neighbours, as they know that the Swords and Purſes of his People will be ever ready to ſupport and defend him. Had *Henry* IV. obtain'd the Love of his Subjects, neither the *Scots* nor *Welſh*, the *French* nor *Britons* would have dared to have given him the Provocations they did. How were the *Engliſh* Coaſts inſulted and invaded in his Reign, even in the Time of Peace? but he was ſenſible he wanted the greateſt Strength of a Monarch, the Affections of his People, and on that Score, pocketed Affronts, he did not want Spirit to revenge.

Few Favourites have advanced the Reputation of their Maſters, and have had at Heart the Welfare of their Fellow-Subjects; but more than one have ruined the former, by endeavouring to oppreſs the latter, which is commonly the Effect of Fear; for they know not any Method ſo likely to ſcreen them from the Reſentment of an injured People, as that of rendering their Maſters deſpotick.

The different Figures made by *Edward* II. and *Edward* III. evince that Favourites are an Obſtacle to the Prince's Glory; and an heavy Burthen to his People; nay, that they are not ſeldom the Ruin of their Maſters. *Rapin* ſpeaking of *Edward* II. ſays, *He was puniſh'd himſelf, for wanting Reſolution to puniſh his Favourites. A very uſeful Leſſon for all Princes, but ſuch an one, as few know how to make Advantage of!* The Weakneſs of this unhappy Prince towards his Minion, and the cruel Death they brought him to, are too well known for me to mention. And the Difference between the Beginning and the latter End of *Edward* III.'s Reign, when he ſuffer'd himſelf to be govern'd by *Alice Pierce*, whom the Parliament obliged him to remove, and the Duke of *Lancaſter*, ſhew the Impatience of the People, when govern'd by other than their Prince, tho' even it be his Son.

He concludes with the Character *Rapin* gives of *Edward* III. which may be ſeen Word for Word in our *Magazine* for *Jan.* 1733, Page 12, and therefore we omit it here.

Digitized by Google

Craftſman, September 7. N° 427.

Of the Independency of Parliaments.

UPON a Point, which ſo materially concerns our Liberties, (ſays a Correſpondent of *D'Anvers*) whereon as well thoſe of the moſt *reverend Characters*, as the whole Fry of *miniſterial Vermin* have exerciſed all their Talents of Chicanery, to perplex one of the plaineſt Truths, it ſhould ſeem excuſable even in Politicks, to make Uſe of *logical Correctneſs*; tho' the diſtaſteful Formality, that unavoidably accompanies this Kind of Reaſoning, hath indeed been too long exploded to be uſed upon any but very ſingular Occaſions.

To be perfectly underſtood, it will be neceſſary, in the firſt Place, to ſtate ſhortly the Fundamentals of our Conſtitution.

The *Engliſh* Conſtitution conſiſts of *three diſtinct Powers*, whoſe Juriſdictions are independent of each other; in a Combination of which Powers the *legiſlative Authority* of this Kingdom is veſted.

It is not material to aſcertain the incidental Privileges, peculiar to each of theſe Powers; ſince they have no Relation to the preſent Undertaking.

In Propoſitions, where very complex Terms are uſed, it is generally neceſſary to define them. In this, concerning the Conſtitution, the Term *independent* only need's Explanation. *Abſolute Independency* is an Attribute of the ſupreme Being only, becauſe he alone is ſelf-exiſtent; and therefore whenever the Term *independent* is uſed, and not applied to the *Author of Nature*, it muſt be confined only to that particular Thing, to which the *Independency* contended for is oppoſed.

The *Independency* contended for in the above State of the Conſtitution, is that of a *free and unbiaſſed Exerciſe of the Juriſdiction peculiar to each Power, as oppoſed to any corrupt Influence of the other conſtituent Powers.*

This Term being now explained beyond the Poſſibility of Miſinterpretation; and being the Hinge, on which the Queſtion turns, the Force of the following Obſervations will be ſeen in one View.

Whatever prevents the free and unbiaſs'd Exerciſe of the Juriſdiction, peculiar to any conſtituent Power of the Legiſlature, tends to deſtroy the *Conſtitutional Independency of that Power*, to which it is apply'd. It is ſelf-evident, that *pecuniary Gifts*, *Gratuities*, and *Penſions*, from one Part of the Legiſlature to another, prevent the free and unbiaſſed Exerciſe of the Juriſdiction of *that Power*, to which they are applied. The Conſequence therefore unavoidably is, that *pecuniary Gifts*, &c. tend to deſtroy the *conſtitutional Independency of that Power*, to which they are applied.

Whatever tends to deſtroy the *Conſtitutional Independency of any conſtituent Power of the Legiſlature*, tends to deſtroy the *Conſtitution* itſelf; and conſequently the real Security of the *People's Liberties*. It is clear from the Argument above, that *pecuniary Gifts*, *Gratuities*, and *Penſions* from one Part of the Legiſlature to another, tend to deſtroy the *Conſtitutional Independency of that Power*, to which they are apply'd. The Conſequence is therefore unavoidable, that ſuch *pecuniary Gifts*, &c. tend to deſtroy the Conſtitution itſelf, and conſequently the real Security of *our Liberties*.

And if this *corrupt Influence* proceeds from the *executive Part of the Legiſlature*, arbitrary Power muſt be the unavoidable Conſequence; ſince the *Will of the Prince* then becomes the *Law of the Land*; the *latter* being only the *former* reduced into *Law*; and the *Nature of Oppreſſion* is not varied by bearing a *different Name*.

The farther Purſuit of this main Point, by a more formal Proof of each of the above Propoſitions, will be unneceſſary; ſince the Concluſions are deduced from Premiſſes, which are ſelf-evident; and becauſe this Method of Reaſoning is thought neceſſary, only as it is ſubſervient to Perſpicuity, and to bring the Controverſy into a narrow Compaſs; which may be attended with this Advantage, that if any *Proſtitute* ſhould hereafter have the Effrontery to contend for the *Dependency of Parliaments*, in Oppoſition to what is here advanced, he will be reduced to the Neceſſity of encountering a ſhort Argument, which cannot be eaſily miſrepreſented, or ſhuffled into Obſcurity.

But it may be obſerved, without examining what hath been advanced in Support of a *corrupt Dependency*, that all Oppoſition to that, which is here contended for, muſt be upon one of the following Principles; either that the Conſtitution is *unjuſtly ſtated*, and that therefore the Conſequences drawn from thence are *unjuſt*; or elſe that it is a *ridiculous Conſtitution*, and ſo abſurdly framed, as not to anſwer the *Ends*, for which it was inſtituted, without the Aid and Aſſiſtance of *Corruption*. If the *former*, the Controverſy is put upon a very ſhort and clear Iſſue, which will immediately determine the Queſtion. If the *latter*, it ſeems then that our Conſtitution is to fall a Sacrifice to *Corruption*; and the only Diſpute will be whether *Liberty* or *Slavery* be preferable.

This Paper may be concluded with obſerving in general, that it does not require much Penetration into human Nature to know that even the *ſame Parliament*, under different Circumſtances of *Independency* and *Dependency*, may be both the *Guardians and Oppreſſors of the People*; in one Inſtance may be a Barrier between the *Prerogative of the Crown*, and the *Liberties of the People*; and in the other, only a State Engine to countenance the *Oppreſſions of a Court*; that it is ſo far from being a Matter

Digitized by Google

Matter of Indifference, whether *Thoſe*, in whom the People have put their Truſt, and to whom they have committed the Guardianſhip of their moſt important Intereſts, continue in a State of *Independency*, free from any *corrupt Influence*, that on *theſe* alone depend the Health and Vigour of the *Conſtitution*; ſince it is not in the Power of Invention to inſtance two Things, ſo incompatible as the *Security of our Liberties*, and the *Dependency of Parliaments*.

It is a *corrupt Parliament* only, that can put an End to the *Liberties of the People of England*, who naturally revere *Parliaments* as the Palladium of their Liberties; ſuch is the Reverence ſo auguſt an Authority begets in the Minds of the People, that we meet with many Inſtances in Hiſtory, where a ready Submiſſion has been paid to very *burthenſome Laws*, upon a Preſumption that they were attended with ſome *real* though not *apparent Advantage to the Society*; that thoſe, whom they had intruſted with their Liberties, would be too much engaged for the Happineſs of their Fellow Subjects, to deliver them over to their *Tormentors*; and thus the *Authority of Parliament* hath been ſufficient to encounter even the *Teſtimony of the People's Senſes*; 'till by a long Perſeverance of their Repreſentatives in *Corruption* and *Venality*, the People diſcovered themſelves to have been betrayed almoſt beyond the Power of Redreſs; and while their *Betrayers* were ſanctifying every baneful Project with the venerable Name of *Law*, the *Conſtitution* itſelf hath been well nigh deſtroyed by the Omnipotence of *Corruption*.

Weekly Miſcellany, Sept. 7. N° 91.

Of Myſteries in Religion, in Anſwer to Mr. FOSTER.

THE Word *Myſtery* has been very ſerviceable to the *Infidels* in their Oppoſition to *Chriſtianity*. By means of its *ambiguous* Uſe, they have ſo miſ-ſtated the *true* Senſe of it, (that Senſe I mean in which it has been uſed by Chriſtian Divines) and ſo miſrepreſented our Religion, that it requires a cloſe Attention, and ſome Skill, to ſee how they have blended *Truth* and *Error* together. Not to ſpend Time in a needleſs Reſearch into the various Acceptations of this Term, and the Miſapplications of it, I ſhall confine myſelf at preſent to the Senſe in which I have lately ſeen it uſed by Mr. *Foſter*, a popular Preacher in one of our *diſſenting* Congregations; not out of any Diſlike to his Principles as a *Diſſenter*, (which are no ways concerned in a Debate relating to our *Common* Faith) but becauſe I have Reaſon to believe that his Performance is in high Eſteem, and much commended, by ſome *Infidels*, of the firſt Claſs for Taſte and Credit.

By a *Myſtery*, this Writer underſtands ſomething that is *obſcure, intricate, unintelligible*; in Oppoſition to what is *plain, intelligible*, and *adapted to common Underſtandings*. What he means by theſe *general* Words, will appear from the following ones, *To believe ſuch Doctrines*, he ſays, *is to believe without Ideas, to believe what we know nothing of*. His Notion is ſtill more fully expreſſed, where he calls them *mere Nothings, unintelligible Terms*, that *convey no Meaning*. We may indeed (he goes on) believe *that there is ſome* general *Truth contained in Propoſitions which we do not underſtand, but of the Propoſitions themſelves we can believe nothing* particularly, *becauſe we underſtand nothing*. Why he inſerted *particularly* I can't imagine, for he does not mean, what the Paſſage in the plain Conſtruction of it imports, any Oppoſition between *General* Truths, and *Particular* Truths, but only, that the Words *may* have ſome Meaning, tho' they convey none to *us*, and that we may *believe* that they have ſome Meaning, tho' it be *unknown* to us. The Oppoſition therefore, as he has placed it, is between *believing ſomething*, and *believing nothing*, between *having*, and *not* having any Ideas; as will appear from the Obſervation which he makes upon it. Nor *can greater Diſhonour be done to God, than to ſuppoſe that he would make it part of our Religion, to believe in general that there is ſome Truth diſguiſed under unintelligible Terms, to which we have no Ideas.*

We are next to enquire what Points he apprehends to be of this Nature, which will eaſily be done, the whole Drift of his Sermon upon *Myſteries*, and of another upon *Hereſy*, being turned againſt the *eſtabliſhed* Doctrines of *Chriſtianity*, the *incomprehenſible Myſteries* (I uſe his own Words) *impoſed upon Mankind*; which he elſewhere calls, the *rigid Impoſition of human Schemes of Doctrine*. But to put this Matter beyond all Doubt or Diſpute, he mentions the Doctrine of the *Trinity*, the *Union of the Divine and Human Nature in the Perſon of Chriſt*, with *other famous Points*.

We may now bring the Matter to a very ſhort Iſſue; for it does not ſignify any thing what Meaning the Word *Myſtery* carried in *Heathen* Writers, what Doctrines are ſtiled *myſterious* in the *New Teſtament*, or whether we uſe the Term properly in applying it to the *Chriſtian Doctrines*, but only, whether the Doctrine of the *Trinity*, the *Hypoſtatical Union*, with other *Chriſtian* Tenets, *eſtabliſhed* by our Laws, and contained in our *publick Creeds*, be ſo *unintelligible*, that the very *Terms*, by which they are expreſſed *convey no Meaning*. This Mr. *Foſter* aſſerts; and, if he can make good his Aſſertion, I ſhall very readily agree with him, that where ſuch *Myſteries begin, Religion muſt end*; that they are *mere Trifles, that have no Connection with Virtue, no Influence upon Practice*; for, how ſhould *unintelligible* Words have any *Virtue* or *Influence*;

Digitized by Google

Inſtance; or *inſignificant* ones be of any *Conſequence*? If this be a true Account of the great Articles of our *Chriſtian Faith*, I agree with him further, that it was *unbecoming the Wiſdom of God to be at the Expence of Miracles, and to ſend an Extraordinary Meſſenger from Heaven, merely to amuſe human Reaſon, and make ignorant People ſtare*; tho' he muſt excuſe me, if I am not very fond of his Phraſe of *nonpluſſing* human Reaſon; or if I think it indecent (to ſay no worſe) to apply ſo low and vulgar an Expreſſion, as that of *making ignorant People ſtare*, to our bleſſed Saviour's coming down from Heaven, to inſtruct Mankind in Matters relating to the Divine Nature.

In my next Letter I ſhall enter into the Merits of the Cauſe, and ſhew, that the *Chriſtian Myſteries*, tho' *incomprehenſible* in their *Nature*, are *intelligible* as to the *Meaning* of the *Terms*; that they *do* convey ſome Ideas to *us*, and that we may believe the *Truths* contained in the *Propoſitions*, tho' we can neither prove them from *Reaſon*, nor underſtand the *Manner* of them after they are *revealed*.

As Mr. *Foſter* ſeems to allow the general Truth of *Chriſtianity*, while he denies ſome *particular* Doctrines of it, I ſhall not charge him with the *Infidel Conſequence* of his Notion and Reaſoning, becauſe he may not be ſenſible of it; but ſtill it is highly requiſite to lay open their fatal Tendency. There cannot poſſibly be a more effectual Method of diſcrediting our Religion, than by ſhewing, that the *diſtinguiſhing* Parts of it, which run thro' the *whole Syſtem*, are *abſurd* and *abſurdeſt*: For, the more clearly and ſtrongly we prove ſuch Points from *Scripture*, the more ſtrongly we prove, that the Scripture was not written by the Inſpiration of *God*, ſince it could not come from *him*, if in its *principal* and *fundamental* Parts it be either *without* any Senſe, or *againſt* it; if it has *no Meaning*, or if its Meaning be *contrary* to *Reaſon*. The Inconſiſtency of Mr. *Foſter*'s Opinion with the Truth of *Chriſtianity*, is to me ſo very obvious, that if he can make me a Convert to the former, I ſhall ſoon become an Apoſtate from the latter.

I am, Sirs,

PHILO-MYSTERION.

The Anſwer to the Letter about the preſent State of Popery, inſerted in our laſt, p. 432.

Dear Sir,

I Received the Favour of yours of the 12th Inſt. and am not a little ſurpriz'd to hear what you tell me in relation to the Number of Maſs-houſes and Popiſh Prieſts in *London* and *Weſtminſter*. I have endeavoured, all that lies in my Power, to ſuppreſs this growing Evil in my Neighbourhood; but I have found ſuch a Backwardneſs in my Brethren, that little or no Progreſs has hitherto been made. I have often ſhewn them the Laws now in Force againſt Popery; but as they have been long neglected, they will not be the firſt to execute them. Some are really afraid. Others ſay, Why ſhould we diſcourage ſuch or ſuch a School, where a great deal of ready Money is ſpent; the Prieſt is a very good-natur'd Man, does a great many charitable Offices; our own Miniſter has never been here ſince he was inducted, and the Curate not being able to keep a Horſe, to viſit the Sick in ſo large a Pariſh, the Popiſh Prieſt is ſo kind as to go without being ſent to, and pray by, and relieve a poor Family; all which indeed might be done out of the Income of the Living, and maintain a Family genteelly, if our Miniſter would reſide among us; but ſince he does not do ſo, he muſt expect to find his Flock ſeduced by ſuch *ſpecious* Arguments. This I have heard often ſaid, and wiſh what Biſhop *Burnet* ſays of Non-Reſidence and Pluralities, in his noble Concluſion to his laſt Volume of the Hiſtory of his own Times, was carefully read, and ſeriouſly laid to Heart: (See p. 136.) I am confident that this has not been the leaſt Occaſion of the Growth of Infidelity and Popery.

But to return; Another Cauſe of the Encreaſe of Popery, is our unhappy Diviſions. They have always, before and ſince the Revolution, fomented them as the ſureſt Means of bringing in their King and Religion amongſt us. And really, if for no other Reaſon, 'tis now high Time, for all who pretend to be Proteſtants, or love our Conſtitution, to quit our ſhametul Party Quarrels, and unite againſt the declared Enemy to both. The Clergy eſpecially, ſhould be wary and vigilant, ſhould preach, write, and talk againſt them, till it reach the Ears of thoſe who can put a Stop to this growing Evil. I own the Infidels of this Age have kept them well employed, and gloriouſly has our Faith been defended; but what if the Papiſts have been at the Bottom of our Irreligion? I will only tell you, that a profeſſed Deiſt aſſured me, that they had no leſs than 5 Romiſh Prieſts, Members of a Club, in which, once a Week, ſome of the moſt tremendous Truths of the Goſpel were treated with Ridicule. And this has been an old Device, —— *Unſettle the Minds of the People, and we ſhall have them at laſt.*

I had a Letter, by the ſame Poſt, from a Friend, your Neighbour, who tells me, that the Emperor is perſecuting the Proteſtants in his Hereditary Dominions; and that the Archbiſhop of *Saltzburg* continues to harraſs and drive out of his Country, with the greateſt Marks of Severity, ſuch as are of the Reformed Religion. May there not be now happily a Time approaching, to get ſome better Terms for our Proteſtant Brethren abroad? Have we no Fears that the Popiſh Powers may unite, and extirpate the Proteſtant Religion? And muſt we foſter ſuch Numbers of

Vipers

Vipers in our own Boſom, ready to receive Arms and join with them?

As I was ſpeaking to a Gentleman the other Day upon this Head, he anſwered me pretty ſhort, and ſaid, The Papiſts are quiet, good-natur'd People, are ſo intermixed by Marriages, and other Alliances, with the Proteſtants, that we have no Reaſon to fear any Thing, if we do not provoke them by ill Uſage. I made him no Anſwer, but took down the Hiſtory of *Ireland*, wrote by *Cox*, and read him the following Paragraph, relating to the Times juſt preceding the bloody, and ſcarce parallel'd Maſſacre in 1641.

And in this quiet and ſerene Condition was the Kingdom of Ireland, *not ſuſpecting the leaſt Diſturbance from the Papiſts, who were not under any Perſecution upon the Account of Religion, their Clergy exerciſing their Function as ſafely, and almoſt as publickly, as the Proteſtants. They were obliged to the King by the eaſieſt of Governments, and the Graces and Conceſſions he had lately vouchſafed unto them; and they were faſtned to the* Engliſh *by all the Ties of Intereſt, Friendſhip, and Marriage, and (which is more in* their *Eſteem) goſſiping and foſtering; and they were engaged to propagate the publick Peace, by their own happy, free, and flouriſhing Condition: But all this was over-balanced by their Bigottry, which opened one of the bloodieſt Scenes that ever was ſeen in the World.* I make no Remarks, but conclude,

Yours, ſincerely

Aug. 22, 1734. T. H.

THERE is ſomething upon this Subject, and very agreeable to ſome Paſſages in the above Letter, in the *Daily Courant* of the 5th Inſt. the Writer of which begins thus: It has been obſerved, that, to ſubvert the Proteſtant Religion, and reduce again to the Chains of Darkneſs and Superſtition, theſe free enlightened Realms, the *Popiſh Prieſts* have Recourſe to Infidelity, and are become Propagators of Irreligion, founding their Conduct on this Maxim, *Unſettle the Minds of the People, and you will have them at laſt.*

Nor can I think theſe Politicks of the *Jeſuits* abſurd, however ſtrange and paradoxical it may ſeem to ſome, that Diſbelief ſhould be propagated as the Road to the blindeſt Credulity; when it is conſidered, that Man is naturally a religious Creature; that *Atheiſm*, which includes the Diſbelief of all Religion, is the Extream of Infidelity, as Popery is the Extream of Credulity; and nothing is more common, than for Men capable of Extreams to change to quite the Reverſe.

If to this Conſideration we add the unnatural, horrid, and ſhocking Situation into which *Atheiſm* drives the Mind of Man; a Situation void of all Comfort and Joy, and which affords no reſting Place for the Soul, it is no Wonder that ſuch Men ſhould, upon the firſt Senſibility of their melancholy Condition, be ready to run into the other Extream, as People benummed with Cold, can ſcarce keep themſelves out of the Fire.

However, it is not my Deſign to purſue this Diſquiſition, but to obſerve, that the *Oppoſition* to the *preſent Government* is founded on the ſame Principle, and carried on in perfect Analogy with the Work of the *Jeſuits*. If that ſubtle Fraternity are not the ſole Source of the preſent Oppoſition, yet they muſt be delighted to ſee it built on their own Maxims, and carried on in ſuch a Manner as coincides with their Views, and naturally tends to introduce that univerſal Confuſion, from which alone they expect their Advancement.

As it is the Buſineſs of the *Jeſuits*, on one Hand, to unſettle the Minds of the People about Religion, and when they find them bewilder'd, preach up the Advantages of *Popery*; ſo, on the other Hand, you find the *Craftſman* alienating the People's Affections from our Conſtitution, breaking their Attachment to Government, and ſowing amongſt them Diſreſpect and Diſtruſt of their *Sovereign*; while *Fog* is ſinging Hoſannahs to the Family of the *Pretender*, and ſeems as highly delighted as when he is libelling the *Houſe* of *Orange*.

Univerſal Spectator, Sept. 7. N° 309.

Of impertinent Viſits.

THERE is no greater Inſtance of *Ill-Breeding*, than an *Indiſcretion* in paying of *Viſits*. The Generality of *Viſits* proceed not from Sincerity or Friendſhip, but either from Faſhion, Form, or the *Amuſement* of an *idle Hour*. This laſt Cauſe for the moſt Part prevails; therefore a Woman when ſhe has nothing to do, ſtarts from *Home* only becauſe ſhe is tired of it, to trouble People who have important Buſineſs, or domeſtic Troubles which require no Witneſſes: She is received; ſhe perceives a Concern which ſhe cannot think is at her tedious Stay, therefore with an inſignificant Tittle Tattle ſhe diſtracts the Perſons ſhe would divert. One would think it were eaſy enough for any one to diſcern when their *Viſit* began to grow burthenſome, but the Vanity of thinking their Company muſt neceſſarily be agreeable, and the Self-Confidence of their *own Wit* and *Converſation*, prevent their obſerving it. There is no Character more deſpicable in itſelf, and more formidable to others, than that of a *Maker* of *inſignificant Viſits*, who not knowing how to ſpend her *own Time*, runs about to waſte that of other People who could put it to a much better Uſe. But what Pretence can this Claſs of *Viſitants* have for fatiguing their Acquaintance; what have they to ſay to them

Digitized by Google

them? *It is fine Weather, or it is bad*; *The Town is full, or it is empty*: That Knowledge could be obtained without purchasing it at so dear a Rate; and if they would be thought *agreeable* or *polite*, they take the wrong Step, they mistake *swearying* People for *pleasing* them, and *Impertinence* for *good Manners*.

Most People, some Time or other, chuse to be by themselves; either from Caprice of Humour, domestick Troubles, or a thousand private Reasons, Company would be ungrateful to them. Can any one then take a *Denial* to be *ill Manners*, when the Persons visited could not from their *Chagrin* receive them with that *Pleasantry* which is *necessary* to make a *Visit agreeable*? But let the Reasons be what they will, I think every Lady has a *Right* and *Liberty* of disposing of her Time, and that she may refuse the receiving a Visit, without incurring the Censure of *ill Manners*.

The following Letters of Complaint are upon the same Subject.

Mr. Spectator,

I Am a poor unfortunate *Girl*, who has not been long out of the Country, where my unadvised Parents, without any Regard to my future Welfare, brought me up to that ill-mannerly Thing of telling *Truth*. This, Sir, I am afraid will be my Ruin, for in the Service I now live (which is my first) I am obliged to tell several Lies in a Day, in denying my Mistress to some Company or other; but my old Habit of telling *Truth* has occasioned several Indecorums; for on the first Question, *Was my Mistress at home*, I have said *yes* before I knew what I was about: And when I have denied her, I have done it with such *Fear* and *Trembling*, and with such *Simplicity*, as my Mistress calls it, as any one might easily discern I told a *Lie*. I am afraid, Sir, this will occasion me to lose my Place; and what is worse, I hear there is no Service in *London*, but where this Qualification of *Lying* is most necessary.

Yours, *Sally Bashful.*

Sir, *Queen-street, Westminster.*

I Am Servant-Maid to a Gentlewoman who sees a great deal of Company, and you may consequently suppose I must tell a great many *Lies*. I do indeed, but as for that I value it not a *Rush*. No one can affirm a *necessary Lie* with a better Grace; I have been used to it. 'Tis not of that, Sir, I would complain; but my Mistress very often, after I have with an admirable Confidence affirm'd she was not at home, and the *Visitor* just *going* down Stairs, she will run, ——*O my Dear, is it you? Yes Child, I am at home to you.* —— Now pray, Mr. *Spec.* how must I look, think you? What can I say for myself? Why, to make me amends, my *Mistress* and her *Visitor* laugh at me for looking so *Foolish*. —— This is too much to stand; therefore, Sir, tell my Mistress in one of your *Papers*, either not to make me a *Liar*, or at least not to *prove* me one so openly, and you'll oblige

Susanna Fibber.

P. S. Pray, Sir, desire at the same Time, my Mistress would not talk *louder* just when I *deny* her, than she has Spirits to do all the Day after.

Weekly Register, Sept. 7. N° 237.

Observations on the Multitude of Beggars.

THE incredible Multitude of Beggars, that swarms thro' every Street of this great City, is very shocking; and they are, indeed, an epidemick Plague all over the Kingdom: We see them of both Sexes, of all Degrees, from Infancy to old Age; afflicted with all Maladies, either of Sickness, Pain, Lameness, Wounds, Loss of Sight, &c. They dun you at every Corner, when you take Coach or Water, when you stop at a Shop to buy, as you go or return from Church: In short, where-ever you are, however you are employ'd, you are still liable to their Importunity, and if you pay for your Quiet to all who would levy the Fine, you would soon stand in need of the same Charity yourself.

All Persons have an equal Demand on Nature, for the Necessaries of Life; and, in whatever Society they are born, they may challenge that Provision, unless they forfeit it by their own Indolence and Uselessness. 'Tis, therefore, a peculiar Aggravation of these People's Distress, that they suffer in a Land of Plenty, and pine for the Want of that, which the Luxury of others lavishes away.

These Wretches are of two Classes: One consists of those who really are disabled to support themselves by any Business or Employment; and therefore are compell'd to throw themselves on the Mercy of their Fellow-Creatures, and trust to Providence intirely for their Preservation. Of these, some are so truly Objects of Commiseration, that the generous Heart almost bleeds, that Humanity should be liable to such severe Affliction. One of these poor Creatures I lately saw myself, so depress'd by his Calamities, as not to look upwards, or hope for Comfort, nay unwilling to receive it; as if so painful a Being was not worth preserving, and Death the only Relief that was truly to be wish'd for. As *Shakespear* has it, *sharp Misery had worn him to the Bone*; his Eyes had lost all their Spirit, his Hair and Beard wild and neglected, and every

Digitized by Google

every Muſcle of his Face expreſſive of Famine and Deſpair.

The ſecond Claſs is compos'd of ſuch, who turn Beggars thro' Idleneſs and Luxury, and rather chuſe to fatten as Vagrants, than ſweat away their Lives in honeſt Labour and Induſtry. Theſe are Counterfeits of the others, and, if they have not the ſame Pretences to Charity, know how to diſſemble them ſo well, that the moſt penetrating Eye is often deceiv'd. 'Tis impoſſible to enumerate the Arts they have to effect this, and move Compaſſion: Some hire Children, ſome make artificial Sores, others tie up a Leg, and all, in general, underſtand the Dreſs and Guiſe of Wretchedneſs ſo well, that no Painter could help them to a Circumſtance which could heighten the Image.

Now both theſe Claſſes are, I think, alike, worthy the Notice of the Legiſlature; and as they are both equally a publick Nuiſance, the Society has a Sort of Demand on their Governors, to have it remov'd out of the Way. Neither is it at all impracticable, as Experience and Common Senſe will eaſily demonſtrate. The laſt ſhould be kept by Authority to hard Labour, and the firſt ſupported as the Orphans of the Publick, who had a Right to live, tho' Nature or Fortune had deny'd them the Means.

Let this be the Charity of the People as a Body, and, when this is done, the trueſt Objects of Pity will be left unprovided for ſtill. I mean thoſe who are reduc'd from Affluence and Independency to Want, and every Kind of Miſery: Whoſe natural Pride or Modeſty will not ſuffer them to complain: Who pine in ſecret, without a Chance for Relief, without a Friend to ſerve them, or the moſt diſtant Proſpect of better Days: Who, perhaps, are forced to appear gay and ſmiling, in the Midſt of Agony, and ſit mournful Witneſſes of the Profuſion of others in Trifles, which would be Support and Happineſs to them.

Theſe are certainly the moſt wretched of Mankind, and have the ſtrongeſt Claim for Compaſſion and Aſſiſtance: Whoever abounds in Fortune ſhould look upon theſe as Perſons who had a natural Right to all he could ſpare, and ſhould beſide make it his higheſt Glory to make them eaſy. There are, in the Number of theſe, Perſons of ſuch great Merit, ſuch fine Qualities, and reduc'd to this melancholy Circumſtance, by ſuch a Series of ſtrange Accidents, that one would think they were left by Providence on Purpoſe, for Objects, on which the Rich and Great ſhould exerciſe their Humanity and Virtue.

Grubſtreet Journal, Sept. 12. N° 246.

An Emblem *of a* Law-Caſe.

WILLIAM having receiv'd a Letter from *Sarah*, written by *Charles*, ſhewed the ſame to *Roger*; who, upon Peruſal, ſaid, he wondered, that *Richard* ſhould be ſo indiſcreet as to quarrel with *James* about *Abigail*, who was ſo extreamly ugly, and conſequently ſhocking: Becauſe that *Edward* had refuſed, tho' aſked, to go to the Play with *Catherine*. Whereupon *Philip* falling into a Paſſion with *Titus*, ſwore he would be revenged on *Patrick*; and therefore called *Thomas* Rogue, Raſcal, &c. *Stephen*, who 'tis thought was an Eye-witneſs to the Abuſe, and being *Chriſtopher*'s Friend, ſlyly tripped up *Rowland*'s Heels, and broke *Jeremy*'s Head. *Cuthbert* on this drew his Dagger at *Edmund*; and *Archibald*, trembling, with much ado recovered his Fright; re-aſſumed his natural Intrepidity; and in a cold Sweat, ſnatched *Gilbert*'s Piſtol from *Lawrence*, and cocked his Blunderbuſs at *Paul*. Whereat *John* being amaz'd, ſecretly adviſed *Samuel* to apply to *Leonard*, with the Help of *George*, privately to make an Affidavit againſt *Arthur*, to take out a Writ againſt *Henry* and *Rachel*, at the Suit of *Timothy*, Executor of the laſt Will and Teſtament of *Jacob*. But *Peter* objected to that, wiſely alleging, that *Robert*, being ſick, had ſent Word to *David*, who was lately married to *Hannah*, to deſire *Jeffrey*, who had been taken in Bed with *Mark*'s Wife, to ſend his Grand-ſon *Ralph* to his Couſin *Bridget*, earneſtly to intreat his Nephew *Joſhua*, to go along with his Brother *Frank*, to make up the Matter amicably with his Aunt *Suſan*. But ſhe refuſed to go with *Jack*; yet nevertheleſs recommended *Frederick* and *Humphrey* to *Andrew*, *Simon*, and *Luke*; who after a long and grave Conſultation, order'd the Muſick to play briſker, and then went unanimouſly to *Bartholomew*. So that having drank plentifully at *Ned*'s, till they were all intoxicated, having n thing to pay the Shot with, they drew their Swords at *Dick* the Land-lord, ſtabbed *Robbin*, fell upon *Lancelot*, lam'd *Iſaac*, and had it not been for *Solomon*, had ſlain *Cornelius*. Thereupon *Nat* ruſhed forward, and ſwearing at *Marmaduke*, who had been aſleep all the Time in *Sally*'s Lap, ſo incenſed *Walter* and *Martin*, that *Miles* and *Zachariah*, without any Regard to *Matthew*, threw Bottles, Glaſſes, &c. at one another's Heads. At which *Abraham*, who was *Moll*'s Bully, being inraged, took *Benjamin* civilly by the Throat; kicked *Theophilus* gently down Stairs; picked *Abel*'s Pocket, while he was making his Addreſſes to *Nell*; and at the ſame Time in the higheſt Fury imaginable, ſmiling calmly, ſent *Barnaby*, *Toby*, and *Giles* to the Round houſe. At which *Anthony* half drunk, ſoberly ſtarted up; and having firſt reeled two or three Times round the Room, put on an important wiſe Look, made a fine Speech nothing to the Purpoſe, and then aſked what was the Matter. Whereupon

Bryan

Bryan in a low Voice loudly whiſpered *Aaron*; and perceiving, that *Alexander* was ſtrangely aſtoniſhed at their ſilent Noiſe, told *Francis*, that his Great Grandfather *Joſeph* was dead. At which unexpected News *Nicholas* awaked, and being in an Ill-Humour, writ a ſoft Love-Song; whiſtled an Opera Air; and then withdrew to a neighbouring Ale-houſe, to drink a Diſh of Chocolate with *Dudley*. Which exaſperated *Job* in ſuch a ſurprizing Manner, that none of the Company wonder'd at it: Only indeed *Valentine*, in the Height of his Reſentment, could not forbear going to hang himſelf. However, *Allan* run undeſignedly to the Goal, in order to let out the aforeſaid Priſoners; and having, without any Noiſe, broke open the Doors, freed *Gerrard*, *Margaret*, and *Betty*; who being apprehended at *King's*, by the timely Aſſiſtance of *Bernard*, were carried next Morning before *Hugh Noodle*, Eſq; a trading Juſtice in St. *Giles's*, and upon paying a Shilling a-piece, the whole Affair was happily determined: Which is the moſt exact Account that can be given thereof, by

Your humble Servant,
OLIVER PUZZLE-CAUSE.

Free Briton, Sept. 12. N° 254.

Remarks on the laſt Craftſman, *on the Subject of* uncorrupt *and* independent Parliaments. *(See p.* 462.)

AS far from being awed by the Apprehenſion, as infected by the Example of the *injurious* Behaviour of the Writers of the *Craftſman*, I ſhall enter into the Conſideration of their Argument on the Benefits of an *uncorrupt* and an *independent* Parliament, wherein I wiſh, with the greateſt Sincerity, that all Corruption, undue Influence, and Byaſs were baniſhed from the Councils of the Publick: But if this Grievance is the *Vice of Human Nature*, if Men bring with them to Parliaments the Paſſions and Appetites of their Species, if theſe reſide in *Fleſh* and *Blood*, it will be Malice and Injuſtice to inſinuate, that they altogether flow from Courts and Miniſters, who are in ſome Caſes burdened and aggrieved by them, and have ſometimes rather been compelled, thro' Neceſſity, to humour them, than led by Inclination to encourage them.

Thro' that Maze of Words, in which the *Author of the Craftſman* hath bewildered his Readers, let us then come to his *Propoſitions of Independency*, ſuch as ought to flouriſh in all Legiſlative Bodies. Now, firſt, he lays it down, that ſtrict or *abſolute Independency* is only an Attribute of Deity, and that *the Nature of Men will not admit of* abſolute *Independency*. This we know, and to this we agree: But in the next Place, he lays down the neceſſary Independency which he contends for, to be *another Sort of Independency*, namely, that *all Bodies, which conſtitute a legiſlative Power among Men, ſhould preſerve a* free *and* unbyaſſed *Exerciſe of the Juriſdiction peculiar to each* conſtituent Party, *as oppoſed to any corrupt Influence of the other conſtituent Parties.*

Here then is Contradiction apparent from the firſt ſetting out in this Argument: For if *Dependency* deſtroys *Freedom*, and creates *Byaſs*, in the Exerciſe of any Juriſdiction; and if, as this Author hath aſſerted, human Nature is *incapable* of *ſtrict* or *abſolute Independency*, if it is impoſſible that Men, who have Intercourſes with each other, can preſerve themſelves free from the Byaſs of Affections or Inclinations, in Favour or Prejudice of each other, then it is clear, as any Demonſtration in *Euclid*, that Bodies, which conſtitute a legiſlative Power, *cannot* preſerve a *ſtrict* or *abſolute*, *free and unbyaſſed* Exerciſe of their reſpective Juriſdictions.

It will be allowed and lamented, that from this Infirmity of human Nature, the Publick will always be in ſome Meaſure endangered, that the Freedom of the legiſlative Power will not be ſo truly unbyaſſed, nor the Limits of the executive Power ſo duly reſtrained, as the Happineſs of Nations, and the Security of the People may juſtly make us wiſh, that theſe ſhould ever be.

But then it will not follow, that every wild, unjuſt, or impracticable Scheme, which may bring a Nation into Ruin and Confuſion, is to be favoured or allowed, becauſe it is uſhered into the World with a ſpecious Preamble againſt Bribery and Corruption. If it be examined, it may be frequently found the ſureſt Means of carrying on the moſt deteſtable Influence with the higheſt Hand, and making Men unmeaſurably dependent in the moſt ſacred Seats of Liberty.

What was the *ſelf-denying Ordinance of Oliver Cromwell*, which had the moſt virtuous, religious and popular Argument that could win the Aſſent of Parliament? What was it but an infamous, treacherous Stalking-Horſe to the moſt ſelfiſh Avarice, and moſt unbounded Ambition!

I will not flatter any Gentlemen, ſo far as to think them incapable of this View in their Clamours againſt Corruption, whilſt I ſee, and all Men know them to be engaged in the warmeſt Purſuit of Power. 'Tis this that corrupts the Heart of Man, even more than the Enjoyment of it.

In the Reign of K. *William*, when, as *Burnet* tells us, a *Flood of Gold*, yes, a *Flood of* French *Gold* was viſible amongſt us, which came over with the *French Miniſter*, and ceaſed at his leaving the Kingdom, were the Commons, who carried on every Proceeding which could aggrieve their Prince, or injure the publick Affairs, were they purged from the publick Suſpicion by the *Vote* of the

7th

Digitized by Google

7th of *Feb.* 1701-2; *That the aſperſing of the* laſt *Houſe of Commons, or* any Member *thereof with receiving* French Money, *or being in the* Intereſt of *France, was a ſcandalous, villainous, and* groundleſs *Reflection?* No; this Vote was rather a Confeſſion, that receiving ſuch Money, or *being in ſuch Intereſt*, was a *ſcandalous* and a *villainous Practice*.

There is in *this Journal* a memorable Inſtance how ſenſibly the Charge of this Practice affected the Thoughts of one Mr. *Henry St. John*, who, on the 18th of *Dec.* following, reported an *Addreſs*, which was afterwards made to the Queen by that Houſe, wherein they excuſe themſelves from rewarding the *Duke of Marlborough*, according to her Deſire of giving his Family the Penſion of *five thouſand Pounds per Annum*, which was afterwards granted them; in which Addreſs the eloquent Penman declares, *Their Satisfaction in the eminent Services performed by that great Man, who had not only, by his Conduct of the Army, retrieved the antient Honour of the* Engliſh Nation, *but by his Negotiations eſtabliſhed an entire Confidence, and good Underſtanding between her Majeſty and the States General; and therein vindicated the* Gentlemen of England, *who had, by the vile Practices of deſigning Men, been traduced and induſtriouſly repreſented, as* falſe to the Allies, *becauſe they were* true to the Intereſts of their Country.

This *ſhining Patriot*, who thought himſelf and his Collegues ſo happily vindicated, from the Imputation of *French Influence*, by the good Correſpondence and entire Confidence, which the *Duke of Marlborough* had eſtabliſhed between *Great Britain* and the *States General*, was the Man who ſupplanted the *Duke of Marlborough*, and vilified his Reputation; removed him from that Conduct of the Army, by which he retrieved the Glory, and from the Negotiations, by which he vindicated the *Gentlemen of* England; deſtroyed all Correſpondence and Confidence between the *Queen* and the *States General*, and, by his Adminiſtration, proceeded more infamous Lengths, than the Suſpicion of his Enemies had charged upon him; in Breach of Faith to *all the Allies*, and with the baſeſt *Faſſeneſs to the Intereſts of his Country*.

And that his *Love of Liberty* may be ſeen, let it be remembred, that, when he *violated the Faith* of this Nation with its *brave Allies*, the poor unfortunate *Catalans*, when he ſent a *Britiſh Admiral* to demand the Guns from their Ramparts, which the Queen had lent them for their Defence, and deprived them of thoſe Guns in the midſt of a Siege: This horrid Procedure of abandoning a great, unhappy People, whom the Queen herſelf had drawn into a War, by the ſacred Promiſe of her own Protection: This Sacrifice of the *Catalans* was owing to their Firmneſs, in adhering to their antient Liberties, the *Right which they had by their Conſtitution* over the *Purſe* and the *Sword:* This ineſtimable Privilege *Lord Bolinbroke*, as *Secretary of State*, had demanded, in Conjunction with the *Spaniſh Miniſters*, that they ſhould ſurrender, in Exchange for the *Privileges of Caſtile*, in trading to the *Weſt Indies*, and being capable to hold Employments in *America*; which, ſays *Lord Bolinbroke*, in his Letters to the Queen's *Plenipotentiaries at* Utrecht, *are of infinitely greater Value to thoſe, who intend to live in a due Subjection to Authority*.

This is the Man, behold him well, who, having ſacrificed the Liberties of other Nations, as of *ſmall Value*, to thoſe who would live in *due Subjection to Authority*, is buſying himſelf, and moleſting others with viſionary Schemes, for improving that Conſtitution, which, when it was in his Hands, was, by his wilful Miſmanagement, brought to the Brink of Deſtruction.

Fog's Journal, Sept. 14. N° 306.

A View of the Reign of Henry III.

THE Character given of *Henry* IIId is that he was inſatiably covetous, a Vice more infamous in a Sovereign than in any other; he was humourſome and fickle, inclined to tyrannize over and oppreſs his Subjects; wherefore it is nothing wonderful that he was ſuſceptible of the worſt Principles, and that his Favourite *de Burgh* eaſily effaced thoſe Maxims of Honour and Juſtice, which the good Earl *Pembroke* had endeavoured to inſtil. *De Burgh* knew and flattered the King's Weakneſs, which was graſping at deſpotick Power. The King began, after he had imbibed the deſtructive Principles of his Favourite, to ſqueeze Money from the People under frivolous Pretences; and by revoking the Charters of King *John*, tho' he had ſolemnly, himſelf, ſworn to maintain them. This loſt him very much in the Eſteem of his People, alienated the Hearts of the Nobility, and was productive of a Confederacy headed by his own Brother. Theſe notable Exploits were by the Advice of his prime Miniſter, for which he was rewarded with the Title of Earl of *Kent*. The Ambition of this Miniſter cauſed his Maſter to ſlip the Opportunity of recovering the Dominions which his Father's Negligence had loſt in *France*; for to uſe the Words of *Rapin*; *This Prince ſuffered himſelf to be led blindfold by his Miniſters, who abuſed the Faſineſs of his Temper, and the Weakneſs of his Capacity, to make their own Fortunes, without the leaſt Regard to the Intereſt of their Maſter.*

Henry was intoxicated with an Idea of arbitrary Government, and to attain to it, liſten'd to the Counſel of Men, who making their own Advantage of this unjuſt Paſſion,

rendered him odious to his Subjects, who held him in such Contempt, that they would not rely upon his Word without Security; and indeed they had little Reason to trust to his Promises, as he had been guilty of Perjury, with Regard to the Charters, and laugh'd at the Credulity of such as thought him incapable of falsifying his Word; but this Meanness was not the only one the Advice of his Favourites had made him guilty of, for by a low Stratagem of *Hugh de Burgh*, he poorly trick'd several of the Nobility, and condescended to a *Chicane*, which an honest Tradesman would blush to be taxed with; but he was perfuaded it would contribute to the accomplishing his Wishes, and enable him to make his Will the Rule of his Government; and with what Lenity he would have treated his Subjects may be gathered from his violently seizing on the Estate of, and banishing the Earl of *Pembroke*, Son to the very Man who set and established the Crown upon his Head. After the Disgrace of *Hugh de Burgh*, *Peter de Rupibus*, who succeeded to the King's Favour, to preserve that, and his own Power, struck boldly at the Liberties of the People, advised him to send for a Number of Foreigners, who were put into Places of Trust, marry'd to the King's Wards, to the Prejudice of the *English*, and were thus engrafted into the Families of the Nobility.

Henry being strengthened by the Arrival of 2000 *Pottevins* openly prepared to make War upon such of the Nobility, as represented to him the dangerous Consequence of so unjustifiable a Procedure. He wasted their Estates, destroyed their Parks, plundered their Houses of the Furniture, and divided the Spoil among his Foreigners. These Acts of arbitrary Power forced the Earl of *Pembroke* to have Recourse to Arms, and this convinced the King of the Loss of his People's Affections, as he had the Mortification to be refused their Aid against a Subject, for whom he with his Foreigners were not a Match; but he was taken off by the blackest Treachery of the Minister. His own Disgrace soon followed, and may be a Lesson to all wicked Favourites; for, no Doubt, *Peter de Rupibus*, Bishop of *Winchester*, who had an entire Ascendant over his Master, who had surrounded him with Creatures absolutely dependent on himself, and who had filled all Posts of Honour and Trust with mean Wretches of the same Character, who had an Army of Strangers, his own Countrymen; no doubt, I say, but this Man thought himself above the Reach of the most powerful of his Enemies. *Henry* was indeed in some Measure torn out of the Hands of his pernicious Ministers, but soon relapsed into his former Imprudence, restor'd some of them to Favour, and by their Advice was again guilty of a Baseness unbecoming the meanest Subject, and would a second Time, by a Plea of Nonage annul his own Act. This the Parliament heard with so great Indignation, that they refus'd their Consent, and an Action so much below the Dignity of a crown'd Head, not only enhanc'd the publick Contempt, but laid him open to the Insults of foreign Princes; he was obliged to conclude a shameful Treaty with the King of *Scots*, who haughtily made a Demand of *Northumberland*, and to buy off his Pretensions with a yearly Revenue.

After this inglorious Treaty he servilely fawn'd upon his Parliament; acknowledged his Indiscretions; threw the Blame upon his self-interested Ministers; promised an Amendment of his Conduct for the future, and submissively begg'd a Supply proportion'd to his Necessities: But his Parliament could repose no Confidence in his Words, and he had the Mortification of an haughty Refusal. They reminded him of the many Aids they had granted without having received any reciprocal Mark of his Affection, and that instead of applying the great Sums he had exacted from the People to the Conservation of his Dominions, he had squander'd them away upon Strangers. But notwithstanding this resolute Denial, they were induced to give him a Supply on certain Conditions and Restrictions, which he had no Regard to, for he laid Hands on the Money raised, and gave it among his foreign Favourites, whom he still continued in his Councils, tho' the first Condition on which he obtained this Aid, was the turning them out.

Craftsman, Sept. 14. N° 428.

Continuation of the Former. (*See p.* 462.)

IF it be admitted that the Preservation of the *Constitution* is essential to our *Liberties*, the Conclusions deduced in the last Paper immediately and necessarily follow; and are liable to no Objection; unless some *Hireling* should be so perverse as to deny this Position, *that* pecuniary Gifts, Gratuities, *or* Pensions *from one Part of the Legislature to another, prevent the free and unbiassed Exercise of the Jurisdiction of that constituent Part, to which they are applied*; which trifling Objection includes, what I am sure the *Wretch*, who is so abandoned as to use it, will esteem a full Answer; since to suppose that such a Distribution of Favours will not biass those who receive them, reflects at once upon the Judgment, as well as the Integrity of the *Distributor*; who aims at a *corrupt End* by *impracticable Means*.

To pursue the Purpose of this Paper, (which is chiefly to illustrate what hath been proved in the former) it will be necessary to consider the real Difference between *oppressive Laws*, and an *oppressive Exertion of Prerogative*;

Digitized by Google

gative; from whence it will appear how much more important it is to the Liberties of the People, that a *House of Commons* should be *independent of the Crown*, than that the *Crown* should even be restrained from an *illegal Exercise of Prerogative*. This Enquiry becomes the more necessary, as it will fully evince both the Folly and Prostitution of *those*, who may be hired to justify *legal Slavery*, by referring the People to the Reigns of those Princes, in which *Law* was disregarded, and *Prerogative* carried to excessive Heights; since it is clear to a Demonstration, that the Oppressions arising from thence are infinitely more tolerable than those, which have received the Sanction of the *whole Legislature*.

It does not so much require an Appeal to History, as to common Sense, for a Proof of this Truth; that the same Species of Oppression, under the different Appearances of *Prerogative* and of *Law*, will have very different, if not quite contrary Effects; and that enforcing Obedience to *Prerogative*, against *Law*, will be attended with *Discontent*, *Jealousy*, perhaps *Resistance*; whereas *Laws*, which the People fondly imagine are the unbiassed Result of the Judgment of *those*, who represent them, will be chearfully obey'd; altho' the only Measure of Obedience be an implicit Deference to their *Representatives*.

Those of the most inferior Understandings, can discover the Difference between a *Proclamation*, and an *Act of Parliament*; and, if the Authority of the *former* should require that Submission, which is only due to the *latter*, will not only conclude it a Violation of the *Constitution*, and therefore be sufficiently alarmed with such an Attempt to prevent the oppressive Effects of it; but will likewise see that it is calculated to render the *People's Share in the Legislature* intirely ineffectual, and to erect *arbitrary Power* upon the Ruins of the *Constitution*.

The Truth of these Observations is too evident to admit of Illustration from Example; and an Appeal to *History*, in confirmation of the first Principles of *common Sense*, would be as unnecessary as to quote a *rigid Moralist* to prove the most obvious and uncontested Principle of *Morality*.

And yet it may be excuseable, upon this Occasion, just to mention the former Part of the Reign of King *Charles* II. as one Instance of the Truth of what hath been contended for. Altho' *this Prince* was complimented by his *Parliaments* with the *Liberties of all the People of England*, by investing him with *Power* and *Wealth* sufficient to have reduced them to *Slavery*; yet so different are the Effects produced by illegally extending *Prerogative*, and putting *Laws* in Execution, that those very Oppressions imputed to his unhappy Father *Charles* I. and for which he lost his Life, were now cheerfully submitted to under the Appearance of *Law*. Nay, so excessive was the *Power*, under which the *People* acquiesced, and which the *Parliament* then gave *this Prince*, that his *biggotted Successor* found himself in Possession of a *Revenue*, sufficient to attempt the Destruction of our *Liberties*, without the farther Aid of *Parliament*.

The Application of these general Observations seems as natural, as the Truth of them unavoidably forces itself upon the Mind; but that my Intention may be seen in one View, I will take the Freedom to reduce it under three Heads.

First, it is to shew, how greatly it concerns the People of *England*, that no *undue*, or *corrupt Methods* should be made Use of, to influence the Jurisdiction of their *Representatives in Parliament*; since the Sanction, which *Oppression* obtains under the Form of *Law*, saps the Foundation of our *Liberties*; which, in this Instance, are rendered so much the more insecure, from the Obedience naturally due to *Parliamentary Authority*.

2dly, That altho' *an arbitrary Exercise of Power against Law*, under the infamous Pretence of its being the *King's Prerogative*, may be carried to high as to become insupportable; and therefore to be avoided as an Evil next in Degree to *legal Tyranny*; yet the least Advance of *this Power* beyond its due Bounds is in the Teeth of the *Constitution*; and is therefore an open Attack upon the *People's Liberties*; which hath generally been received by them with a becoming Warmth; and which evinces the Truth of what hath been already said, *of how much greater Consequence it is to the* Liberties of the People, *that a* House of Commons *should be independent of the* Crown, *than that the* Crown *should be even restrained from an illegal Exercise of* Prerogative.

3dly, As the History of former Ages bears ample Testimony of the many scandalous Means, by which *Parliaments* have been *corrupted*, and the more scandalous Pupposes, to which they have been prostituted, it may from thence be concluded, that it is possible, at least, in some future Age, the enslaving Projects of a *rapacious prime Minister* may make it necessary for him to *corrupt a Parliament*, and thereby attempt the Destruction of the *Constitution*, in order to protect himself from that Vengeance, for which his Crimes had long cry'd aloud.

London Journal, Sept. 14. N° 794.

Reasons for the Union of the Whigs.

THE *good State* of our Affairs at home (says *Osborne*) is one Reason why the Friends of the Government should unite with

Digitized by Google

the Court; and the *ill State* of Affairs abroad is another Reaſon for their Union. This good State of our domeſtick Affairs flowing entirely from his Majeſty's governing upon *Whig-Principles*, and by *Whig-Miniſters*, calls aloud for the Union of all the *Whigs* in the Kingdom: for to oppoſe a *Court* which is abſolutely in the Intereſt of the *Country*, ſhews the higheſt Ingratitude to their *Prince*, and the moſt ſhameleſs Diſregard of their *Country*.

The right Management of our Affairs at home, is *in the Power* of the King and his Miniſters; and they have uſed that Power in Subſerviency to the Rules of Wiſdom and publick Virtue. But the Caſe is not the ſame as to *Foreign Affairs*; the State of thoſe *is not in their Power*, but depends upon the different Underſtandings, Views, and Intereſts of the ſeveral Princes and ſovereign Powers abroad. The greateſt political Skill, the beſt concerted Projects, and the moſt beneficial and reaſonable Treaties, may all be defeated by the *Caprice*, the *Humour*, the *Ambition*, or *Breach of Faith* of one ſingle Power.

The preſent Situation of Affairs abroad, is not owing to the *Nature* of any Treaties now exiſting, but to the *manifeſt Breach* of thoſe Treaties in one Court, to *Treachery* in another, to *weak* and *ill judged Politicks* in a third; and to the *juſt Reſentment*, as ſome call it, or to the *boundleſs Ambition* of a fourth: And, I was going to add, to *mean Neutralities*, *pacific Tempers*, &c. of other Powers. But I forbear ——————— and ſhall only ſay, that whatever Cauſes have produced the preſent melancholy State of Foreign Affairs, we ought not to look on as *unconcerned Spectators*. The Balance of Power muſt be preſerved. A *general War* may be the Conſequence of the preſent Struggle, and *muſt* be the Conſequence, unleſs the confederate Powers, amidſt the loud Roar of *Conqueſt*, will hearken to the low Voice of *Reaſon*, which is very unlikely: So that 'tis the higheſt Duty of all the *real Friends* of the Government to unite as one Man, and throw in all poſſible Aſſiſtance to his Majeſty in this critical Juncture.

Grubſtreet Journal, Sept. 19. N° 247.

Reflections on the preſent Method of publiſhing Books.

Mr. BAVIUS,

I Have heard it ſaid by a judicious Obſerver, that there is always ſome prevailing *Inſania* amongſt the *Engliſh*, in Learning, in Politicks, and in Religion. That in our preſent Syſtems of Politicks and Religion, there is at leaſt a Daſh of it, I believe no prudent and diſpaſſionate Perſon will deny. But I don't meddle with them now: I freely leave the former to the *Craftſman* and *London Journal*; and the latter to Dr. *Waterland* and Mr. *Whiſton*. In Learning, I think, the national *Inſania*, remarked by my Friend, was never more diffuſive and petulant than at this Juncture. Amongſt ſeveral *Monſtroſities*, I take Notice to you at preſent of that ſtrange Madneſs of printing Books by Piece-Meal, at ſix or twelve Pennyworth a Week. Tranſlations of *Greek*, *Latin*, and *French* Authors, are retailed after this Manner. You have *Bayle's Dictionary* and *Rapin's Hiſtory* from two Places, with the daily Squabbles of Book-ſellers and Tranſlators about them. The *Bible* can't eſcape. I bought the other Day, three Pennyworth of the Goſpel, made eaſy and familiar to Porters, Carmen, and Chimney-Sweepers: But how? Why, by Scraps taken out of *Grotius* and *Hammond*, &c. One that runs may read and underſtand the Scriptures with ſuch extraordinary Helps. They are publiſhing *Burkit's expoſitory Notes*, in the ſame Way. And why muſt the common People, may ſome ſenſible and religious Author or Bookſeller ſay, be kept in Ignorance of Things neceſſary to their eternal Salvation, or tending to the Improvement of their Minds, becauſe they happen not to have Money enough to buy a Book in Folio at once? Let them know the Hiſtory of their own Country from *Rapin*; and that of all other Ages and Nations from *Raleigh*. It nearly concerns them to inform themſelves of the *Antiquities of the Jews* from *Joſephus*; and of the Opinions of Men in Politics and Philoſophy from Mr. *Bayle*. Well, what an Age of Wit and Learning have I the Happineſs to live in! In which ſo many Perſons in the loweſt Stations of Life, are more intent upon cultivating their Minds, than upon feeding and cloathing their Bodies. You ſhall ſee a Fellow ſpend Six-pence upon a Number of *Rapin*, or Three-pence upon a Bit of St. *Matthew's Goſpel*, when perhaps his Wife and Children want a Bit of Bread, and himſelf a Pair of Breeches. I uſed to think that nineteen in twenty of the Species were deſigned by Nature for Trade and Manufactures; and that to take them off to read Books, was the Way to do them harm, to make them, not wiſer or better, but impertinent, troubleſome, and factious.

For ſuch Readers it is no Matter how Books are tranſlated: And I have been aſſured, by ſome who have had the Curioſity to compare ſeveral of theſe Tranſlations with their Originals, that the Inſtances of Negligence and Stupidity are incredible. 'Tis no Wonder, when Bookſellers and Compoſitors are turned Authors and Editors.

Fro

Digitized by Google

Free Briton, Sept. 19. N° 255.

The Weight and Credit of popular Opinions, extracted from Mr. *Bayle*'s Reflections on the Comet of 1680, in View of the late Conteſt concerning *the Senſe of the People*. (See p. 365.)

IN his 7th Section, he confutes the Pretenſions to Authority from *univerſal Conſent*: He aſks, where is the Harm of obſerving what paſſes generally in the Minds of Men, when they are about to adopt an Opinion? Sure I am, *ſays he*, were this put in Practice, we might retrench the Suffrages of an infinite Number of People to the Authority of *one* or *two* Perſons, who, having broached a Doctrine which they were of courſe ſuppoſed to have thoroughly examined, have, by the mere Dint of a general Reputation, impoſed it upon all about them, and theſe again upon a great many others, whoſe natural Sloth found its Account in *ſwallowing by Wholeſale* whatever was offered, rather than in examining the Reaſons Article by Article.

By this Means, *ſays he*, the Numbers of credulous and careleſs Followers to any Opinion increaſing daily, it becomes a new Motive to others to ſpare themſelves the Trouble of examining any Opinion which they ſee is grown general, and which they honeſtly imagine is grown ſo by no other Means than the Solidity of the Reaſons made uſe of for its Eſtabliſhment; till in the End one is reduced to the Neceſſity of believing what all the World believes, for fear of being thought a factious Spirit, one that ſets up for being wiſer than the reſt of the World, and who oppoſes his private Sentiments to popular Authority.

He proceeds in the 45th Section, to affirm in a more copious Manner, that there's *no preſcribing againſt* Truth *from univerſal* Tradition, *or the* general Conſent *of Mankind*: Becauſe, ſays he, by this Rule, we muſt receive all the Superſtitions, which the *Roman* People borrowed from the *Tuſcans*, in the Matter of Augury, Prodigy, and all the Pagan Impertinencies in the Point of Divination, as inconteſtable Truths, ſince all the World was once as much prejudiced in Favour of theſe, as they are now in Behalf of any prevailing Opinion: We muſt even allow, that the Father of Lies hath delivered Oracles full of Truth, during the Courſe of many Ages, ſince there was a Time when all the World paid Homage to theſe Oracles.

He goes on to obſerve, in the next Section, Inſtances of prevailing Opinions manifeſtly falſe.

If the Influences, *ſays he*, of any of the heavenly Bodies have a ſecret Virtue with Reſpect to the Earth, thoſe of the Moon undoubtedly have, becauſe ſhe is neareſt. Accordingly, moſt People are perſuaded ſhe hath an Influence over a great Variety of Things. She it is that cauſes the Increaſe and Decreaſe of the Marrow and Brain in Animals; ſhe frets away Stones, governs the Cold and the Heat, the Rain and Wind: For if the Weather be ſet in for Rain at the New-Moon, you muſt not expect fair Weather till the Full. If the Rain does not ceaſe then, you are to reckon it will hold till the next Change; and ſo of dry and froſty Weather, *&c.* upon a Principle, that it belongs to the Conjunctions and Oppoſitions of the Moon to order the Weather and the Seaſon. Hence it is, that becauſe, in common Converſation we frequently fall upon a Diſcourſe of the Rain, or the cold and dry Weather, *&c.* we hear thoſe who complain of the Weather, comfort themſelves, in the mean Time, with the Hopes of the New or Full Moon. It is not to be denied, that theſe are Opinions of all Countries, and common to all Sorts of People.

Nevertheleſs, they who have taken the Trouble, for 30 or 40 Years together, of examining into Marrow-bones, have obſerved (particularly M. *Rohault*) that whatever Quarter the Moon was in, they met with ſome Bones which had a great deal of Marrow, and others very little in them; which ſhews, that the Moon hath no Influence on the Subſtances of the Brain or Marrow, nor yet on the Subſtance of the Fiſh in Oyſters, or Lobſters; for, by making their Obſervations on this Point too, they have ſeen that their Fulneſs depends neither more nor leſs upon the Time of the Moon, whatever the *popular Opinion* may perſuade us. I ſay the ſame of the Change of Weather, and maintain, from my own Experience, 'tis not appointed to any Seaſon of the Moon whatſoever: And that there is no certain Day in the Lunar Month, on which the Change, for Example, from wet to dry, or from open to froſty Weather, happens oftner than any Day beſides. Did we make exact Obſervations, we ſhould find, that the Temperature of the Air hath ſo little Sympathy with the New or Full-Moon, that we may count as many Months of dry as wet Weather, when the Return of the Moon was wet, and contrariwiſe; ſo true it is, that the Changes of the Weather are ſubject to no Rule obvious to us. 'Twere eaſy to ſhew, that the Reaſon of the Thing is directly againſt the *popular Opinion*, but I chuſe to argue from Experience, and inſiſt, that whoever appeals to this Argument, will find it *contradicts the general Opinion of the World*: And upon this I beg Leave to obſerve, that there is nothing ſtrange in *Error's becoming univerſal*, conſidering the little Care which Men take to conſult their Reaſon, when they give into what others ſay; and the little Uſe made of Occaſions which are offered of undeceiving them. Will it be allowed me to aſk

Digitized by Google

aſk one Queſtion, Hath any Man ever taken Notice, what Multitudes believe and affirm one after another, that a Man weighs more faſting than full; that a Sheep-ſkin Drum burſts aſunder at the Beat of a Wolf-ſkin Drum; that young Vipers deſtroy the old Females when they come to the Birth, and ſtrike the Male dead at the Inſtant of their Conception, with many other Truths of the ſame Validity? Nor are they content to propagate them as Facts well atteſted, but apply themſelves to find out their natural Cauſes. They break out into Exclamations of Wonder from the Power of Conviction; the Moraliſts have gone into this Party; the Lawyers recommend themſelves at the Bar by citing theſe Maxims; the Pulpit borrows a thouſand fine Similies from theſe; and School-boys in their Claſſes are inſtructed to fill their Themes with them: Nevertheleſs, theſe are all Matters contrary to the moſt certain Experience, as *they* have diſcovered, who have had the Curioſity to inform themſelves.

Without Regard to *Vox Populi, Vox Dei*, an Aphoriſm, which, if followed, authorizes the moſt ridiculous Conceits, I maintain, that we ought firſt to pay no more Regard to a Falſhood, becauſe it is *embraced by all Mankind*, than if it were the Delirium of two or three Perſons only: For, as *Cicero* obſerves, there is no Reaſon for valuing an Opinion upon the Conſent of a Multitude, where each Perſon apart is ſo little capable of knowing the Truth, that his Judgment is of no Weight at all. *An quicquam ſtultius quam quos ſingulos, ſicut operarios barbaroſque contemnas, eos aliquid putare univerſos?* Tuſc. Queſt. 5.

Fog's Journal, Sept. 21. N° 307.

A farther View of the Reign of Henry III.

(See p. 469.)

HENRY's ill Succeſs in *France*, from whence, after he had laviſh'd away great Sums, he return'd with Infamy, and yet would vainly enter *London* in Triumph; the Exactions and Tyranny of the Court of *Rome* over the *Engliſh*; his own frequent Extortions, his Perquiſition, concerning the Foreſts, which was a grievous Oppreſſion; his ſqueezing the *Jews*, his Treatment of the Earl of *Leiceſter*; the Reproaches made him by a Convocation of the Clergy, of Extortions, Tyrannies, and Breach of Oaths and Promiſes; his continual favouring, enriching, and preferring Foreigners, his arbitrary Taxation of the City of *London*; his being enſnar'd and impoveriſh'd, by accepting the Donation of *Sicily* to his Son, which tranſported to *Rome* upwards of 950,000 Marks; his ſuffering the *Welch* to ravage his Frontiers; and his Half Brothers and the Queen's Relations to pillage his Subjects, with Impunity; all which were owing to his Favourites endeavouring to gratify his Views of becoming Deſpotick, made his Subjects eſteem him both unworthy and incapable of holding the Helm, and his Barons plainly told him they ſhould not truſt to his Promiſes of a Reformation; but had themſelves deſign'd to reform the Government, after ſuch a Manner as ſhould put them above any Apprehenſions of his Breach of Faith. They compell'd him to ſign a Writing, by which he conſented that Articles ſhould be drawn up by 24 Lords, of which Number, he was to nominate half, and promis'd to ſubmit to all the Regulations of theſe Commiſſioners; which were as follows:

1. That the King ſhould confirm the great Charter, which he had often ſworn to do without any Effect.

2. That the Poſt of Chief Juſtice ſhould be conferr'd on a Man of Probity and Capacity, who ſhould adminiſter Juſtice to both Poor and Rich without Diſtinction.

3. That the High Chancellor, the High Treaſurer, the Judges, and all other publick Officers and Miniſters ſhould be yearly choſen by the 24 Lords.

4. That the Cuſtody of Caſtles and all fortify'd Towns, ſhould be left to the Diſcretion of the ſaid 24 Commiſſioners, who ſhould commit them to the Care of Perſons of Fidelity, and well-affected to the Publick.

5. That it ſhould be a capital Crime for any Perſon whoever, and of whatever Quality, to oppoſe directly, or indirectly, the Decrees of the ſaid 24 Barons.

6. That the Parliament ſhould meet, at leaſt once every three Years, to enact ſuch Statutes as ſhould be judg'd neceſſary for the Good of the Kingdom.

Theſe the King found himſelf under an Obligation of approving, (they having receiv'd the Approbation of the Parliament) and the Lords took an Oath of Aſſociation, by which they reciprocally engaged themſelves to maintain the Statutes of *Oxford*, (for ſo were they called) and ſoon after by their Deputies invited the City of *London* to enter into their Aſſociation, which Invitation was readily accepted. Thus was the King cut out of all Share of the Adminiſtration, and the Regal Power which he endeavour'd to extend to the Prejudice of his Subjects, in a great Meaſure aboliſh'd. *Henry*, ſenſible of the Bondage his Miſmanagement had brought him under, gets the Pope to abſolve him from the Oath which he had taken, with Regard to the above Statutes, and attempted with an high Hand to throw off his Yoke; but building on a Foundation which fail'd, he was oblig'd to come to a Negotiation with the Barons; Affairs were in a fair Way of being accommodated, when his own Indiſcretion cauſed a greater Rupture than before, and he narrowly miſs'd falling into

Digitized by Google

into the Hands of his Subjects; but escaping, and getting safely to the *Tower* of *London*, by his Orders, which he issued from thence, he put the whole Kingdom into Confusion. The Cinque-Ports declar'd against him, on which Part of the History, I cannot pass over Monsieur *Rapin*'s Remark.

'The Cinque-Ports, by their Charter are A
'obliged to fit out fifty Men of War, when-
'ever the King's Service requires them: On
'this Occasion, the Governors of these Ports
'interpreting the Service of the Kingdom to
'be that of the King, pretended 'twas for his
'Service they employ'd their Forces against
'him. This Maxim will (says my Author)
'seem nothing strange, when we reflect, that
'in *England* they have ever been persuaded B
'that the King and State make but one Bo-
'dy. On this Foundation they pretend that
'whenever the King withdraws himself from
'the Interest of the Publick, he forfeits all
'his Prerogatives; which are rather annex'd
'to the Crown, than to the Person of the
'Sovereign.'

Considering the Situation of the Kingdom C
at *Henry*'s Accession, and with what little Difficulty the Barons return'd to their Obedience, we cannot but condemn this Prince as a very ungrateful one, for endeavouring to deprive them of their Liberties, in whose Power it was to have deprived him of the Crown; but this Ingratitude appears much blacker in his Behaviour towards the Sons of the Earl of *Pembroke*, since he owed every Thing to his Vigilance and Prudence. But a Prince, who is once poss'ss'd with the despotick Dæmon, and given up to Flatterers, and self-interested Men, will stick at nothing; and this I think may be proved in the Life of this *Henry*, which also gives us an Example of the *English* Patience in sufferig Injuries; for not- D
withstanding the many Reasons they had for E
Complaint, and the little Dependance they could have on the King's Promises, nay, most solemn Oaths, yet they held out forty Years, before their Patience was quite tired, and that they came to Extremities.

§ *A humourous Dissertation on* WORDS, *by a Correspondent at* Paris.

ASTrologers and Chymists have shewn us, that all sublunary Bodies are subject to the Influences of Stars; but these great Philosophers, perhaps, never imagin'd that *Words* likewise were under their Government; without doubt it was because they were never regarded as real Beings; and in this, without Offence be it said, they happen'd to be heavi- G
ly mistaken; for if Words were not real Beings, which could subsist independently of their Subject, should we see every Day a Crowd of Courtiers making their Happiness consist in a *Word*, that the Prince or first Minister lets fall to amuse them, altho' this Word signifies properly Nothing? Should we see so many Lovers dying away for a Word pronounced thro' Inattention or Caprice, by the Object beloved? Moreover if *Words* were not Beings, should we see so many private Persons, Communities, Towns, Cities, Nations, the whole World, wrangle, tilt, skirmish, and go to cutting of Throats for a *Word*, which was properly speaking no determin'd Sense? Would so much Bustle and Clutter be produced by a *Nothing?* That cannot be; it is evident then that *Words* are Beings, and in this Quality, like all other terrestrial Bodies, they must needs draw their Excellence or Malignity from Stars, which preside at their Birth. But we must support our Hypothesis by Examples, for the World loves Examples; and here we shall be more puzzl'd in chusing one than in finding many, since the History of Times past and even that of our Days furnish us in Abundance. Let us begin then with the Words that have been constellated by the Planet *Mars*.

KIKAJON is one of those Words, whose Signification is obscure, and besides very little important; insomuch, that it does not seem to merit the thousandth Part of the Trouble it has given to explain it: However, St. *Jerome* and St. *Augustin* did not think so; those two Props of the Church thought this Word imported a great deal of Religion, apparently because of some occult Virtue that it contain'd, which they would not communicate to us: Whatever it may be, they explain'd it each one after his Manner: The first assur'd us that it was *Ivy*, the other a *Gourd*; perhaps it was neither one nor other; no Matter, they grew so warm in their Sentiments, that the Dispute in a little Time became very serious between them, and afterwards throughout the whole Church. Already the People animated with a devout Ardour assembled in Troops, and were just coming to Blows in the Quarrel of *Kikajon*, when the Sovereign interpos'd, and brought them to Order. Nevertheless the two illustrious Combatants continued the War between themselves with mighty Strokes of the Pen. They let flye over all Parts, Sa- F
tires, and polemick Writings, where the Gall diffused itself not Drop by Drop, but in great Surges, and much more than if it had been in the Cause of their Country, or even for the Preservation of the Christian Republick itself. But how would it be possible to have accounted plausibly for the Trouble caused by this *Kikajon*, if we were not to have Recourse to our System by proving this Word to be born under the Aspect of *Mars*, and impregnated with the most subtle and warlike Influence of this Planet?

PROPERTY is another *Martial Word* which in the 14th Age had like to have overturn'd from Top to Bottom the famous Order

Digitized by Google

Order of the *Cordeliers*. The Godly Party maintain'd that this Term ought to be baniſh'd from their Convent, and alſo from their Refectory or Hall, ſo that according to them it could not be ſaid, that a *Cordelier* had his Spoonful of Soup in Property, becauſe the Pope had the Domain of that Soup of which they had but the Uſe. The Carnal Brothers (for ſo the Godly named their Adverſaries) pretended to retain the Word *Property* which the others would have baniſh'd, and this Diſpute, altho' ridiculous in Appearance, did not fail to cauſe Schiſm, Maſſacres, and violent Wars. Four Popes who interpos'd one after the other in this Affair could hardly finiſh it. *Nicholas* IV. who had been a *Cordelier*, declared againſt *Property*, and the People were ſo provok'd againſt him, that they roſe in ſeveral Places. The Carnal Brothers who protected this fatal *Word* were driven from their Convents of *Narbonne* and *Beziers*. Chance turn'd the Scale however under *Clement* V. for this Pope degraded the Enemies to *Property*, and ſubjected them to a ſevere Penance, in Spight of their Appeals and Proteſtations; he likewiſe had them condemn'd in a Council that aſſembled againſt the Templers. *John* XXII. who ſucceeded *Clement*, was ſtill a greater Favourer of *Property*, and turn'd more rigid againſt the Godly that oppoſed it, for he put them into the Hands of the dreadful *Inquiſition*, and this ſacred Tribunal, in Concert with the Holy Father, made out Proceſſes againſt theſe unhappy Wretches, and burnt them alive, becauſe they would not reconcile themſelves to *Property*. They ſuffer'd the Flames with Conſtancy, in the firm Perſuaſion that they ſhould go directly to Paradiſe for having generouſly fought to their laſt Breath againſt this formidable Word.

If we have been ſeeking for Examples in Times a little remote, it is not for want of a Number of the like Kind, or even Caſes more affecting among the Eccleſiaſticks of our Times; for we may ſay without Exaggeration, that Theology has never had more *Martial* Terms in its Service than at this Day, altho' at all Times it has had alone more of them than all the other Sciences put together. *Janſeniſm*, *Moliniſm*, Appeals, Reappeals, Infallibility, Power of the Keys, and many others of this Nature, are they not ſo many Terms unattach'd to any real Subject; which ſeem to be come into the World, but to ſerve as a Mark to ſome, and a Scare-crow to others, but which fail not at the ſame Time of putting all *Europe* in a Combuſtion? Muſt not theſe Words be furiouſly *Martial*, to arm, as they do, Chriſtians againſt Chriſtians, Brothers againſt Brothers, ſo as Kings and Popes are forced to interpoſe in their Quarrel, and of Neceſſity, in one Faſhion or another, to aſſemble an univerſal Council on purpoſe to decide the Diſputes, and to oblige the Faithful to receive theſe Terms by Heart and Mouth, and that without comprehending them, upon Pain of eternal Damnation. Simple Words could never be capable of cauſing ſo many Diſorders, if *Mars*, terrible *Mars*, did not malignly influence their Nativity.

The Manner in which we have open'd our new Syſtem, and the Examples we have choſen among a thouſand others prove ſufficiently that *Words* are real *Beings*, which have each in particular a Virtue independent of their Subject, and that this Virtue is communicated to them by the Stars. We have moreover made it appear, that Terms that are applicable to nothing, are thoſe to which the Planets ordinarily give the moſt Force, in ſhedding upon them the more abundant Influences.

Craſiſman, Sept. 21. N° 425.

Farther Thoughts on the Independency of Parliaments, &c. (See p. 470.)

THE Privilege of *free Enquiry* into every Thing, which is the Object of human Underſtanding, hath long been the peculiar Happineſs of this Country; and ſuch are the Advantages ariſing from hence, that the *true Principles of Government* are now ſo perfectly underſtood by the People in general, that the Force of every Argument, in Defence of their *Liberties* is clearly diſcerned by them; while the little Artifices of *Proſtitutes*, in Vindication of *Slavery*, under the faint Colourings of *Liberty*, are received with ſuitable Contempt and Indignation.

Among the Variety of happy Effects, produced by ſo invaluable a Bleſſing as that of *free Enquiry*, may be numbered the following Sentiments:

That the End of all Government *is the* Good of the Governed; *that the* People *were not made for the* Legiſlature, *but the* Legiſlature *for the* People; *and that the Duties of* Allegiance *and* Protection *are reciprocal.*

The *Engliſh Conſtitution*, in particular, is founded, and can only ſubſiſt upon a religious Regard to theſe *popular Principles of Government*; and as the chief Incentive to a warm Concern for our *Liberties* muſt always ariſe from an adequate Knowledge of theſe *Principles*, upon which the Security of them depends, ſo the natural Comelineſs of *thoſe Actions*, which tend to the Good of Society, will upon an impartial View of Things inevitably ſtrike the Mind, and too much influence it, in the Cauſe of *Liberty*, to require any other Reward than what neceſſarily ariſes from the Conſciouſneſs of ſo glorious a Paſſion.

And as the *End* propoſed by a *Government*, thus eſtabliſhed upon the *Principles of Reaſon and Virtue*, could only have been ſecured by *Means* equally reaſonable and virtuous, what-

Digitized by Google

whatever debaſes the People's Minds, and draws them off that Biaſs, which the Author of the World originally implanted in their Natures for the juſt Purpoſes of Society, muſt always tend to enſlave them; ſince in that Degree only, in which the *noble Principles* here contended for prevail amongſt us, can it be truly ſaid that we are a *free People*; for what is wanting in *Virtue*, muſt be ſupplied by *Corruption*.

It cannot be diſputed that whatever leſſens the Influence, which a juſt Diſcernment concerning *publick Affairs*, and the *Liberties of the People*, would have upon the Conduct of *their Repreſentatives*, muſt in Proportion render them incapable of *diſintereſted Impreſſions* for the future; and conſequently leſs ſollicitous in diſcharging the Duties of ſo important a Truſt. Without determining whether every *Gratuity*, or *Reward from the Crown to a Houſe of Commons* be included in the Idea of *Corruption*, it is inconteſtable that the more extenſive *ſuch Diſtributions of Favours* are, the leſs Influence will *theſe Principles of Government* have upon their Behaviour in *Parliament*.

The Truth of theſe Obſervations was ſo forcibly conceived even by *thoſe*, who oppoſed the *Penſion Bill*, in the Year 1731, that it may not be amiſs to conſider the Manner in which their Oppoſition to it was conducted *within Doors* and *without*.

The *R——d P——te*, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a memorable Speech on this Occaſion, was ſo far from putting on any Diſguiſe, that he plung'd at once into the Vitals of the Debate, and avow'd *that Dependency*, the Removal of which was aimed at by the *Bill*. But a *noble Duke*, whoſe rare Abilities and thorough Knowledge of Men enabled him to ſpeak with more Caution and Sagacity upon ſo tender a Point, was ſo far from contending for a *corrupt Dependency of the Houſe of Commons*, that he expreſſed his Deteſtation of it, in the warmeſt Terms; and only oppoſed the *Bill*, as ineffectual for the Purpoſes deſigned by it; upon which Principle alone his Objections ſeem to be governed; and therefore, to take off the Odium of *Corruption* from theſe, to whom the *Bill* juſtly imputes it, he thought it neceſſary to lay it upon the *People*, and inſiſt that to prevent *Corruption* the Axe muſt be laid to the Root; that the People were the Spring, from whence *Corruption* flow'd, and that 'till their *Luxury* was reduced, their Neceſſities would always expoſe them to *this Vice*. Theſe general Obſervations were enforced by many other *noble Lords*, who oppos'd the *Bill*; and altho' it was thus oppoſed upon *Principles*, diametrically oppoſite to each other, yet a moſt *enfeebled Hireling*, who claims the Merit of having firſt attempted to prove that a *dependent corrupt Parliament* was neceſſary to the Preſervation of the *Conſtitution*, undertook the Defence of this *contradictory Oppoſition*.

It muſt be acmitted that the *Cambridge Letter*, written in Defence of the *R——d P——te*'s Speech, and which ſoon after received its Death's Wound, endeavours to take off the Imputation of the *B——*'s contending for a *corrupt Dependency of the Houſe of Commons*. But the *Proſtitute* I have in View, and who was probably retained to defend *this Speech*, juſtified it upon the Foot of a *corrupt Dependency*. He told us very frankly, *that the Security of our* Liberties *is wholly owing to a* mutual Dependency *of all the Parts of the Legiſlature upon each other, ariſing from a* mutual Diſtribution of Favours; *that if* the Places of Profit *and* other Favours, *which the* Debt of the Nation *had thrown into the Hands of the* Crown, *were not diſtributed in the* Houſe of Commons, *the* King's Voice *would be rendered ineffectual, and the great Security of our* Liberties *gone with it; ſince if the* King *could not oblige the* Commons, *they would not oblige him*; *and that* Corruption *begins with the* People. ——— She therefore exhorts them, in a moſt lamentable Tone, to be *uncorrupt*, without which ſhe propheſies that they will never have an *independent*, *uncorrupt Parliament*.

All theſe contradictory Poſitions, mingled with ſeveral other abſurd ones, were communicated to the Publick by that *renowned old Proſtitute Mother Oſborne*, in ſeveral Journals, ſoon after the B——'s *Speech*.

This low Shuffling between an Avowal and Diſavowal of a *corrupt Dependency of the Houſe of Commons*; between decrying the *Cauſe*, and juſtifying the *Effects* of it, cannot be more clearly diſcerned, than by reducing it into the following Order of Contradictions.

1*ſt*, The *Dependency of a Houſe of Commons upon the Crown* is avowed; and conſequently all the *corrupt Means*, neceſſary to compaſs that *End*, are thereby juſtified.

2*d*, This *Dependency* is diſavowed, and *Corruption* is imputed to the *People* as a Crime, which is the Effect of their *Luxury*; and thus while *Corruption* is juſtify'd on the one Hand, as neceſſary to render a *Houſe of Commons dependent*, the *People* are inſulted, on the other, for being *corrupt*.

3*dly*, Without theſe Obligations, conferred by the *Crown* upon the *People's Repreſentatives*, which are only other Words for *Corruption*, the *King's Voice* would be rendered ineffectual; ſince if the *Crown* could not oblige the *Commons*, *they* would not oblige the *Crown*, and therefore the *Government* muſt be at an End.

4*thly*, Notwithſtanding the Government is ſo framed, that it cannot ſubſiſt without a *mutual Diſtribution of Favours*, and conſequently without *Corruption*; yet the People

Digitized by Google

are gravely exhorted to be *uncorrupt*, as the only effectual Means to preserve the *Conſtitutional Independency of the Houſe of Commons*.

5thly, Altho' the *Debt of the Nation* hath been always thought ſo great a Burthen, as even to endanger the *Conſtitution* itſelf, and the *ſinking Fund*, the whole Merit of which is monopolized by *this Writer's Patron*, was thought abſolutely neceſſary for the Payment of it; yet it ſeems the Diſtribution of *thoſe Places* and *Rewards*, in the Gift of the *Crown*, on Account of this *Debt*, is neceſſary to the Preſervation of the *Conſtitution*, and without which the *Government* muſt be at an End; and conſequently,

6thly, The Payment of *this Debt* will deſtroy our *Government*; ſince *thoſe Rewards*, in the Gift of the *Crown*, occaſioned by the *Debt of the Nation*, will then ceaſe.

This ſhort Collection contains only *thoſe Contradictions* which are moſt glaring; but there are many other Poſitions equally infamous and abſurd, that might eaſily be pointed out; ſo difficult is it to ſupport, with tolerable Uniformity, a *Syſtem of Error*.

THE *Courant* of the 18th contains an Examination of the Doctrine laid down in the *Craftſman* of the 14th —— '*That the* '*Oppreſſions ariſing from a tyrannical Prince,* '*governing his People, not only without a Par-*'*liament, but in open Violation of the known* '*Laws, are infinitely more* tolerable *than* '*thoſe Oppreſſions which have received the* '*Sanction of the whole* Legiſlature. (See p. 471.)

How have we ſeen (ſays this Writer) an *all-corrupt Prime-Miniſter* deſcribed under the Character of every wicked Miniſter, who, in any Age or Country, has adviſed the Prince to enforce the Obedience of his People to his arbitrary Will, in open Violation of the known Laws and Conſtitution! But when this *Farce* did not anſwer their Expectations, and the People began to enquire, —— What is the *Occaſion* of all this Outcry? Where are the *Inſtances* of this illegal Oppreſſion? On a ſudden this heavy Charge is dropt. They did not mean an *illegal Slavery* or Oppreſſion; —— but *legal Slavery*. They did not intend to give the good People of *England* any Alarm againſt the ſame Oppreſſions of arbitrary Will in the Prince, as were practiſed in the Reign of *James* II, but only to awaken them, and make them apprehenſive of the great Danger of *legal Slavery* being eſtabliſhed by *Parliamentary Authority*, by a *ſecret* Contrivance between ſome *tyrannical Prince* and an all-corrupt *prime Miniſter* in ſome *future* Age, —— which, by a *Figure* in *Politicks*, always means the *preſent*.

What *harmleſs Creatures* are theſe? Who can find in his Heart to be *angry* with them? What *Miniſter*, but muſt *forgive* them, who have the Art of transforming the *vileſt* Abuſe, into the *juſteſt* Encomium, who thus beſpeak the People of *England*?

Friends, Countrymen, and Fellow-Subjects,

A '*You may remember, how we have for-*'*merly endeavour'd to divert you with the* '*whole Life and Converſation of every over-*'*grown, rapacious, corrupt Miniſter, in all* '*antient as well as modern Hiſtory, in our* '*own as well as every diſtant Age or Coun-*'*try; giving you a full and true Account (as* '*may be ſeen at large in the great Mr. Old-*'*caſtle's excellent Remarks on the Engliſh*

B '*Hiſtory, wherein he hath exhauſted this* '*Subject) how theſe all-rapacious, all-corrupt* '*Miniſters have, by their wicked Advice to* '*their ſeveral Princes, deſtroy'd the Liber-*'*ties, and entirely ſubverted the Conſtitution,* '*in thoſe Countries in which they have lived.* '*You might probably conjecture, that we* '*intended to draw a Parallel between the il-*

C '*legal Oppreſſions of thoſe wicked Miniſters,* '*and what you ſee acted in your own Coun-*'*try. Wherefore we think it highly expe-*'*dient and neceſſary, at this Time, to declare,* '*for the better carrying on our great and noble* '*Views of reſtoring us to our antient Conſti-*'*tution, That where-ever you find Mention* '*made of illegal Slavery* and Oppreſſion, ei-'*ther in Mr. Oldcaſtle's* Remarks, or in any

D '*of our other* Writings, we always meaned '*and deſigned to be underſtood, as ſpeaking* '*of Legal Slavery.*'

So fare you well.

Is not this, as I ſaid above, to turn the *vileſt* Abuſe into the *greateſt* and *juſteſt* Encomium? For what viler Character can be

E given of any Miniſter, than this, —— That he adviſ'd his Royal Maſter to ſet up his own arbitrary Will againſt the Laws of the Land?

And was not this the Character, which they gave of a certain Miniſter? And what do they ſay now? No —— We never intended to accuſe him of being the Author of any *Illegal Oppreſſions*. His Crime is, that

F he has brought *Legal Slavery* upon us. *Riſum teneatis!*

Or what *greater* Encomium can be given of any Miniſter than this, —— That ſo far from adviſing his Royal Maſter to ſet up his own arbitrary Will againſt Law, his Advice to his Prince always has been, even in Times of the moſt imminent Danger, not to exerciſe his lawful Prerogative, without firſt aſking

G the Conſent of his Parliament? And is not this the Character that juſtly belongs to the preſent Miniſter? This Writer himſelf allows it.

London

Digitized by Google

London Journal, Sept. 21. N° 795.

AS the *good State* of the Kingdom, arising from the *juſt Exerciſe* of Power, is one Reaſon why we ſhould unite, (ſee p. 471.) ſo the *ill State* of the Kingdom, from our Enemies at home and abroad, is another Reaſon; and to this ill State, *(at home at leaſt)* have the preſent *unhappy Diviſions* of the *Whigs* brought us.

The *malecontent Whigs* have, for ſeveral Years paſt, been thruſting Daggers into the very Heart of the *Government*; and with ſo much Force too, that they have reached and wounded the *Conſtitution* itſelf: For they have advanced *Principles* abſolutely *inconſiſtent* with the *legal Monarchy* of *England*; and which, if put in Practice, muſt end in *another Form* of Government and *another Conſtitution*.

The Boldneſs of the *Whig Faction* hath encouraged and rous'd up the *Jacobites* all over the Kingdom, who are now looking out with the utmoſt Eagerneſs for an Opportunity to overturn the Government. Is it not monſtrous to ſee *Whigs* mingle in *Councils* and in *Clubs* with ſuch Men? Not only *Jacobitiſm* triumphs and ſpreads itſelf thro' the Kingdom, but *Popery* very much encreaſes among the *common People*, who are the *natural Strength* of a Nation.

In ſuch a State as this, owing chiefly to our *own Diviſions* (for even *Popery* may grow by the *Whigs* Hands being full in fighting with one another) will not every Friend to the Government begin to ſee the abſolute Neceſſity of *the Union* of the *Whigs*? Will they not leave their turbulent Leaders to themſelves? Or rather, will not thoſe Leaders be convinced, that they have carried Things too far, and that 'tis high Time to ſound a Retreat.

They would have the World believe that they are *Patriots*: But can they be *Patriots*, while they *rejoice* in every Misfortune that attends their Country, and *mourn* at every Succeſs? While they *weaken* the Strength of the Government at Home, and add to the Strength of our Enemies Abroad? I ſay, add to their Strength; for 'tis very probable, that *a certain neighbouring Power* would not have ventured to go ſo deep into the War, had it not thought itſelf ſecure of us, by the *unfortunate Diviſions* among ourſelves. Their *Strength* is founded in our *Weakneſs* which is owing entirely to the *malecontent Whigs*; for were *the Whigs* united, no Faction at Home, nor any Power Abroad dare inſult us, or be bold enough to enter upon Meaſures, which, if not obſtructed by a *vigorous* and *ſeaſonable* Reſiſtance, muſt end in the Loſs of the Balance of Power, and in Conſequence, of *general Liberty*. The dangerous Situation of Affairs Abroad calls aloud for the Exerciſe of all our Wiſdom and publick Virtue: Is this a Time for us to be quarrelling about Miniſters, when all *Europe* is likely to be involved in a War for the Preſervation of the Liberties of *Europe*? When Popery is increaſing at Home, and Proteſtantiſm decreaſing Abroad? When the two great Powers on the Continent are cloſely united, and carrying Conqueſt wherever they carry their Arms?

If the Friends of the Government will unite, we ſhall be able, in Conjunction with *a Power* which ought to be always with us, to defeat the Deſigns of thoſe who diſturb the general Tranquillity. But nothing can *enable* us to do what our *true Intereſt* obliges us to do, but a *hearty and general Union* among ourſelves. Let the *Whigs* join as one Man, and *certain Neutralities*, or *paſſive Alliances*, be turned into *active Powers*, and we ſhall ſoon ſee an Alteration in the Face of Things Abroad; we ſhall have no Occaſion to fear, but ſhall be ſtrong enough to *hold the Balance*, and to *give Law*.

Univerſal Spectator, Sept. 21. N° 311.

Contentment and Diſcontent.

DISCONTENT is the univerſal Bitter of human Life; there are but very few who do not complain of ſome Want or other, tho' the Want ariſes only from the Caprice of their Will; Things go not right if they run not on the Wheels of their Fancy, and turn about with the Windmill of their own Brain: The poor Man thinks he is unjuſtly dealt with to be defrauded, as it were, of Wealth; the rich Man thinks the ſame, becauſe his Wealth doubles his Care: The Divine thinks the Lawyer gets all the Money, the Lawyer envies the Parſon's Eaſe; the Batchelor wants a Wife, the married Man would be rid of his: Thus, thro' every Station of Life, there is ſome one Thing unpoſſeſſed that ruffles our Pleaſure, and puts a Bar to our Contentment. Not to amuſe ourſelves with Hopes or Fears, but to reſt ſatisfied with our preſent Circumſtances, is alone the Way to Contentment, for he who wants nothing, poſſeſſes every Thing. The Bleſſings of Life are within our Reach, but like Fools, we ſuffer ourſelves to be hoodwink'd, gambol in the Dark, and grope about in vain, for what we would catch: It is a contented Mind that will give us Happineſs, as it will give us a Conſtancy in all Conditions.

It is the Part of a prudent Man, not to be elated with Proſperity, nor irreſolute in Misfortunes: Some indeed will ſtruggle with Adverſity, and bear up againſt the Tide of Misery, and come off victorious: Others again are ſo very delicate, that they think every Thing an unſupportable Misfortune, they will even ſink under Calumny as a

Digitized by Google

Thing too much to bear, which is the same Thing, as if one should quarrel with the Mob for being justled in it: A brave Man must expect ill Usage, yet like a wise Pilot he is to keep *steady*, and bear away against Wind and Weather.

Seneca says, *optimi milites ad duriſſima mittuntur*, the braveſt Soldiers are put in the hotteſt Service; ſo are the beſt Men upon the ſharpeſt Sufferings: The good Man, like the valiant Soldier, will act up to his Character, and behave bravely, amid his Trials; knowing them to be the Hand of God, therewith he will be content, and ſcorning to repine, will make himſelf happy.

The greateſt Cauſe of Diſcontent is, that Men have no definite Meaſure to their Deſires, 'tis not the Supply of all their real Wants that will ſerve their Turns; their Appetites are precarious, they hunger not, becauſe they themſelves are empty, but becauſe others are full. *Ahab*, one would think, might well have been contented with the Kingdom of *Iſrael*, without *Naboth*'s Vineyard; and *Haman* with the Obeyſance of all the *Perſian* Court, without the additional Bow of a poor *Jew*. We create too often imaginary Wants; could not we, if we ſtrove, create alſo imaginary Satisfactions? The Madneſs would be far happier to think with the craz'd *Athenian*, who imagin'd all the Ships which came into the Port to be his own, than to be for ever tormenting ourſelves for Things that are unreaſonable and unattainable.

A low Condition in the World ſeems to all a terrible Misfortune; its Sound is ſo, and that's all. How many are really poor amid their Riches, and want in the midſt of Plenty! Is not the Street-Beggar happier? he is more content: He enjoys the *little* he can get, the poor Rich Miſer dares not uſe the *much* he conceals. Poverty is not to be wiſh'd, but if it is our Lot, we ſhou'd make it fit as eaſy as poſſible, and ſhow our Reſignation with Bravery. *There is ſomething to this Purpoſe in the*

Weekly Regiſter, Sept. 21. N° 239.

LIFE is very various, and if one Livelihood fails, another may ſucceed: If one Rank of Life cannot be ſupported, we may flouriſh very well in another. 'Tis but deſcending a Step lower, and the Event would abundantly attone for the Condeſcenſion. But this our Pride will not ſuffer us to do, and we rather chuſe to have that very Pride wounded every Day of our Lives, than cruſh it ourſelves once for all.

Nothing can be ſo abſurd as this Behaviour, and yet nothing is more univerſal. We miſtake even our own Paſſions, and take even wrong Ways to indulge them. In my Opinion a Man might be as proud of leaving off his Sword, and going to the Plough, or wearing a Livery, as wearing it ſtill in Want and Wretchedneſs, by laying himſelf open to Inſults, in incurring Obligations.

Neither, indeed, can a Man be ſaid to be poor who poſſeſſes as much as he wants, and the nearer we come down to the Vulgar, the fewer our Demands, and the eaſier ſatisfied of courſe. To this may be added, that to be independent is to be rich, and to deſpiſe Misfortunes is the neareſt Way to be happy. But Men have not Courage enough to undertake ſuch deſperate Cures on themſelves, and they had rather die of the Mortification, than cut off the Limb.

I remember a little Story of a Gentleman of *Gaſcoigne*, who inherited 2000 Crowns a Year from his Father, commenc'd Marquis at *Paris*, and, being a gay volatile Genius, ſoon got the better of his Fortune, and was reduc'd to the loweſt Ebb of Wretchedneſs. Yet, in the midſt of it, never loſt his Spirit and Courage, or impotently repin'd at what was not to be remedied: But with the ſmall Pittance he had left, purchaſed a Mule, and turn'd Water-Carrier. Sometime after which, as he was trafficking his Merchandize up and down the Streets, he happen'd to meet two of his old Companions, who would have avoided him for fear of giving him Pain, at being caught in ſuch an Equipage. But he prevented them, ſprung forward to ſalute them with his uſual Freedom, and, when they ſeem'd to pity his ill Fortune, briſkly interrupted them by ſaying: *That he had* 40,000 *Crowns Worth of Water in the* Seyne, *but, for Want of Servants, he was oblig'd to ſell it himſelf.*

Weekly Miſcellany, Sept. 21. N° 93.

Continuation of the former. *(See p.* 463.)

WITH Reſpect to the Trinity, or, *the Exiſtence of Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt in the one Godhead*, we know the Senſe of theſe Words; and we know likewiſe in *Part* the Thing aſſerted in them: We have a general Notion of it, which is, that the Son and Holy Ghoſt are each *truly God*, as well as the Father, having the *ſame divine Perfections*, and *united with him in the ſame Nature*. How this is reconciled with the *Unity of God*, we know not; juſt as we are ignorant how *Preſcience* is reconciled with *future Contingents*.

We have as clear Conceptions of theſe Doctrines, as we have of the *Self-Exiſtence*, the *Eternity*, the *Omnipreſence* of God. We underſtand them in the *general*, as clearly and fully, as we do thoſe Attributes of the Deity. Our Ideas reach not to the *particular Modus*, or *minute Circumſtances* of them, as likewiſe they do not in the other Caſe. If therefore we

Digitized by Google

we believe the *Self-Exiſtence*, the *Eternity*, and *Omnipreſence of God*, we may alſo believe theſe Doctrines: We may believe the one in the ſame Manner as we do the other; that is, in the *general*, or *ſo far as we underſtand them*.

If a Propoſition be delivered in Words which we *don't underſtand*, or in Words which, tho' underſtood, *convey no Idea*, ſuch a Propoſition is to us a *meer Sound*; and we can give no Aſſent to it more than this, that *it may be true in ſome Senſe or other*. Suppoſe, for Inſtance, a Perſon ſhould ſay to us in an *unknown Tongue*, that *Charity is a glorious Virtue*, we may believe that he ſpeaks Truth, whatever it be; but we can't believe the *particular Thing* he affirms; to wit, the *Glorioufneſs of Charity*, becauſe we know not what he ſays. But are the Doctrines in Queſtion Propoſitions of this Kind? or, ſuch as we *know nothing of*? Is this Doctrine, for Inſtance, *the Son is God, and the Holy Ghoſt is God, as well as the Father*, nothing but a Sound? Are the Words of it unintelligible? Or, have we no Notion of what they mean? It is certain we have a *clear* Idea of this, or perceive *clearly* the *particular Thing* aſſerted in them; and, I truſt, that *what we perceive, we may believe*.

Mr. *Foſter*, notwithſtanding, all along preſumes, that theſe Doctrines are *perfectly unknown*. He ſuppoſes them to be the ſame, as Propoſitions delivered in an *unknown Tongue*, of which we can believe nothing more, than that they may be true in ſome Senſe or other. Now this is a very great Miſtake; and ſo all that is built upon it falls to the Ground. Several *Socinian*, and other Writers, have gone before Mr. *Foſter*, in ſuppoſing *Myſteries* to be Things of which we underſtand *nothing*, and the conſtant Anſwer to theſe Writers has been, that their Suppoſition was *falſe*. The late Dr. *Whitby* happened to fall into this Error. The learned Doctor imagined that *Myſteries* were not underſtood *at all*, and therefore could not be believed *at all*. In Reply to whom, Dr. *Waterland* entered into an Examination of this Matter. He threw what relates to it into ſeveral Caſes, explaining the ſeveral Kinds of Propoſitions, to which we cannot, or can give Aſſent. He ſhewed that *Myſteries* belong to thoſe Caſes, where Aſſent *may be given*, or are ſuch Kind of Propoſitions, as we *may*, and *often do*, *believe*, being underſtood in *ſome Degree*.

Some People think, that unleſs a Thing be *fully* revealed, and *fully* underſtood, it is not revealed or underſtood *at all*, nor capable of *any Belief*; which is a groundleſs Imagination. For is it impoſſible for a Thing to be revealed in Part; revealed excluſively of its *Modus*? Is there no Medium between *perfect* Conception, and *no* Conception? Or, between *adequate diſtinct* Belief, and *none at all*? Certainly there is. Many Things are *revealed*, or diſcovered, in Part only, (as well by the Light of *Reaſon*, as of *Scripture*) their *Modus being a Secret*. Many Things we conceive in *ſome Meaſure*, tho' not *perfectly*; and ſuch as are our Ideas, ſuch may be our Faith. It is well obſerved in a moſt excellent Book, lately publiſhed, concerning the *Importance of the Doctrine of the Trinity*, That every common Chriſtian, *profeſſing Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, to be* ſo diſtinct, as not to be one the other, and ſo united as to be one God, *has as clear an Idea of what he ſays, as when he prays*, Our Father which art in Heaven; *or when he repeats after the Pſalmiſt*, Thou art about my Path, and about my Bed, and ſpieſt out all my Ways. *He would, upon Examination, be able to give as good Account of one as of the other. The Thing is plain, and intelligible, in either Caſe, but in the* general *only, not as to the* particular Manner. *Aſk*, how three are one, *and probably both Catechumen and Catechiſt will be perfectly at a Nonplus? Or aſk*, how God is in Heaven, *and* how about our Path, or our Bed? *and they will both be equally confounded.*

I would farther obſerve, that *myſterious* Doctrines are no more *abſtruſe* and *incomprehenſible*, than the Things of Nature which we believe.

As for Inſtance, the *Union of the Soul with the Body*, and their *mutual Action* upon each other, is *inconceivable*. Moſt of the Operations which we ourſelves perform, in Conſequence of this Union, are equally *myſterious*. Who can tell, *how* he ſees external Objects, and apprehends their ſeveral Figures and Dimenſions? Who can fully explain, *how* the Blood moves round in the Body? Who can give a *certain* Account, *how* the Earth hangeth in the Air without any Thing to ſupport it? *How* various Kinds of Metals and Stones grow in it? *How* the Seed ſown, after dying in the Ground, revives again; *How* the Flowers are ſo richly and elegantly arrayed? *How* Plants and Trees grow up, and yield their Strength? Or, *how* Birds and Beaſts move ſpontaneouſly from Place to Place? Theſe are all *Myſteries* to us; and there is hardly *any Thing in Nature* which we *fully underſtand*; and yet Reaſon directs us to believe theſe Things. Let then the *myſterious* Doctrines of *Chriſtianity* have *equal* Treatment; or, let not *Senſe* and *Reaſon* be p'eaded in Support of the contrary.

If Mr. *Foſter* diſlikes theſe Doctrines, as thinking he *perceives Contradictions* in them, let him *clearly prove* them to be *contradictory*, and then let him condemn them. But if this could be done, he ſhould not complain, that he *underſtands them not*, but that he *underſtands*, or *diſtinctly perceives* them to be *falſe*. If his Quarrel with theſe Doctrines is, that they are mere *Sounds*, or *Syllables*, to him, conveying no *Notion*, no *Idea at all*, that

Digitized by Google

that must be a palpable Miſtake. If he demurs to the Belief of them, becauſe he does not *fully* and *adequately* comprehend them, then it is plain, that he will not admit ſo far as he may underſtand, unleſs he may have the Privilege of underſtanding ſomething more. He inſiſts upon the *perfect* Knowledge of what God affirms, as a Term without which he will not believe it: Which, whether it be *reaſonable*, or *decent*, let any wiſe Man judge. If he thinks that theſe Doctrines are not *really* taught in *Scripture*, but coined by Interpreters, then let him cenſure them as *human* and *unſcriptural*, and not as *unintelligible* and *impoſſible to be believed*, and then we may bring the Cauſe to a ſhort Iſſue, by enquiring, whether they are *ſcriptural*, or no.

PHILO-MYSTERION.

Free Briton, Sept. 26. N° 236.

Remarks on certain Paſſages, relating to great Numbers of Jacobites, *in a late* Enquiry into the Conduct of our *domeſtick* Affairs.

THERE is no Topick which the Faction againſt the Government have more endeavoured to ridicule, than the *Fear of bringing in the Pretender*. Theſe Gentlemen are ſo exceedingly nice on this Subject, that they take the moſt diſtant Reflection upon the *Pretender* to be an Imputation on themſelves. We cannot recommend the Care of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, or the Means which may moſt effectually defeat the Hopes of its Enemies, but the whole Faction expreſs their Indignation, that ſuch a Thought ſhould be harboured, or that any Man living ſhould be ſuggeſted to be in the Intereſt of the Pretender.

From numberleſs Inſtances of this Nature, where it hath been treated as a capital Crime to mention the *Intereſt of the Pretender*, or the Hopes of the *Jacobite* Faction, I was led to conceive, that this Cauſe was going out like the Snuff of a Candle, and that theſe Gentlemen, having no Benefit from its Light, would not bear the Annoyance of its Scent. But, to my Amazement, on peruſing a Treatiſe, called *An Enquiry into the Conduct of our domeſtick Affairs*, I find there are *Jacobites* ſtill remaining; *Jacobites* to be feared and guarded againſt; *Jacobites* who ought to be awed and reſtrained by the Preſence of Troops: Yes, indeed, *Papiſts* and *Jacobites* too, not lodged in the Clouds like *Gulliver's flying Iſland*, nor placed in Ambuſh as, in the *Rehearſal*, an Army *in Diſguiſe at Knightſbridge*; but *Papiſts and Jacobites in Ireland*, whoſe Party the *Enquirer* makes ſo formidable, that the bringing to *England* ſix or eight Regiments belonging to the *Iriſh* Eſtabliſhment hath expoſed the whole Kingdom to Danger: And, in the 61ſt Page of this Pamphlet, we are told, that there are in *Ireland great Numbers of Papiſts and Jacobites*.

What a Revolution hath happened in the *Pretender*'s Affairs! Twenty Years ſince he placed the Hopes of his Reſtoration in his *antient* Kingdom of *Scotland*. He did not conſider the Numbers of his Friends which lay hid in the Bogs of another Country. He made all poſſible Haſte to be crown'd at *Scone*, for which Purpoſe the Ladies of *North Britain* contributed their Jewels with uncommon Zeal and Devotion. But now the *Cauſe of Jacobitiſm* hath taken its Flight amongſt the *wild Iriſh*, and the *Clans of the Highlands* are grown ſuch good Subjects, that the *Author of this Enquiry* ſeriouſly ſets apart his 30th Page, to ſhew the Grievance of keeping up *ſix independent Companies* in the *Highlands*, which he computes to have conſumed the *Land Tax of North Britain* for ten Years together; and ſubmits it to the Wiſdom of Parliament, how long theſe *ſix Companies* are to be kept up in *Scotland*, tho' *Popery* and *Jacobitiſm* are grown ſo rampant, that, in his Account, they render more than *ſix* or *eight Regiments* neceſſary in *Ireland* to ſuch a Degree, as not to be drawn from thence without expoſing the Kingdom itſelf to Danger.

But the Fears of *Popery* and the *Pretender* grow upon this Author, inſomuch that he hath even found out, that there is ſomething of *Popiſh Inſtitution* in the *Academy of* Portſmouth. This Academy, as I have been informed, was eſtabliſhed on this Foundation, that the annual Sum formerly iſſued as Bounty to young Gentlemen, going into the Service of the *Navy* with the King's Letter, ſhould be applied in the proper Care of their Education during three Years, before they enter into that Service; and this Proviſion was judged ſufficient to educate *thirty* at a Time in all the Knowledge requiſite for a naval Officer, *ten* of whom are *every Year* to go from this Academy into the *Navy*. It is therefore ſubmitted to any Man's Judgment, whether this is not of much greater Uſe to the Publick than the Money which was iſſued to the *Letter-Men*; yet this innocent Deſign hath put the Author in ſo *unſeemly* a *Paſſion*, as to demand, that the Building be applied to another Uſe. Are there not, *ſays he*, Schools in every Street in *London*, and in every *Sea-Port Town*, to teach the Youth of this Kingdom the *Theory of Navigation?* And what Occaſion have we for an Academy, to which the *Projectors* will ſend none but *their own Favourites?*

Would not any Man believe, from ſuch wiſe and deep Reflections, that this *learned Enquiry into the Conduct of our domeſtick Affairs*, was carried on by ſome *little* Academy-*Monger*, and calculated according to the Meridian

ridian of *Tower-Street*, or some such *academical Quarter* of this great *Metropolis*, where the Number of Pupils is lessened by those who are sent to be educated on the Royal Foundation at *Portsmouth*?

What an ingenious Objection too he hath made, that those who govern this Establishment will send none thither but their own Favourites; as if the *Letter-Men*, in whose Room they are substituted, were appointed without Favour.

The original Design of *Letter-Men*, which is still carried on in the new Establishment, must undoubtedly have been to invite Gentlemen of Birth and Family into the Service of the *Navy*, that those who become *Officers at Sea* may be allied in Blood and Interest to the *Landed Gentlemen*; on which Account the Expence of this Institution is far from being grievous, since it tends to promote what hath always been wished for; and, common as Schools for teaching the *Theory of Navigation* may be, there is none can deny, that the Publick hath an Interest in the Education of those who are *designed for its Officers*.

This however hath given the highest Displeasure to the *Authors of this Enquiry*, as *French* and *Popish*, and every Thing bad in its Aspect. 'Tis the new-fashioned Language of the Party to bring *Popery* and the *Pretender* into every Thing which they dislike; So that, in the same Breath which insists on *dispanding the Companies kept up in the* Highlands *of* Scotland, they sigh at the Thoughts of our Danger from the *Papists* and *Jacobites* in *Ireland*, who abound there, as it is said, in *great Numbers*, tho' there is so little Apprehension of them, *with Regard to the other Side of the* Tweed.

Craftsman, Sept. 28. N° 430.

The Excellency of our present Constitution, with the Mischiefs of Arbitrary Power.

IN all Governments there are, either expressly or tacitly, certain Conditions between the *People* and their *Rulers*, which they are both bound to preserve. In the more arbitrary Kingdoms, the Traces of an *original Compact* are less discernible; and by Length of Time, Destruction of Records, or the Artifice of Princes, the Monuments of *antient Liberty* may be destroyed; or, which is worse, the Minds of the People prepared to imagine that either they never had a Right to *Liberty*, or that it hath been cancelled by Prescription. *These Doctrines* have been always inculcated, with great Art, by *designing Princes*; and, upon the Strength of the Invasion of their Predecessors, most Kings afterwards think themselves justly intitled to the same Powers, which those, who went before them, had notoriously usurp'd. In order to preserve their arbitrary Sway, they are reduced to maintain an Opinion, which draws after it great Danger, *viz.* That Princes are in themselves *sacred*, when once they mount the Throne, tho' the Means, by which they rose to it, were ever so sacrilegious.

The Princes of Antiquity, particularly the heathen Emperors, used to *deify* themselves, with a View of obliging the People, from a religious Reverence, to submit patiently to their Extravagancies. The *Jus divinum*, and *Sanctity of Person*, which some of our late Monarchs have ascribed to themselves, were but Copies of this Original, and calculated to the same Views; but the People have been wise enough, in these Kingdoms, to explode such dangerous and iniquitous Superstitions.

Nobody can be so weak, or so wicked, as to deny that the Prosperity of Mankind is the great End of Government. We are all obliged to promote it in our private Capacities; but it is a Duty more peculiarly incumbent on the *Governor of a People*. If he therefore should play the Tyrant, and pervert his Power to the Destruction, or Misery of a whole Nation, his Crime is infinitely great, even much the greatest, that Man is capable of committing; and yet, according to this blasphemous Position, the worst of these is still *sacred and inviolable*.

In whatever Light we look upon *these absurd and dangerous Sentiments*, We may easily discover their weak Foundation, and monstrous Tendency. But it is very happy for us that there is not the same Occasion to explode them, at present, which there hath formerly been; tho' at the same Time, they are not so totally eradicated, nor are the Attempts to revive them so inconsiderable, as not to deserve our Attention in some Degree.

Such Doctrines have given great Encouragement to the Ambition of private Men. *That Law* which owed its Rise to the doubtful Title of *Henry* VII. is sufficient of itself to stimulate hot Spirits, without the additional Incentive of a *general Conscience* concurring in the *Opinion* there made legal. *This Law* declares in Effect a King *de Facto* to be a King *de Jure*, and instantly annuls the Right of the *precedent Prince* by the Establishment of the *Person* who obtains his Seat. Upon this was grounded the Advice, given to *Cromwell* by some of his Friends, that he should declare himself *King*; and upon this likewise is founded the Opinion of several Writers upon those Times, who imagine that he would have maintained the Crown in his Family to this Day, if he had followed that Advice.

But there is still a farther Mischief in it not only to the *People*, but to the *Prince* himself. If he attempts to ground *these Sentiments* in the Minds of his Subjects, he must either

Digitized by Google

either fail, or succeed in the Undertaking. If he fails, the Consequence must necessarily be the total Alienation of the Hearts of his People; but if he should succeed, it will only make him presume too much upon that Success, and lead him on, by the pissive Principles of his Subjects, to push such Measures as will bring Ruin upon his own Head; for Conscience, when hardly press'd, will rebel against Principle; of which we have had Instances enough in our own History.

It was the Dependance upon *these Principles*, strongly inculcated and artfully spread in the Reign of King *James* I. and propagated with the same Assiduity by his Son, that brought K. *Charles* to so tragical an End. It was this, which induced him to govern so long without *Parliaments*; to raise Money upon the People, contrary to *Law*; and to support an *evil Administration*, however odious to the People, from a very wrong Persuasion that they were useful to himself. Thus, I say, he fell a Sacrifice to *that Principle*, which he had so large a Share in raising himself, and proved a memorable Example of this great Truth, that *Princes* generally find their Ruin in that, which they fondly think their strongest Security. We cannot but lament the cruel Destiny of that unhappy Prince, and we know how to acknowledge his private Virtues; but it must be confess'd, at the same Time, that he ow'd his Misfortune to his Fault, and that he had never suffered, if he had never aspired to more than was agreeable to the Constitution. If he had expected the *Allegiance* and *Duty of his Subjects* from no other Motive than that, from which it is only due, a Return of *Protection* and a *just Administration*, he might have lived and died in Peace. Nay, he might even have gone some Lengths with Safety. But endeavouring to force their Consciences to Submission, he only ripen'd the *popular Discontents*.

K. *James* II. had a better Fate, tho' his Conduct deserved a worse. The Calamities of his *Father* could not deter him from walking in the same dangerous Path. That desperate Example was too weak to bridle his Lust of Power. May this be a Lesson to all succeeding Princes not to desire the Temptation! May it be an everlasting Instruction to all People never to give it to their Princes! This Temptation was the same, that had undone his *Father*. It was an Adherence to the same *false Opinions*, which his *Brother* and *himself* had labour'd to encourage from the Restoration to that Time. They were carry'd higher, at that Æra, than they had ever run before. He rely'd so much upon them, that when those, who were Friends both to him and the Publick, advised him, in the Career of his arbitrary Measures, to act with more Caution; he told them *that he knew the Conscience of the People would keep them quiet*. How far he was mistaken, and how fatal his Error proved to himself, Experience has sufficiently demonstrated. I have here particularly mentioned but one of the Means, which are used to attain that unwholsome Kind of Sovereignty; but the same Hazard attends all other Methods, by which the same End is to be pursued. The Danger lies not so much in the Manner of the Attempt, as in the Attempt itself.

The whole Tendency of *these Discourses* is to inculcate a rational Idea of the Nature of our Government into the Minds of my Countrymen, and to prevent the fatal Consequence of *slavish Principles*. He, that labours to blind the People, and to keep them from all Instruction, may be justly suspected of bad Intentions; but he, who makes it his Business to open the Understandings of Mankind, cuts up all *Faction* by the Roots; for it is essential to Wisdom and Knowledge to support an *equal* and *just Government*.

Our *Constitution*, as now established, is founded on a most excellent Model. We have all the Advantages of a brisk Execution from the *monarchical Part*: From the *Aristocratical* all the Conveniencies, which are to be found in *that Form of Government*; and the Mischiefs, which usually attend it, where it is absolute and unconfined, are in a great Measure blunted by the Power of the *Commons*. This is the *Democratical Part of our Constitution*. Their Share in the Balance is vastly great, as it must be in all good Establishments; and thus we partake of all the Benefits and Securities to Liberty, which result from these different Kinds of Government.

It hath been observed, indeed, that our Work was, in some Measure, left imperfect upon the last great Change of Affairs; nor is it surprizing that in a Time of such Confusion, and from the Variety of Opinions upon these Points, some Errors, or Omissions, might have happened. Yet we may with Pleasure affirm that besides the Advantages, then procured, we likewise obtained the Power of redressing any farther Grievances and Abuses, which might be then overlooked, or might hereafter arise in the Administration of Government. In short, as we have the Happiness to live under an *excellent Constitution*, so it is very much in our own Power, by a proper Conduct, to secure the Enjoyment of it to ourselves, and to transmit it to the latest Posterity.

Fog's Journal, Sept. 28. N° 308.

A Wizard's Harangue in Praise of Poverty.

LANCASHIRE was formerly famous for Witches and Wizards, but till of late Years, we have heard nothing of those unhappy Wretches in any Part of *England* except in

Here

Digitized by Google

Norfolk, where we are inform'd that a noted Wizard appeared and did very confiderable Damage, not only in that Country, but quite thro' this Iſland. This Wizard has a great Number of Imps, which he can call together at a Minute's Warning, ſome in the Shape of Greyhounds, but many more reſembling Lobſters, and with theſe he torments the poor People, who dare contradict him, or even mutter at the Cruelties he exerciſes over ſuch as he thinks his Enemies. Theſe wicked Practices have given him the Nick-Name of *Robin the Devil*, and made him as terrible, to ſome People, as the Devil himſelf. Not long ſince, at a Horſe Race, he pretended to Inſpiration, and under Pretence of telling Fortunes, was rubbing People's Palms with his *Pulvis Aureus*, but finding a Counter Charm, he immediately put on another Shape, and with an Air of Sanctity, began to harangue upon the Advantages of Slavery; but, ſays he, I ſhall be more diffuſive on this Subject at ſome more proper Opportunity, and now, as Poverty is the Harbinger to the Bleſſings of Slavery, ſhew you how much Mankind are deceived, when they fly from it as an Evil.

Poverty, my Friends, was the Founder of the *Roman* Empire, which was ruined by Riches; and among the *Papiſts*, who are right in nothing elſe, they look upon Poverty as a ſure Guide to Paradiſe.

If you but look among the Poets, both ancient and modern, you will find the beſt have been the pooreſt. *Homer*, who is reckoned the Prince of Poets, was ſo poor that he ſung Ballads for his Living. *Ariſtides* the juſt, the humane *Plato*, the wiſe *Socrates*, many others I could name, and all the modern Writers, whoſe Works are worth reading, were, and are as poor as Church-Mice; and I can attribute the Dulneſs of *Oſborne* and *Walſingham*, and of ſome other Orators, to nothing but their being too well paid.

If nothing elſe could make us in love with Poverty, its baniſhing Flatterers, and diſtinguiſhing between the true and falſe Friend, is ſufficient to recommend it. What Virtues accompany this Bleſſing! How humble, modeſt, cautious of giving Offence, humane and obliging does it make us. Poverty makes us induſtrious, ſkreens us from Envy, renders us healthy, and protects us from that torturing Diſeaſe the *Gout*, drives all Luxury, Vanity and Extravagance from our Doors.

Oh! curſed Gold, of what Evils art thou productive; what Families, nay, what Nations haſt thou ſubverted, what Sacrileges, what inhuman Murders haſt thou committed; what Envy, what Hatred haſt thou ſtirr'd up; with what Toil, what Care art thou acquired; with how much Care and Pain art thou retained; and with what Sighs, what Grief, what Anguiſh art thou loſt!

Seneca ſays, that he is a great Man, who can uſe Earthen Veſſels, as if they were Silver; but he is a much greater Man, who can uſe Silver as if it were Earth. I would have you ſuch my Countrymen, deſpiſe the ſhining Earth, which if you ſpend, is no longer yours, and if you lock it up, can be of no Uſe to you. Embrace a Bleſſing which I have laboured, and ſhall continually labour to bring upon you, I mean that of Poverty, which I have proved the only Thing can make you an happy and a truly rich People.

He was going on, when ſome of his Diſciples were diſcovered picking Pockets, which put his Auditors into ſo great a Rage, that if he had not delivered himſelf and them, by going off in a *Fog*, they had certainly been torn to Pieces.

Part of a Speech in Parliament, upon the Penſion-Bill, *in the Year* 1731.

THE only Evil, deſtructive of the Freedom of Parliaments, propoſed to be remedied by this Bill, is *Corruption*; but if it ſhall appear, that a *wicked* and *deſperate* Oppoſition has done infinitely more Miſchief than the moſt *baſe* and *mercenary* Compliance, then this Bill muſt be very defective, and, for that Reaſon, ought not to paſs this Houſe.

Conſult the Hiſtory of former Reigns and former Parliaments precedent to the *Revolution*, and you will find our Anceſtors bravely, and honeſtly oppoſing the Court; becauſe it purſued Meaſures deſtructive of our Liberties. But carry your Enquiry no further back than the *Revolution*, and you ſhall hardly meet with one remarkable Inſtance of Oppoſition, but what was founded on Party, Revege, or Diſappointment.

Could it have entered into the Heart of Man to conceive, that a Nation reduced to the Brink of Deſtruction, ſhould earneſtly invite and implore the Aſſiſtance of a neighbouring *Prince*, and after that he had generouſly, at the Hazard of his Life, interpoſed between them and their Deſtruction, that then this very People ſhould enter into a ſerious and ſolemn Debate, whether they would ſet the *Crown* on his Head; a Debate, in which this great Point, on which all that was dear and valuable to them *abſolutely* depended, was carried but by *one* ſingle Voice. Nor did the wicked *Oppoſition* of thoſe Times ſtop here. No, it purſued that *Great Prince* thro' the whole Courſe of his Reign. It gave his Enemies Encouragement to be continually forming Conſpiracies to take away his Life. It gave *France* the Advantage almoſt every Year to take the Field before him, and drove him to thoſe Difficulties, for want of Money, from the *treacherous Delays* of his Parliaments to grant the neceſſary Supplies, as not only *length-*

Digitized by Google

ened out the War, and forced him to conclude a *short-liv'd* Peace, but laid the *Foundation* of that heavy Load of Debt we now labour under.

In the next Reign, in which the Glory of this Nation was carried to that Height, as no Hiſtory nor Age can parallel in this or any other Country, this reſtleſs Spirit of *Oppoſition* never ceaſed, till it had, by Degrees, worked itſelf into the Councils of the *Princeſs* then on the Throne, prevailed with her to diſmiſs thoſe *faithful* Servants, who had been the Inſtruments of her own and the Nation's Glory; and to give up moſt of thoſe ſtrong Forteresſes, which had coſt ſo much Blood and Treaſure, into the Hands of the great Oppreſſor of *Europe*, *Louis* XIV. on purpoſe that he might be in a Condition to lend his Aſſiſtance in placing the *Pretender* upon the Throne of *Great Britain*; to facilitate which, not only the Army was diſbanded, and thoſe brave and honeſt Officers diſplaced, who would not concur with their execrable Schemes; but the *Queen* had been prevailed upon, by *proper* Arguments to fill her Head with Doubts and Scruples, to give her Conſent. What Man, who ſeriouſly conſiders this, that will not ſay, ſome Proviſion ought to have been made by this Bill, to reſtrain the *Madneſs* of ſuch an Oppoſition for the future?

But this is not the only *Defect* in this Bill, nor the *worſt* Part of it; for as, on the one hand, no ſober Man would give his Conſent to any Bill, that ſhall make a Houſe of Commons dependent on the Crown; ſo, on the other, he never will concur in the paſſing of any Bill, which ſhall make the Crown become abſolutely dependent on a Houſe of Commons.

Whenever ſuch a Bill as this ſhall paſs into a Law, there is an End of the Conſtitution, and a *King of England* is no longer a *King*; he is no more than a *Stadtholder* of *Holland*.

Such is the Bill now before us; a Bill, which indeed, by the Title of it, carries with it the moſt *plauſible* Pretences; but, by the *expreſs* Words of it, inveſts this Houſe with the moſt *diſcretionary* and *arbitrary* Power; a Bill calculated for no other Purpoſes, but to erect a ſort of *Commonwealth* upon the *Ruins* of Monarchy.

In the Parliament in 1641, there was not above one Part in ſix of the Members left in either Houſe. This could never have been brought about but by the *Ordinances*, as they were called, of thoſe Times, for the more effectually preventing of *Delinquents* and *corrupt* Members, from ſitting and voting in either Houſe. And I defy any Man to ſhew me, that any of thoſe *Ordinances* gave ſo great a Latitude of Power to that Parliament, as is given to all future Parliaments, by thoſe general Words of this Bill, —— *Indirectly to take or receive any Reward or Gratuity whatſoever.* —— As it is impoſſible to limit or determine, what it is, *indirectly* to receive *any Gratuity*; or, *what* ſhall be *deemed* a *Gratuity*. And how any Gentleman can ſatisfy himſelf, to inveſt a Houſe of Commons with that very *individual* Power, which deſtroy'd even the Parliament itſelf, and overturn'd the Conſtitution, is beyond my Comprehenſion. For I do in my Conſcience believe, that if this Bill ſhould paſs into a Law, as it gives the very *ſame* Powers, which were given by thoſe famous *Ordinances*; ſo it would, at one Time or other, produce the very *ſame* Effects.

But farther, as the Bill now ſtands, it muſt be the greateſt *Infamy* and *Reproach* to us, if it paſſes this Houſe; and this, for the following Reaſons. There have been *Times*, when Members of this Houſe have been too *juſtly* ſuſpected of holding *Correſpondence* with, and receiving *Gratuities* and *Rewards* from a *Foreign* Power, then at *Enmity* with this Nation. How *ſoon* theſe Times may return again, I ſhall not take upon me to determine. But ſurely, in a Bill, where the *Honour* and *Dignity* of the Crown is expoſed to the Cenſure and Judgment of the People, and this at a Time, when his Majeſty little *deſerves* ſuch Returns; it had well become thoſe Gentlemen, who brought in this Bill, to have had ſo much Regard for the Honour and Safety of their own Prince, and of their Country too, as to have inſerted a *Clauſe* in the Oath, —— *for the more effectual preventing any Members of this Houſe from holding any ſecret Correſpondence with, or receiving any Reward or Gratuity from any Foreign Power, at Enmity with this Nation.*

Upon the whole, it is an eaſy Matter to *declaim* againſt *Corruption* in general; but ſuch Declamations are really nothing to the *Purpoſe*, or to the *Merits* of this Bill. For, unleſs this *Clauſe* in the Bill can be ſupported, which is, I think, impracticable; there is little Reaſon for Gentlemen to be afraid, that, by *rejecting* of this Bill, they ſhall be ſuſpected of voting in *Favour* of *Corruption*; when, it is plain, they are only *oppoſing* the erecting a moſt *dangerous* and *exorbitant* Power, a Kind of *ſupreme Judicature* in the Houſe of Commons.

This is ſo *ſelf-evident*, that I might venture to reſt this Bill upon this ſingle Queſtion, Whether the Power, which will be lodg'd in the Houſe of Commons by this Bill, may not, in *future* Parliaments, be made uſe of to *overturn* the Conſtitution?

In the laſt Parliament of *Charles* I. there was perhaps as great a Number of *wiſe* and *good* Men, as ever ſat, at any *one* Time, within theſe Walls. But when once thoſe Men had *opened* the Way for *purging* the Houſe, as it was call'd, of *Delinquents*, and *corrupt* Members, the Exerciſe of that Power never *ceaſed*, till it ended in their own Expulſion; which ſoon brought on all the terrible Calamities of a long and bloody *Civil War*.

On

Digitized by Google

On the Riddle in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for *June* laſt, Page 328.

IN ſome vile brothel, frantick, lewd, and drunk,
His bottle Helicon, *his muſe a punk,*
The bard, with charcoal ſketch'd the ſmutty ſcrawl,
And, like his own bad mind, debauch'd the wall:
A pen, (like what we read of Aaron's *wand,)*
Had grown a ſerpent in his teeming hand;
With ſecret venom tainted ev'ry thought,
And poiſon'd chaſtity with what he wrote.
But Urban, *ſond of the laſcivious rhime,*
Corrupts the preſs, and multiplies the crime:
Calls on the fair and good to view the ſtrain;
The ſenſe a riddle, but the lewdneſs plain!
The fair and good, diſguſted at the ſight,
Lament that they could read, or he could write;
Exclaim, th' offence admits of no excuſe,
And half condemn the art for the abuſe.

Epigram on the *Gentleman's Magazine.*

LIKE t--d of quality in gilt cloſe ſtool,
Said the bright bard of brighteſt ridicule;
And tho' thy labour, C--e, *be could not mean,*
It ſuits full well thy monthly Maga*zine.*
Thy title page the gilded ſtool explains,
Where all within is excrement, not brains.

ANOTHER.

CAVIUS and Bavius *differ but a letter,*
Compare their works you'll underſtand 'em better!
If Bavius *dulneſs pleads 'tis with deſign,*
But Cavius *birth-right pleads in every line.*

To the *Poet Laureat* at *Scarborough*, on his late Epigram on *Dolcia* and *Darcia*. (See p. 443.)

WHEN Dolcia's *praiſe and* Darcia's *you rehearſe,*
The limping fair ones hobble in thy verſe.
The LIVELY this, *nor* that the GRACEFUL *ſhines:*
No life, *no* grace *is ſhadow'd by ſuch lines.*
Thy crazy muſe, unfit for praiſe, or ſatire,
Nor ſack to ſtrength reſtores, nor Scarborough *water.*
There, as in town, in rime-tagg'd proſe, call'd ſong,
Thy vein of muddy fancy creeps along.
Be not ſo laviſh of diſcordant rhyme;
Nor claim our ſcorn before the proper time;
To dulneſs and contempt thy title clear
By odes *ſtands well aſſerted twice a year.*

Smyrna Coffee-Houſe.

Written extempore on reading the News.

IN vain th' indulgence of a warmer ſun,
On Italy *hath with ſuch vigour ſhone,*
Since foreign armies have her ſoil undone!
In Poland, *golden harveſts riſe in vain,*
While hoſtile troops deſtroy the ripen'd grain,
That neither party may the crop obtain.
On Rhine's *fair banks, in vain, the vines appear,*
Big with the gen'rous juice that crowns the year,
While the contending hoſts diſtribute fear.
War! hideous war! defeats the ſun's kind ray
Vain is the fertile ſoil, the lengthen'd day;
If peace be abſent, ev'ry joy's away.
In Britain's *beauteous, ever-charming iſle,*
Warm is the ſun, and fruitful is the ſoil,
And, thanks to Walpole's *care, ſucceſs attends their toil.*
Our yellow fields the farmer's wealth encreaſe,
Acquir'd with labour, 'tis enjoy'd in eaſe,
The ſtateſman's wiſdom ſtill preſerving peace.
Such is our ſtate, and let it be our care,
That none on us may this reflection ſpare,
All things but gratitude can proſper there.

ARRIA and PÆTUS.

PÆTUS *and* Arria, *envy'd for their life,*
The fondeſt huſband, and the chaſteſt wife,
Nero *condemns to die by their own hands;*
Nor fear the pair t'obey his ſtern commands:
But Arria, *whilſt her laſt* adieu *ſhe took,*
The ſhining poinard graſp'd, and thus ſhe ſpoke:
Victims to love, we yield our lateſt breath,
Happy in life, and happy e'en in death:
For e'en in death we'll play the *Roman* part.——
——She ſaid, and launch'd the poinard to her heart.
Then ſmiling *on her* Pætus, *from her ſide*
The bloody dagger drew, and thus ſhe cry'd:
I find no tortures from *my* piercing ſteel,
But thoſe which *yours* will give, 'tis *thoſe* I *feel.*

A Poem by Monſ. *le Pretre*, on having his Ears ſyring'd by Mr. *Pearſe*, with a ſilver Pipe, and an Injection of green Tea.

LET flutes and flagellets give way,
Which only breath inſpires:
The pipe well fill'd with good green tea
Far ampler praiſe requires.
O piper Pan, *thy guidance bring*
To my advent'rous verſe,
Without thy aid, how can I ſing
The Pipe of Jerry Pearſe?
Without his pipe what could the throat
of plaintive Philomel?
What could the lark's, or linnet's note,
Or ſhepherds reed avail?
Without his pipe I ſhould in vain
Still liſten to the lyre:
And Strada's *voice might ſtill have been*
To me but common air.
To Jerry's *pipe is violin*
Or bow of Bononcini
To be compar'd? compar'd to him
Ev'n Handel *is a ninny,*

Digitized by Google

His far excells their inſtruments;
Their's only pleaſe the ear:
But his recalls its abſent ſenſe,
And makes the deaf to hear.

SAUNEY the SCOT.

A merry Tale. By the Author of *Ned Wealthy's* Will. (See p. 443.)

TWO men, one Yorkſhire, *t'other* Scot,
What were their names it matters not;
Heedleſs of wet and windy weather,
Friendly jogg'd on the road together:
And to make journey ſeem more eaſy,
In politicks were mighty buſy;
Till night extends her ſable wings,
And ſtorms and darkneſs with her brings;
When not a town nor cottage nigh,
Nor moon nor ſtar can they deſcry;
But pattering hail comes down by buſhels,
And cloud with cloud now thund'ring juſtles:
Long had they thus in woeful plight,
Contented, born the frowns of night;
Long had they trudg'd thro' thick and thin,
(For not a glimpſe of light was ſeen;)
Till to their joy and great ſurprize,
Yorkſhire *at length a chimney ſpies;*
The ſtars appear, the ſtorm now over,
An antique ſign they ſoon diſcover,
At which both caper'd high to think
Of briſk wood-fire and potent drink;
Says Sauney *with a pleaſant grin*
Yorkſhire! weel worth your bonny eyn,
For au my ſol mon as twa brether,
In ſike like caud ond waeful weather,
We'll be by *Ondrew's* croſs as merry,
As lairds are o'er a cup of ſherry.
So to the door in haſte they go,
A houſe of trade, good uſage too;
The hoſteſs who was fat and jolly,
Roger *her man, and daughter* Dolly;
Half wak'd to th' window run unbreſt,
For they had long been gone to reſt;
Wond'ring who 'twas that came ſo late,
With loudeſt clamour cry who's that;
Whom Scotchman *anſwer'd full of wrath*
Me name is *Sawney* o' the noarth,
Od warbit eye the heck neu ſtrait,
Gin I hant Eal, I'ſe gang nea gate.
Yorkſhire *mean time ſtood mute as fiſh,*
In expectation of his wiſh;
Whilſt landlade in haſte puts on
Her petticoat but ne'er a gown;
Calls then half dreſt her man and daughter
Deſirous both to know the matter.
But as confus'd i' th' dark they riſe,
Dolly *put on her ſweetheart's boſe,*
The courtſhip all the pariſh knows:
And without cap in haſte came down,
Her gown pinn'd cloſe, for ſmock ſhe'd none;
Whilſt after oaths and execrations,
The bent of loſe unbridl'd paſſions;
Roger *at laſt, tho' ſlow of foot,*
Without his ſtockings or his ſcut,
Appears courageous as a hero,
As grim as Hercules *or* Nero:
And whatſe'er this ſtrange alarm is,
Swore z——ds he'd ſtand it vi & armis.
With that all arm'd Hodge *with a rope,*
Miſtreſs took broom, and Doll *the mop;*
And to the door run in great pother,
Firſt Doll, *then man, and laſt the mother;*
Where Sauney's *phiz and highland gear*
Diſcover'd ſoon th' effects of fear,
In Dame's poſteriors, and her daughter,
Who ſent down copious ſtreams of water;
Whilſt Roger *moſt renowned chief,*
Stood trembling like an aſpine leaf.
As haughty victors Scot *and crony,*
Enter'd the houſe ſans ceremonie;
Where landlady her ills redreſſes;
(For vent both grief and fear ſuppreſſes.)
And Doll *blows up a rouſing fire,*
Which makes her coats more ſweet and dryer,
Then brings out what their houſe afforded,
With compliments moſt finely worded:
Gentlemen fall to, pray never ſpare,
Fit for a king I vow and ſwear:
Nice hock of bacon; cold grey peaſe,
A brown-bread loaf; beſt *Suffolk* cheeſe;
And as much drink, Sirs, as you pleaſe.
Scarce had ſhe curt'ſied and gone back,
Ere Sauney's *thoughts were on the rack,*
How the whole hock he might obtain,
By dint of ſiſt or dint of brain;
Whence ſoon aroſe high words and buffing,
That often end in kicks and cuffing:
So had this prov'd to ſome one's coſt,
Had not our hoſteſs rul'd the roaſt;
And reconcil'd this wrangling couple,
By arguments, and reaſons duple:
Then forthwith ſhe propos'd, nem. con.
That it for breakfaſt ſhould be won,
By him that had the better dream
In her unbrib'd and wiſe eſteem:
Both now were pleas'd, the conteſt ceaſes,
And Scot *gives hoſteſs ſhore of kiſſes;*
While Yorkſhire bugg'd Doll *like a devil,*
In ſpight of Hodge *his envious rival.*
To tell the courſe of each amour,
How ſtruggl'd one, how t'other ſwore,
Would only ſerve to tire my muſe,
Without juſt reaſon or excuſe:
In ſhort, delighted with the jeſt,
They both betook themſelves to reſt;
But ſcarce well had they got to bed,
Ere Yorkſhire *faſt aſleep was laid:*
Whilſt Sauney's *eyes ſhun'd all repoſe,*
Nay even caſual wink or doſe;
Reſtleſs he lay in heavy taking,
Nor thought of ought but hock of bacon;
'Length up he got and ſearch'd the dairy,
Ranſack'd each ſhelf till almoſt weary;
When in a diſh the hock he ſpies,
Secure from hungry mice or flies:
So to't he fell and made great ſlaughter,
Nor e'er ſaid grace 'fore meat or after;

And

Digitized by Google

And when he'd done ſtreight up he goes,
With gentle pace on bare tip-toes;
Creeps into bed, there ſtudying lies
What tale 'gainſt day light to deviſe:
And now the morning bluſhing roſe,
Sauney *pulls* Yorkſhire *by the noſe,*
Who wak'd therewith, turn'd toſs'd, and tumbl'd,
Broke wind, then rubb'd his eyes and grumbl'd;
Whom Sauney *in his native tone,*
Aſk'd what his thoughts had gaen upon;
What dream he'd had to win the prize,
Who anſwer'd ſoon with half ſhut eyes;
Methought, quoth he, from earth below,
To heaven I went 'midſt Lord knows who;
Cherubs and ſeraphs in bright ſtation,
But not ſo much as one relation
Was there; nor Scot *ſince the creation.*
Be th' laird, ſays *Sauney*, thilk you've tauld,
Is lik mi ean for aw the warld;
I thought I kenn'd ye gang ith' cleud,
But wotted not if bad or geud:
Whilk way o'th' twa he's gaen quo I,
He'le ne be hungry nor a dry;
Ond gin he is, or I'm miſtaken,
He'le ne come back for hock of bacon.
Sae *Yorkſhire*' ſbled yeur onger ſtem,
For I e'en neu have kedg'd my wem,
Ond for yeur breakfaſt e'en gae heam,
Or be content with thilk ſeam dream.
Yorkſhire *roſe ſtrait with angry brow,*
To tell his tale to dame below:
Who when ſhe'd heard the caſe related,
And the whole matter clearly ſtated;
Laught heart'ly at the biter bit,
And prais'd the Scotchman *for his wit.*

E. C.

An *Epiſtle* to the Right Hon. the Lord *Clinton*, on the Death of the Worthy Mr. *William Carſwell*, from

His Lordſhip's moſt Devoted,
My Lord, *R. L.*

FORGIVE th' *ambition of an humble friend,*
His tributary tears with yours to blend:
So ſome ſmall rivulet is proud to join
Its nameleſs waters with the glorious Rhine.

Brave Forfar's *noble mother will not read,*
Her tender heart unmov'd, that Carſwell's *dead,*
With well-plac'd care who form'd the hopeful youth
To gentle manners, learning, and to truth:
Watch'd when the dawn of reaſon firſt began
The forward promiſe of a finiſh'd man:
Pleas'd to beheld in his lov'd pupil ſhine
Th' hereditary virtues of his line.

To ſeek his ſire, Ulyſſes' *duteous ſon,*
From iſle to iſle, did thro' th' Ægean run:
Sage Mentor *made* Telemachus *his care,*
His father's, kingdom's, and his wiſdom's heir;
Safe he eſcap'd the danger's of his tour,
In camps, in courts, and fair Calypſo's *bow'r.*

Such was the guardian you in Carſwell *choſe,*
(And the ſucceſs your happy judgment ſhows)
When you, my lord, thro' Europe's *courts woud go,*
Their laws, their manners, and their arts to know.

So bees awhile their waxen cells forſake,
To diſtant groves their buſy journey take,
Each painted flow'r and od'rous plant explore,
And ſafe return'd, enrich th' ambroſial ſtore.

Whilſt you the diff'rent ills maturely weigh,
Or in republicks, or deſpotick ſway,
Pleas'd, in Britannia's *well poiſ'd ſtate you find*
Prerogative with liberty is join'd.
Knowledge your end, and all that cou'd adorn
Your ſtate, and titles, more than yet you've born.
In whom the patriot *does outſhine by far*
The ſtaff, the key, the garter, and the ſtar,
With ev'ry badge of pow'r that ſav'rites wear.

Abroad who viſit, ignorant at home,
Cannot be ſaid to travel, *but to* roam.
Raw, unfledg'd things, their neſt they raſhly quit:
Their minds chartblank, *for all impreſſions fit,*
They dreſs---fence---fiddle---ſometimes aim at wit.
The ramble's finiſh'd---but we bluſh to find
They've left their native innocence behind.
Whilſt every country furniſhes ſome vice,
Germany *drinking*; Gallia *cards and dice*;
To' Italian's *hate*; *the* Spaniard's *pride, and* Rome
Looſe atheiſts, or fierce bigots ſends 'em home.
From Calvin *their weak heads this doctrine raiſe,*
The will's controll'd; nor merits blame, nor
Virtue, and vice impute to rigid fate: [praiſe:
Alike the mitre, and the crown they hate.

Whom Carſwell *guides, are to their country brought*
With uſeful knowledge and experience fraught.
The learn'd he knew, not to the learn'd unknown:
(Each country to the wiſe man is his own)
With foreign zealots never wou'd engage,
Who want of argument ſupply with rage.

Of travels tir'd, with you be thankful choſe
The proffer'd comforts of a ſweet repoſe;
Where eaſy freedom did the boon enhance;
Where nature's faſteſt phyſick, temperance
(Whilſt bounteous heav'n allow'd) ſecur'd his health.
Wiſdom his ſole purſuit, he aſk'd not wealth,
Nor with a cynic's ſurly pride diſdain'd:
Happy, to Agur's *golden mean attain'd.*

But I in vain, bleſt ſoul, attempt to raiſe,
In feeble verſe, a monument of praiſe:
To eternize thy name, it ſhall be ſaid,
That Clinton, *great and good, laments his* Carſwell *dead.*

Sept. 6, 1734. SENEX.

On ſeeing a little Boy: Spoken extempore.

SEE *his black and ſparkling eyes,*
See his noble forehead riſe;

See

Digitized by Google

See his golden curling hair,
See his blushing cheeks so fair;
See his even milk-white teeth,
And the dimpled chin beneath;
See his ruby coral lips,
From which each pretty accent skips;
See his small his handsome shape,
Nor can his legs your view escape,
Shapely legs with calves so neat,
Fit to bear a form so sweet:
But search within, and there you'll find
A far more beauteous form of mind.

E. K.

In Answer to a *Lady*, who asked a Gentleman whom he liked best in Mr. *B*——'s *Family*.

WHERE such equal spirits shine;
Each a pious care employs;
Wit, and sense, and manners join:
Who will dare to make a choice?

Parents, children, age and youth,
Male and female, but one soul,
Fraught with honour, virtue, truth,
Seems to animate the whole.

Thus to form the milky way,
Where so many worlds conspire;
'Midst the radiance, can you say.
Which the star you most admire?

Blended orbs a lustre yield,
That confounds the mortal sight;
By their numbers thus conceal'd,
And obscur'd by their own light.

Verses occasioned by Mr. *Budgel*'s modest Proposal, in the *Daily Post-Boy* of *Aug.* 31. to give the Publick a new and accurate Translation of a late celebrated *French* Treatise, on the Causes of the Grandeur and Declension of the *Romans*, and which has been already translated.

DULNESS, *good goddess, chanc'd to see*
The product of a belle esprit,
Which clearly does the causes mention
Of Roman *grandeur and declension,*
Pen'd in pure French *so very sprightly,*
She judg'd 'twould take, and judg'd it rightly.
Quoth she, so much I hate his nation,
I'll damn this author in translation;
Then, to concert her purpose well,
She hasten'd to Oblivion's *cell,*
And found her moping over Tindal,
For she reads all who e'er have been dull.
Sister, said she, you must befriend me,
And some spare blockhead quickly lend me;
Lay by that old religion-hater,
And let me have your worst translator,
Some drudging sot to wit and merit,
Most fit to dump an author's spirit.
Oblivion, *smiling, cry'd, I have*
The flower of dunces *in my cave,*
And one who, I can safely swear,
Will suit your purpose to a hair;
He is your darling, or I judge ill;
Here—Humdrum—*call your brother* B—el.

An Epitaph, *for Miss* R. P. *To be inscribed on her Grave-Stone.*

STAY, christian, stay, nor let thy haste profane
The humble stone that tells thee life is vain:
Here beauty lies in mould'ring ruins lost,
A blossom nipt by death's untimely frost:
Unwarn'd, yet unsurpriz'd, found on her guard,
A prudent virgin watching for her lord.
In early youth she wisely sought her God,
And the safe path of smiling virtue trod:
In bloom of beauty, humbly turn'd aside
The incense flattery offer'd to her pride.
Her front with blushing modesty she bound;
And on her lips the law of truth was found:
Fond to oblige, too gentle to offend;
Belov'd by all, to all the good a friend:
The bad she censur'd by her life alone,
Blind to their faults, severe upon her own:
In others griefs a tender part she bore,
And with the needy shar'd her little store:
At distance saw the world with pious dread,
And to God's temple for protection fled;
There sought that peace which heav'n alone can give,
And learn'd to die, ere others learn to live.
Tho' clos'd those eyes, by which all hearts were charm'd,
Tho' every feature of each grace disarm'd;
Yet think not, that her piety was vain:
Her soul survives, her virtues still remain;
O'er vanquish'd death th' immortal saint prevails,
And op'ning heav'n the new-born angel hails.

The following Poem *having been generally esteem'd, and having never yet appear'd in any other Work but that to which it was originally prefix'd, viz.* Dr. *Pemberton*'s View of Sir *Isaac Newton*'s Philosophy; *we hope it will not be unacceptable to our Readers.*

A Poem *on* Sir ISAAC NEWTON.

TO *Newton*'s genius, and immortal fame
Th' advent'rous muse with trembling pinion soars. [throne
Thou, heav'nly truth, from thy seraphic
Look favourable down, do thou assist
My lab'ring thought, do thou inspire my song.
Newton, who first th' almighty's works display'd, [face
And smooth'd that mirror, in whose polish'd
The great creator now conspicuous shines;
Who open'd nature's adamantine gates,
And to our minds her secret powers expos'd;
Newton demands the muse; his sacred hand
Shall guide her infant steps; his sacred hand
Shall raise her to the Heliconian height.

Where,

Digitized by Google

Where, on its lofty top inthron'd, her head
Shall mingle with the ſtars. Hail nature, hail,
O goddeſs, handmaid of th' ethereal power,
Now lift thy head, and to th' admiring world
Shew thy long hidden beauty. Thee the wiſe
Of ancient fame, immortal *Plato*'s ſelf,
The Stagyrite, and Syracuſian ſage,
From black obſcurity's abyſs to raiſe, [works)
(Drooping and mourning o'er thy wondrous
With vain inquiry fought. Like meteors theſe
In their dark age bright ſons of wiſdom ſhone:
But at thy *Newton* all their laurels fade,
They ſhrink from all the honours of their names.
So glimm'ring ſtars contract their feeble rays,
When the ſwift luſtre of *Aurora*'s face [light.
Flows o'er the ſkies, and wraps the heav'ns in
The deity's omnipotence, the cauſe,
Th' original of things long lay unknown.
Alone the beauties prominent to ſight
(Of the celeſtial power the outward form)
Drew praiſe and wonder from the gazing world.
As when the deluge overſpread the earth,
Whilſt yet the mountains only rear'd their heads
Above the ſurface of the wild expanſe,
Whelm'd deep below the great foundations lay,
Till ſome kind angel at heav'n's high command
Roul'd back the riſing tides, and haughty floods,
And to the ocean thunder'd out his voice:
Quick all the ſwelling and imperious waves,
The foaming billows and obſcuring ſurge,
Back to their channels and their ancient ſeats
Recoil affrighted: from the darkſome main
Earth raiſes ſmiling, as new-born, her head,
And with freſh charms her lovely face arrays.
So his extenſive thought accompliſh'd firſt
The mighty taſk to drive th' obſtructing miſts
Of ignorance away, beneath whoſe gloom
Th' inſhrouded majeſty of nature lay.
He drew the veil and ſweil'd the ſpreading ſcene.
How had the moon around th' ethereal void
Rang'd, and eluded lab'ring mortals care,
Till his invention trac'd her ſecret ſteps,
Whilſt ſhe inconſtant with unſteady rein
Through endleſs mazes and meanders guides
In its unequal courſe her changing carr:
Whether behind the ſun's ſuperior light
She hides the beauties of her radiant face,
Or, when conſpicuous, ſmiles upon mankind,
Unveiling all her night-rejoicing charms.
When thus the ſilver-treſſed moon diſpels
The frowning horrors from the brow of night,
And with her ſplendors chears the ſullen gloom,
While ſable-mantled darkneſs with his veil
The viſage of the fair horizon ſhades,
And over nature ſpreads his raven wings;
Let me upon ſome unfrequented green
While ſleep fits heavy on the drowſy world,
Seek out ſome ſolitary peaceful cell, [brows
Where darkſome woods around their gloomy
Bow low, and ev'ry hill's protended ſhade
Obſcures the duſky vale, there ſilent dwell,
Where contemplation holds its ſtill abode,
There trace the wide and pathleſs void of heav'n,
And count the ſtars that ſparkle on its robe.
Or elſe in fancy's wild'ring mazes loſt
Upon the verdure ſee the fairy elves
Dance o'er their magick circles, or behold,
In thought enraptur'd with the ancient bards,
Medea's baleful incantations draw
Down from her orb the paly queen of night.
But chiefly *Newton* let me roar with thee,
And while ſurveying all yon ſtarry vault
With admiration attentive gaze,
Thou ſhalt deſcend from thy celeſtial ſeat,
And waft aloft my high-aſpiring mind,
Shalt ſhew me there how nature has ordain'd
Her fundamental laws, ſhalt lead my thought
Through all the wand'rings of th' uncertain moon,
And teach me all her operating powers.
She and the ſun with influence conjoint
Wield the huge axle of the whirling earth,
And from their juſt direction turn the poles,
Slow urging on the progreſs of the years.
The conſtellations ſeem to leave their ſeats,
And o'er the ſkies with ſolemn pace to move.
You, ſplendid rulers of the day and night,
The ſeas obey, at your reſiſtleſs ſway
Now they contract their waters, and expoſe
The dreary deſart of old ocean's reign.
The craggy rocks their horrid ſides diſcloſe;
Trembling the ſailor views the dreadful ſcene,
And cautiouſly the threat'ning ruin ſhuns.
But where the ſhallow waters hide the ſands,
There ravenous deſtruction lurks conceal'd,
There the ill-guided veſſel falls a prey,
And all her numbers gorge his greedy jaws.
But quick returning ſee th' impetuous tides
Back to th' abandon'd ſhores impel the main.
Again the foaming ſeas extend their waves,
Again the rouling floods embrace the ſhoars,
And veil the horrours of the empty deep.
Thus the obſequious ſeas your power confeſs,
While from the ſurface healthful vapours riſe
Plenteous throughout the atmoſphere diffus'd,
Or to ſupply the mountain's heads with ſprings,
Or fill the hanging clouds with needful rains,
That friendly ſtreams, and kind refreſhing ſhow'rs
May gently lave the ſun-burnt thirſty plains,
Or to repleniſh all the empty air
With wholeſome moiſture to increaſe the fruits
Of earth, and bleſs the labours of mankind.
O *Newton*, whither flies thy mighty ſoul,
How ſhall the feeble muſe purſue through all
The vaſt extent of thy unbounded thought,
That even ſeeks th' unſeen receſſes dark
To penetrate of providence immenſe.
And thou the great diſpenſer of the world
Propitious, who with inſpiration taught'ſt
Our greateſt bard to ſend thy praiſes forth;
Thou, who gav'ſt *Newton* thought; who
ſmil'dſt ſerene; [ſoul;
When to its bounds he ſtretch'd his ſwelling
Who ſtill benignant ever bleſt his toil,
And deign'd to his enlight'ned mind t' appear
Confeſs'd around th' interminated world:

To

Digitized by Google

To me O thy divine infusion grant,
(O thou in all so infinitely good)
That I may sing thy everlasting works,
Thy inexhausted store of providence,
In thought effulgent and resounding verse.
O could I spread the wond'rous theme around,
Where the wind cools the oriental world,
To the calm breezes of the zephir's breath,
To where the frozen hyperborean blasts
To where the boist'rous tempest-leading south
From their deep hollow caves send forth their storms.
Thou still indulgent parent of mankind,
Left humid emanations should no more
Flow from the ocean, but dissolve away
Through the long series of revolving time;
And left the vital principle decay,
By which the air supplies the springs of life;
Thou hast the fiery visag'd comets form'd
With vivifying spirits all replete,
Which they abundant breathe about the void,
Renewing the prolifick soul of things.
No longer now on thee amaz'd we call,
No longer tremble at imagin'd ills,
When comets blaze tremendous from on high,
Or when extending wide their flaming trains
With hideous grasp the skies engirdle round,
And spread the terrors of their burning locks.
For these through orbits in the length'ning space
Of many tedious rouling years compleat
Around the sun move regularly on;
And with the planets in harmonious orbs,
And mystick periods their obeysance pay
To him majestick ruler of the skies
Upon his throne of circled glory fixt.
He or some god conspicuous to the view,
Or else the substitute of nature seems,
Guiding the courses of revolving worlds.
He taught great *Newton* the all-potent laws
Of gravitation, by whose simple power
The universe exists. Nor here the sage
Big with invention still renewing staid.
But O bright angel of the lamp of day,
How shall the muse display his greatest toil?
Let her plunge deep in *Aganippe*'s waves,
Or in *Castalia*'s ever-flowing stream,
That re-inspired she may sing to thee,
How *Newton* dar'd advent'rous to unbraid
The yellow tresses of thy shining hair.
Or didst thou gracious leave thy radiant sphere,
And to his hand thy lucid splendours give,
T' unweave the light-diffusing wreath, and part
The blended glories of thy golden plumes?
He with laborious, and unerring care,
How diff'rent and imbodied colours form
Thy piercing light, with just distinction found.
He with quick sight pursu'd thy darting rays,
When penetrating to th' obscure recess
Of solid matter, there perspicuous saw,
How in the texture of each body lay
The power that separates the diff'rent beams,
Hence over nature's unadorned face
Thy bright diversifying rays dilate
Their various hues: and hence when vernal rains
Descending swift have burst the low'ring clouds,
Thy splendors through the dissipating mists
In its fair vesture of unnumber'd hues
Array the show'ry bow. At thy approach
The morning risen from her pearly couch
With rosy blushes decks her virgin cheek;
The ev'ning on the frontispiece of heaven
His mantle spreads with many colours gay;
The mid-day skies in radiant azure clad,
The shining clouds, and silver vapours rob'd
In white transparent intermix'd with gold,
With bright variety of splendor cloath
All the illuminated face above.
When hoary-headed Winter back retires
To the chill'd pole, there solitary sits
Encompass'd round with winds and tempests bleak
In caverns of inpenetrable ice,
And from behind the dissipated gloom
Like a new *Venus* from the parting surge
The gay-apparell'd Spring advances on;
When thou in thy meridian brightness sitt'st,
And from thy throne pure emanations flow
Of glory bursting o'er the radiant skies:
Then let the muse *Olympus*' top ascend,
And o'er *Thessalia*'s plain extend her view,
And count, O *Tempe*, all thy beauties o'er.
Mountains, whose summits grasp the pendant clouds,
Between their wood-invelop'd slopes embrace
The green attired vallies. Every flow'r
Here in the pride of bounteous nature clad
Smiles on the bosom of th' enamell'd meads.
Over the smiling lawn the silver floods
Of fair *Peneus* gently roul along,
While the reflected colours from the flow'rs,
And verdant borders pierce the lympid waves,
And paint with all their variegated hue
The yellow sands beneath. Smooth gliding on
The waters hasten to the neighbouring sea.
Still the pleas'd eye the floating plain pursues;
At length, in *Neptune*'s wide dominion lost,
Surveys the shining billows, that arise
Apparell'd each in *Phœbus*' bright attire:
Or from afar some tall majestick ship,
Or the long hostile lines of threat'ning fleets,
Which o'er the bright uneven mirror sweep,
In dazling gold and waving purple deckt;
Such as of old, when haughty *Athens* power.
Their hideous front, and terrible array
Against *Pallene*'s coast extended wide,
And with tremendous war and battle stern
The trembling walls of *Potidæa* shook.
Crested with pendants curling with the breeze
The upright masts high bristle in the air,
Aloft exalting proud their gilded heads.

[*The Rest another Time.*]

The

Digitized by Google

The GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

SEPTEMBER, 1734.

AT the Aſſizes at *Cardiffe*, for the County of *Glamorgan*, on the 30th paſt, a Boy of about 16 Years of Age was convicted of Felony and Burglary; but was reprieved by the Judges, in order for Tranſportation, in Regard of his tender Years. One *John Maddocks* was arraigned for the Murder of his Father and Mother, but he appearing very wildly in Court, a Jury was impannell'd to enquire whether he was then, and before he committed the Fact, a Lunatick; and after a ſhort Deliberation, they brought in their verdict *Lunacy*; ſo that he was not try'd for the Fact, but order'd to be kept in Cuſtody till the next Aſſizes.

MONDAY, Sept. 2.

The Princeſs *Amelia* ſet out from *Kenſington* for the *Bath*.

WEDNESDAY, 11.

This Night the Corpſe of her Grace the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Albemarle* and of *Montagu*, after lying in State in the *Jeruſalem-Chamber*, was interr'd in a private Manner in King *Henry* VIIth's Chapel, near the Bodies of General *Monk* Duke of *Albemarle*, and her Conſort *Chriſtopher* Duke of *Albemarle*, the General's Son. (See p. 449.)

About the ſame Time was finiſhed a very neat Monument, to the Memory of *Samuel Mead*, Eſq; (See Vol. II. p. 163.) which is affixed to the Northern Part of the Wall in the Round which makes the Paſſage from the Weſt Gate to the *Temple* Church, of exquiſite Workmanſhip in curious Marble, in which is a hollow Oval which contains a beautiful Buſt of the Deceaſed, on the Top whereof is placed a Vaſe, and beneath, his Coat of Arms; under which in two Columns is the following Inſcription, the Whole ſecur'd with Iron Rails:

M. S.
Samuelis Mead I. C.
Matthæi celebris theologi fil.
Hujus Societatis Alumni
Inter Hoſpitii vero Lincolnienſis
Adſeſſores co-optati
Qui honeſtam & antiquam familiam
Ex qua in Agro Buckinghamienſi ortus eſt
Non ſplendidis titulis
Sed egregiis ſuis virtutibus
Et præclaris animi dotibus ornavit
Pietate integritate vitæ
Prudentia morumque gravitate
Summæ facilitati conjuncta conſpicuus
Non univerſi tantum juris peritus
Sed & omni literarum genere excultus
Interque doctiſſimos hujus ſeculi
Merito numeratus
Ob amorem in ſuos fidem erga amicos
Liberalitatem in pauperes
Quorum patronus erat certiſſimus
Benevolentiam erga omnes
Caritatem denique in patriam
Uſque in exemplum clarus
Obiit XIII Kal. April. A. D. MDCCXXXIII
Ætatis ſuæ quam cælibem egerat LXIII
Viro incomparabili fratri ſuo germano
Natu maximo de ſe optime merito
Affectus & honoris cauſa
Richardus Mead Archiater
Hoc monumentum mœſtiſſimus poſuit.

FRIDAY, 13.

At the Seſſions at the *Old Baily*, the ſeven following Perſons received Sentence of Death, *viz. John Green*, for robbing *J. Weſt* of 3*s.* 6*d.* and a Pair of Buckles, and *Eliz.* and *Mary Cowley* of Wearing Apparel and 3*s.* on the Highway. *Anthony Longlidge*, alias *Porta Anthony*, an *Italian*, for ſtealing 13 Guineas out of the Deſk of *Joſeph Taddy*. *Thomas Macguire*, for ſtealing a black Gelding near *Barnet*, the Property of *John Skipworth*. *Robert Colſon*, for robbing *Eliz. Bedford* of 6*s.* and ſome wearing Apparel; and alſo for robbing *Timothy Fowle* on the Highway, of his

Digitized by Google

Fiddle and a Shilling. *Mary Gill*, for ſtealing out of the Houſe of *William Owett* 22 Guineas and other Things. *William Howard*, for breaking open thy Houſe of *Thomas Taylor*, and ſtealing ſeveral Things of Value. And, *Thomas Arnſon* (a Boy) for ſtealing from *John Ward* about 11l. at his Lodgings at *Harrow on the Hill*.

At *Briſtol* 3 Perſons received Sentence of Death, *viz.* one Man for Murder, a Woman for the Murder of her Baſtard Child, and a Man for uttering two promiſſary Notes of Hand, one of which was a Counterfeit of the other for 10l.

SATURDAY, 14.

Came on at *Hicks's Hall*, the Trial of Capt. *O Neal*, his Man Servant, and one *Bowers*, who kept an Ale-houſe in *Roſemary Lane*, for enliſting Men into foreign Service; and after a Trial, which laſted five Hours, the latter was acquitted, and the Captain and his Man were committed to *Newgate* for a Year and a Day, to pay four Marks each, and to find Security for their good Behaviour for two Years. (See p. 447.)

MONDAY, 16.

The *Indians* from *Georgia*, went to *Eaton College*, and were received by Dr. *George*, Dr. *Berriman*, and the reſt of the Fellows preſent; they went into the School-Room among the Scholars, where *Tomo Chachi* begg'd them an Holiday, deſiring it might be when the Dr. thought moſt proper, which cauſed a general Huzza in the School; they were ſhewn the ſeveral Apartments in this College, and afterwards went to *Windſor*, where they were very kindly received, and after having ſeen the Royal Apartments there, went to St. *George's* Chapel, where the Prebendaries preſent named Dr. *Maynard* to compliment the Micho from the Dean and Chapter. They went to *Hampton Court* the next Day, ſaw the Royal Apartments there, and walk'd in the Gardens, where was a great Concourſe of People to ſee them. (See p. 447.)

WEDNESDAY, 18.

The *Middleſex* Jury met at the Seſſions Houſe in the *Old Bailey*, purſuant to their Adjournment, in order to proceed to the Tryal of *Roger Arnold*, *Iſaac Burridge*, and *Sarah Pembroke*, late Servants to the unhappy Mr. *Cantillon*; when Mr. Sollicitor General inform'd the Court that the Evidence for the King was not ready, and alſo of ſeveral other weighty Matters; on which Account it was agreed the ſame ſhould be put off till next Seſſions. Then the Counſel for the Priſoners moved that they might be admitted to Bail, and ſeveral Debates ariſing thereupon, the Court was of Opinion, that as the Bill was found againſt them for Murder at *Hicks's Hall*, it was not proper to admit them to Bail; and ſo they were remanded back to *Newgate*. (See p. 385.)

THURSDAY, 19.

His Majeſty was pleaſed to order in Council, that the Parliament, which ſtood prorogued to the 26th Inſtant, ſhould be farther prorogued to *Nov.* 14.

Micajah Perry and *John Salter*, Eſqs; Aldermen, having been choſen Sheriffs for *London* and *Middleſex*, gave Bond on this Day to ſerve accordingly. (See p. 385.)

A general Court of the *Bank of England* was held on this Day, in which a Dividend of 2 3 4ths *per Cent.* was propoſed and agreed to, for the half Year ending at *Michaelmas*.

SATURDAY, 28.

This Day Sir *Edward Bellamy*, Knt. and Alderman, was elected Lord Mayor of *London* for the Year enſuing.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

THE Counteſs of *Dyſart*, about the End of *Auguſt*, ſafely deliver'd of a Son.

——— *Sadler*, Eſq; of the *Exchequer*, married to Miſs *Suſannah Dubart*, Grand-Daughter of Sir *John Fleet*, Knt. Lord Mayor of *London* in 1693.

Counſellor *Hopkins* of *Lincoln's Inn*, Nephew to Judge *Probyn*, to Miſs *Howell*, only Daughter of ——— *Howell*, Eſq; Secretary to the Commiſſioners of Bankrupts, a 6000l. Fortune.

The Daughter of *Joſeph Windham Aſh*, Eſq; to the ſecond Son of his Brother ——— *Windham*, Eſq;

Thomas Hope, Eſq; who ſerv'd in the laſt Parliament for *Maidſtone* in *Kent*, to the Widow *Saunderſon* of *Hammerſmith*.

John Harper, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Sir *John Harper*, of *Chalk-Hall* in *Derbyſhire*, Bart. to the Lady *Caroline Manners*, Siſter to the Duke of *Rutland*.

The Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount *Weymouth* delivered of a Son and Heir.

The Lady of *Thomas Scawen*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Surrey*, brought to Bed of a Son and Heir.

Lady *Cliſton*, Relict of the late Sir *Jervaſe Cliſton*, and Mother to the preſent Sir *Robert Cliſton*, Knight of the *Bath*, married to *William Blackbourn*, of *High Ongar* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;

Rev. Mr. *Emerſon*, Rector of *Little Halingbury* in *Eſſex*, to Mrs. *Kemble*, a 16000l. Fortune.

DEATHS.

MR. *Joſeph Downing*, Printer to the Society for propagating the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, the Reformation of Manners, &c. reckon'd worth near 10,000 l.

James Hawley, of *Brentford* in *Middleſex*, Eſq; ſole Proprietor of the Market there.

Capt. *Newland*, late of *New-England* in *America*, reputed worth 50,000 l.

The

Digitized by Google

The Hon. *John Montagu*, Esq; of the Earl of *Sandwich*'s Family, Member of Parliament for *Stockbridge* in *Hampſhire*, ſuddenly, at the *Bagnio* in St. *James*'s-*Street*.

The Wife of *Thomas Edwin*, of *Dover-Street*, Esq;

Capt. *John Webb*, Deputy Governor of *Tilbury-Fort*, and who had the Command of an Independent Company of Invalids.

At his Seat in *Wales*, aged about 25, Sir *Thomas Bond*, Bart.

At *Ware*, *Anthony Rodney Buckeridge*, Esq; a Gentleman of 400l. *per Ann.*

Henry Selwin, Esq; Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms.

Mr. *Caſſels*, in *Newgate*, who was one of the 5 who were committed to that Priſon in 1695, for being concern'd in the Plot for aſſaſſinating the late King *William*, and continued there by Virtue of ſeveral Acts of Parliament: Mr. *Blackburn* and Major *Bernardi* are the only two ſurviving Priſoners on that Account.

At his Seat at *Hyde Hall* in *Hertfordſhire*, Sir *Strange Jocelyn*, Bart.

Richard Horſey, Esq; one of the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company in the memorable Year 1720.

Theophilus Grice, Esq; Purveyor of Wood and Coals to his Majeſty.

John Geering, Esq; in the Commiſſion of the Peace for the County of *Middleſex*.

Mr. *Richard Harris*, an eminent and wealthy *Jamaica* Merchant.

Mr. *William Seward*, late one of the Burgeſſes of *Weſtminſter*, and a Commiſſioner of the Land-Tax.

At his Seat near *Drumlanrig* in *Scotland*, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Puerrure*, a *Scots* Peer.

The Rev. Dr. *Barton*, Rector of St. *Andrew*'s, *Holborn*, and Lecturer of St. *John*'s in *James-Street*, *Red-Lion-Street*; the Lecturesſhip attends the Rectory, both which are in the Gift of his Grace the Duke of *Montagu*.

Mr. *Azuerquerque*, a Gentleman of Foreign Extraction, who has made a conſiderable Figure at this Court.

Francis Drew, Esq; Member in the laſt Parliament for *Exeter*.

John Dyer, Esq; an eminent Attorney at Law, and Clerk to the Company of Pewterers.

At *Leſſiborpe* in *Leiceſterſhire*, *John Brown* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq;

Sir *Robert Dalrymple* of *Caſſletoun*, eldeſt Son to the Lord Preſident of the Seſſion, in *Scotland*.

Thomas Morgan, Esq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for *Middleſex*.

Sir *William Meredith*, who was in the Commiſſion of the Peace in the Reign of King *James* II.

In *James*'s-*Street*, Mr. *Pickering*, an eminent Grocer, reputed worth 15,000l.

Mr. *Thomas Simpſon*, aged 99, late Keeper of *Buſhy-Park* near *Hampton-Court*, which Place he enjoyed above 60 Years. His Wife died in *Jan.* 1732, aged 107.

At *Stanford* in *Northamptonſhire*, Sir *Verney Cave*, Bart.

At *Oxford*, the Rev. Mr. *Weſt*, Fellow of St. *John*'s College.

The Rev. Mr. *Fiddes*, Vicar of *Barking* in *Eſſex*.

Dr. *Thomas Fuller*, Author of the *Medicina Gymnaſtica*, *Treatiſe on the Small Pox*, &c. aged about 80.

At *Bath*, *Charles Bave*, an eminent Phyſician.

—— *Elſord*, Esq; at his Houſe in *Carey-Street*, *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*.

The Hon. Mrs. *Anne Leigh*, Siſter to the Lord *Leigh*.

The Rev. Mr. *Piddington*, Curate and Lecturer of St. *Bartholomew* the *Great*; he was found dead in his Bed at his Lodgings in *Red-Croſs-Street*, having went to Bed the Night before ſeemingly in good Health. He attended *Sarah Malcolm* in *Newgate* and at her Execution.

Gabriel Green, Esq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for *Middleſex*: In the Reign of Queen *Anne*, he was one of the Clerks of the Board of Green Cloth.

In the 94th Year of her Age, Madam *Terwitt*, Relict of Counſellor *Terwitt*, formerly Solicitor to K. *Charles* II.

At his Seat in *Bugbrooke* in *Northamptonſhire*, *Thomas Whitfield*, Esq; *Turkey* Merchant.

At *Birkenbog* in *Banffſhire*, *North Britain*, Sir *James Abercromby*, Bart.

The Lady of the Right Hon. *Daniel* Earl of *Winchilſea* and *Nottingham*.

Capt. *William Shirley*, in the 93d Year of his Age, Maſter-Attendant of his Majeſty's Yard at *Woolwich*.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

THE latter End of laſt Month, Dr. *Benjamin Hoadley*, Lord Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, was tranſlated from that See to the See of *Wincheſter*, in the room of Dr. *Willis*, deceas'd.

Mr. *Evans* inducted into the Donative of *Woburn*, *Bedfordſhire*.

Mr. *Cummyns* preſented to the Living of *Paul's Walden*, *Hertfordſhire*.

Mr. *Lewis Evans* to the Rectory of St. *Elvis*, *Pembrokeſhire*.

Mr. *Sutton*, a Prebendary of *Briſtol*, to the Rectory of St. *Auguſtins* in that City, in the room of the late Mr. *Taylor*.

Mr. *Cutts Barton* to the Rectory of St. *Andrew's*, *Holborn*, in Place of his late Brother Dr. *Barton*.

Mr. *Brown*, Miniſter of *Town-Malling* near *Maidſtone*, to the Vicarage of *Cheſhunt* in

Digitized by Google

Hertfordſhire, vacant by the Death of Mr. *Chapman*.

A Preſentation paſſed the Seals to enable Mr. *Nicholls Carter* to be Rector of *Ham*, in the Dioceſe of *Chicheſter*.

Mr. *Baron* appointed Chancellor of *Exeter*, in the room of Dr. *Stuart* deceaſed.

Mr. *Moſley* the younger preſented to the Rectory of *Wrigington*, in the room of Mr. *Walker*, deceaſed.

PROMOTIONS *Civil* and *Military*.

HIS Grace the Duke of *Argyle* appointed Mr. *Cox* to be Maſter Gunner of his Majeſty's Ordnance at *Windſor Caſtle*, in the room of Mr. *Harris* deceaſed; and alſo to be Armourer Keeper at *Hampton-Court* and St. *James's*.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Col. *Langdale*, Col. of an independent Company of Invalids, to be Deputy-Governor of *Tilbury Fort*, in the room of Capt. *Webb*, deceaſed.

Capt. *George Oglevie*, Lieutenant-Colonel of the third Regiment of Foot Guards, is nominated by his Majeſty to ſucceed to Colonel *Manning's* Company.

The Lords of the *Admiralty* were pleaſed to appoint Lieutenant *Knight*, of the *Pearl* Man of War, to be Captain of the *Deal Caſtle*, in the room of Capt. *Shorting* deceaſed.

——— *Engliſh*, Eſq; Firſt Clerk of his Majeſty's Wood-Yards, is appointed Yeoman of his Majeſty's Wood-Yards at St. *James's*, *Hampton-Court*, *Richmond*, &c. in the room of Mr. *Grice* deceaſed.

His Maieſty has been pleaſed to grant unto *John Eckerſall*, Eſq; the Office of Receiver General and Caſhire of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in the room of *Henry Sidwin*, Eſq; deceaſed.

His Grace the Duke of *Dorſet*, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, was pleaſed to appoint the Earl of *Middleſex*, his Grace's Son, to be Governor of *Walmer Caſtle* in the County of *Kent*, in the room of Mr. *Furneſe*, who reſigned the ſame,

George Rhodes, Eſq; appointed Keeper of his Majeſty's Mint at *Edinburgh*, in the room of Mr. *James Bruce*, deceaſed.

Perſons declared BANKRUPTS.

JOSEPH Stavely, of *Sherborn*, in *Dorſetſhire*, Merchant.

Eliz. Langley, of St. *Giles's in the Fields*, *Middleſex*, Coachmaker.

Joſeph Dewis, of *Gravel Lane*, *Southwark*, Hat-maker and Chapman.

William Paget, of *Fleet-Street*, *London*, Tobacconiſt.

Ebenezer Corr, late of *Hackney*, *Middleſex*, Merchant.

Samuel Maſſingarb, late of *Thorney-Abbey*, in the Iſle of *Ely*, Cornfactor and Chapman.

Francis Scaddan, of *Retherhith* in *Surrey*, Timber-Factor, and Dealer in Timber.

Henry Hoſey, late of *Colnbrook*, *Bucks*, Innholder and Chapman.

Charles Cottingham, late of *Cheſter*, Skinner.

Lawrence Cook, late of *Redborough*, in *Glouceſterſhire*, Clothier.

James Wilding, of *Manchеſter*, in *Lancaſhire*, Mercer.

John Bentley, late of St. *Ives*, in *Huntingdonſhire*, Brewer.

James Downes, of St. *Sepulchre's*, *London*, Chapman.

John Chapman, of *Nicholas-Lane*, *Lombard-Street*, *London*, Painter and Chapman.

John Snatt, of *Eaſt Grinſtead* in *Suſſex*, Chapman.

Benjamin Webb and *Richard Ruſſel*, late of *Carnaby-Market* in the County of *Middleſex*, Vintners and Co-Partners.

John Hyde, late of *Mugwell-ſtreet*, *London*, Warehouſeman and Chapman.

Thomas White, late of *Portſea*, in the County of *Southampton*, Merchant.

Emanuel Weſton, of *Caſtle Alley*, near *Laurence Lane*, *London*, Warehouſeman.

John Baker, of *Wood-ſtreet*, *London*, Innholder and Vintner.

Alexander Blackwell, of the *Strand*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Printer and Chapman.

James Willis, late of the Pariſh of St. *Margaret Weſtminſter*, Taylor and Dealer in Cloth.

William Cole, of the Pariſh of *Stroude*, in the County of *Glouceſter*, Clothier.

William Staples of *Lambeth*, in the County of *Surrey*, Farrier and Victualler.

William Marſden, late of *Liverpool*, in the County of *Lancaſter*, Merchant.

Price

Digitized by Google

Towards the End of the Month.

STOCKS.

S. Sea 81 ¼
—*Bonds* 725 Prem.
—*Annu.* 106
Bank 140
—*Circ.* 3 2 6 a 5
Mil. Bank 108 ½
India 145
—*Bonds* 75*l*

Afric. 20
Royal Aff. 98
Lon. ditto 12 ⅜
Y. Build. 3 ¼ a ½
3 *p. C. An.* 93 ¼ ¼
Eng. Copper 1*l.* 15*s.*
Welſh Books ſhut

The Courſe of EXCHANGE.

Amſt.	35 10 a 11	*Bilboa*	40
D. Sight	35 8 a 9	*Legborn*	50 a 49 ⅞
Rotter.	35 11 a 36	*Genoa*	52 ⅛
Hamb.	35 9	*Venice*	49 ¼
P. Sight	32	*Lisb.*	5 5 ⅛
Bourd.	½ uſ 31	*Oport.*	5 4 ¼
Cadiz	40 ¼	*Antw.*	36 1 a 2
Madrid	40 ¼	*Dublin*	10 ¼ a 10

Prices of Goods at *Bear-Key*.

Wheat	30 34	*Oates*	9 13
Rye	15 17	*Tares*	18 23
Barley	14 17	*Peaſe*	20 22
H. Beans	16 20	*H. Peaſe*	16 19
P. Malt	17 20	*B. Malt*	16 19

Abſtract of the *London* WEEKLY BILL, from *Aug.* 27 to *Sept.* 24.

Chriſtned	Males 669	Females 646	1315
Buried	Males 1098	Females 1176	2274

Died under 2 Years old			1097
Between	2 and	5	209
	5	10	118
	10	20	86
	20	30	162
	30	40	185
	40	50	126
	50	60	110
	60	70	91
	70	80	54
	80	90	29
	90 and upwards		7
			2274

Prices of Goods, &c. in *London*. Hay 36*s.* *to* 42*s.* a Load.

Coals per Chaldron 24 *a* 26
New Hops per Hun. 5*l.* *a* 6*l.* 10
Old Hops 3*l.* 10*s.* *a* 4*l.*
Rape Seed 10 *a* 11
Lead the Fodder 19 *Hun.* 1 *half on board*, 14 *a* 14*l.* 10*s.*
Tin in Blocks 3*l.* 16
Ditto in Bars 3*l.* 18
Copper Eng. beſt 5*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto ordinary 4*l.* 16*s.* *a* 5*l.*
Ditto Barbary 85 *a* 95*l.*
Iron of Bilboa 15*l.* 5*s. per Ton.*
Ditto of Sweden 16*l.* 10*s.*
Tallow 30 *a* 31*s*
Country Tallow 30*s.*
Cochineal 18*s.*

Grocery Wares by the C.
Raiſins of the S. new 32*s.*
Ditto Malaga Frailes 17*s.*
Ditto Smirna new 22*s.*
Ditto Alicant 18*s.*
Ditto Lipra new 19*s.*
Ditto Belvedera 29*s.*
Currants 35*s.*
Prunes French none
Figs 20*s.*

Sugar Powder beſt 54 *a* 59*s.*
Ditto ſecond Sort 46*s.* *a* 50
Loaf Sugar doubleref. 12*d.*
Ditto ſingle refine 56*s.* *a* 64*s.*

Grocery Wares by the lb.
Cinamon 7*s.* 8*d.*
Cloves 9*s.* 1*d.*
Mace 15*s.* 0*d.*
Nutmegs 8*s.* 7*d.*
Sugar Candy white 14 *a* 18*d.*
Ditto brown 6*d.*
Pepper for home conſump. 16*d.*
Ditto for Exportation 12*d.* 1 4*lb*
Tea Bohea fine 10*s.* *a* 12*s.*
Ditto ordinary 8*a*9*s.*
Ditto Congo 10*d* 12*s.*
Ditto Pekoe 14*a* 16*s.*
Ditto Green fine 9 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Imperial 9 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Hyſon 20 *a* 25*s.*

Drugs by the lb.
Balſam Peru 14*s.*
Cardamomes 3*s.* 6*d.*
Camphire refin'd 9*s.* 6
Crabs Eyes 1*s* 8*d.*
Julip 2*s.* 8*d.*

Manna 2*s.* 6*d.* *a* 4*s*
Maſtick white 4*s.* 0*d.*
Opium 9*s.*
Quickſilver 4*s.* 3*d.*
Rhubarb 18 *a* 25*s.*
Sarſaparilla 3*s.* 0*d.*
Saffron Engliſh 22*s.* 6*d.*
Worm-ſeeds none
Balſam Copaiva 3*s.* 0*d*
Balſam of Gilead 20*s.*
Hypocacuanæ 4*s* 6*d.* *a* 5
Ambergreece per oz. 8*s.*

Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Oporto red per Pipe 23*l.* *a* 26*l.*
Ditto white none
Liſbon red 35 *a* 40*l.*
Ditto white 26 *a* 28*l.*
Sherry 26*l.*
Canary new 25 *a* 28*l.*
Ditto old 32 *a* 34*l.*
Florence 3*l.*
French red 30*l.* *a* 40*l.*
Ditto white 20*l.*
Mountain Malaga old 24*l.*
Ditto new 20 *l. a* 21
Brandy Fr. per Gal. 7*s. a* 8*s.*
Rum of Jam. 6 *a* 7*s.*
Ditto Lew. Iſlands 6*s.*4*d.* *a*6*s.*10*d*

FROM

Digitized by Google

FROM *Hridelberg*, *Sept.* 16. A Detachment of *Imperial Huſſars*, ſupported by 200 Horſe under Gen. *Petraſch* fell lately on 600 *French* Foragers in the *Kinzigerthal*, kill'd 400 on the Spot, took 80 Priſoners, and carried off 200 Horſes.

Frankfort, *Sept.* 27. N. S. Tho' moſt of our Accounts ſeem to aſſure us the Peace between the *Turks* and *Perſians* is concluded, our Letters from *Vienna* tell us, thoſe two Nations are bent on purſuing the War with Vigour; and that *Kouli-Kan* inſiſts on having all the Conqueſts made by the *Turks* on the Empire of *Perſia*, reſtored, before he concludes a Peace and lays down his Arms. They add, that the Grand Seignior would not meddle with the Affairs of *Poland*; and that his Sublime Highneſs was reſolved to cultivate and maintain the Peace with the Emperor.

Strong Redoubts and Lines are making about *Heidelberg*, to ſecure that Town, and the Troops who are to quarter there, againſt any Inſults.

Hague, *Oct.* 1. N. S. It is written from *Namur*, that the Garriſon of *Luxemburg* makes frequent Excurſions on the Frontiers of *France*, and even as far as the Gates of *Sedan*; where, and in *Champagne* they have carried off a great Number of Cattle, and at different Times made ſeveral Priſoners, and a conſiderable Booty.

Our Letters from the *Upper Rhine* of the 24th paſt adviſe, that the *French* Army, commanded by the Marſhal *d'Aiſeldt*, was encamped in the Plain of *Weil*, between *Kentzingen* and *Endingen*, within two Leagues of *Old Briſac*: The *Imperial* Army, commanded by Prince *Eugene*, continued in the ſame Poſts; but 16 Battalions had been detached, and were on the March for *Italy*, under the Command of the Count *de la Lippe*.

From *Paris*. A Courier arrived here which brought the News of the *Spaniards* Deſcent into the Kingdom of *Sicily*, which as yet has coſt them little. They landed 2000 Men, the greateſt Part of them at *Sclerto*, between *Palermo* and *Thermeni*, under the Command of the General Duke of *Bitonto*, who was received with open Arms by the *Sicilians*; the reſt of the Forces debarked at *Faro* near *Meſſina*, under the Command of M. *de Marſillac*.

Hague, *Oct.* 1. Count *Zinzendorff* died ſuddenly on the 23d paſt, at the Caſtle of *Aſperen*.

From *Peterſbourg*. General *Ijmayloff* has attacked and entirely routed 6 or 7000 *Poles* near *Gradno*, which were commanded, the Day before the Battle, by the Regimentary of *Lithuania*, *Potezie*, who thought proper to leave the Command to the Cup-bearer of *Lithuania*, not caring to hazard his own Perſon in the Action. About 1000 *Poles* were killed on the Spot, and all their Tents, Baggage, and Train of Artillery, being 13 Pieces of Cannon, taken.

About the Middle of the Month, there happen'd another Action, or Actions, in *Italy*, between the *Imperialiſts* and the Allies (*viz. French*, *Spaniards* and *Sawyards*.) According to the firſt Advices, even from *Paris*, the *Germans* had the better; but ſucceeding Accounts gave the Advantage to the Allies: And the *German* Accounts were full of the Advantages obtain'd by the *Imperialiſts*. The Accounts continu'd to differ greatly even to the End of the Month: However, we ſhall ſet down ſome of them.

From *Paris*. The *Imperialiſts*, the Night between the 14th and 15th, ſurprized the Marſhal *de Broglio*'s Quarters near *Bondanello*: The Marſhal ſaved himſelf in his Shirt; his Plate to the Value of 80,000 Livres, his ſtrong Box, in which were his Jewels and 40,000 Livres in Money were taken; as were M. *de Caraman*, two Aids de Camp, 3 Battalions, the Horſes that were at Graſs, and all the Marſhal's Baggage.

From *the Imperial Camp at* S. Benedetto, *Sept.* 17. N. S. The 14th, about Five o'Clock in the Evening, our General Count *Koningſegg* ſent for all the Generals to his Quarters, and told them, he had certain Advice, that the Enemy, who were encamped on the other Side of the *Secchia*, were encamped only in one Line; that the greateſt Part of their Cavalry had been ſent into Quarters of Refreſhment in the Duchy of *Modena*; and that the *Secchia* being fordable in ſeveral Places, might be paſſed without great Difficulty; and therefore propoſed to them, to attempt the Paſſage of that River, and to attack the Enemy's Army: Which having been unanimouſly reſolved upon, Count *Koningſegg* ordered the Generals e ery one to his Poſt, the Tents to be ſtruck, and to keep themſelves ready to march (as ſoon as the Signal of the Retreat or Tap-tow was given) with their reſpective Brigades, towards the Places which the General appointed: All the neceſſary Diſpoſitions being made, the Army marched without Noiſe or Beat of Drum immediately after Midnight, and advanced to the Banks of the *Secchia* without being perceived by the Enemy. A Brigade was immediately detached from the Right Wing, to attack the Poſt of *Quiſtello*, were the *French* were entrenched: This Attack was but a Feint, in order to alarm the Enemy, and give Time to the Left Wing to paſs the *Secchia*, which was done by Break of Day with ſo much Succeſs, that the Allies, who did not expect us, hardly made any Reſiſtance, and retired in Confuſion, abandoning their Camp with ſo much Precipitation, that the Marſhal *de Broglie*, who commanded on that Side, had much ado to ſave himſelf in a Caſſine oppoſite to the Place where our Troops had paſſed: His Guard,

Digitized by Google

Guard, consisting of 50 Men, and a Pair of Colours, was taken, as well as all his Equipage, and many Officers. The Troops that were at *Quistello*, made some Defence at first, but having heard that our Troops had passed, and seeing they were going to attack them in the Rear, they retired with the same Precipitation, excepting only six Companies that were made Prisoners of War. The Number of the Dead on the Part of the Enemy amounts to near 800; about 1000 were made Prisoners, among whom there are four Officers of Distinction. We had in this Action but about 50 Men kill'd or wounded; General Count *Waldeck* is among the Number of the former. The Enemy's Army, after this Rout, being gone to post themselves behind the *Cassines* and *Ditches*, Count *Konigsegg* thought it proper to attempt nothing farther, tho' we were far advanced. The Enemy remained in Order of Battle all that Day.

The 16th, by Break of Day, our Army marched to pursue the Enemy. The Right Wing advanced to the Bank of the *Secchia*, over-against *San Benedetto*: We found a *Cassine* there possessed by the *Allies*, who at our Approach fired from their Cannon upon our Troops: We judged by the Motion of the Enemy, that they were advantageously posted behind that *Cassine* and between the *Ditches*; so that we could not attack them without hazarding the Lives of many of our Men; therefore the General ordered the Troops to move to the Left, in order to draw the Enemy into the Plain, and attack them with Advantage, or to attack them in Flank, in Case they remained in their Post. The *Allies* perceiving our Motion, began to file off; but seeing our Army advance in good Order, they abandoned their Posts, leaving some Troops in the *Cassines*, who were made Prisoners of War; and our Army pursuing its March in Battle Array, towards *S. Benedetto*, found that the Rear-Guard of the Enemy was retiring: Thereupon, General *Stunkenberg* was detached with the Regiments of *Althan*'s Dragoons, and *Merig*'s Cuirassiers, who pursued their Rear-Guard, and routed it. The *Allies* lost more Men that Day, than the preceding, and it is reckoned the Number of Prisoners amounts to near 2000, a great Number of Officers included, amongst whom are many of Distinction; three Battalions of *Piedmonteze* are fallen into our Hands, with their Colours. The Troops under the Command of the Marshal *de Broglio* were about 25 or 30 Battalions, all whose Baggage and Tents we have taken.

P. S. The Prisoners made since Yesterday to this Time, being Nine o'Clock in the Morning, exceed 3000 Men. We are this Moment going to march in Pursuit of the Enemy.

Turin, Sept. 23. The Count *de Rogue*, who was dispatch'd by the King of *Sardinia* to the Queen, arrived here with the agreeable News, that on the 18th we had utterly defeated the *Germans*: The Particulars were not yet made publick, but what we learn in general is as follows:

After the Action of the 15th, the Enemy drawing near, we expected to be attack'd the 17th, and therefore our Troops were drawn up in Battalia; but the Enemy not appearing, we remain'd all Night under Arms: Our Precautions prov'd not unnecessary, for the next Morning the *Germans* advanc'd towards us, and attack'd us in good Order: The Battle began at Ten o'Clock, and about Four in the Afternoon the Enemy began to lose Ground, and by Six they were routed. It is reckon'd that 7 or 8000 of them are left upon the Place, with their Cannon and Equipage. The Remainder of the Army is retir'd to *Luzara*, tho' the Cuirassiers and Dragoons of our Army are in Pursuit of them. 'Tis said the Prince of *Wirtemberg* is dead; and Lieutenant-General *d'Affry* on our Side.

Paris, Sept. 26. The *Imperialists*, who had marched to *Luzara*, attacked the Allies the 19th in their Intrenchments between *Crostola* and *Luzara*: The Action began about 10 in the Forenoon with great Warmth, and lasted till 4. The Enemy returned thrice to the Charge, and were repulsed, and retir'd towards *Luzara*. Count *Konigsegg* was dangerously wounded, and 7 general Officers of the Emperor were killed; among whom it is said is Prince *Lewis* of *Wirtemberg*. All the Horse and Dragoons were detach'd in Pursuit of the *Germans*: 9 Pieces of Cannon, 4 Pair of Kettle-Drums, and 16 Colours or Standards were taken.

A private Letter from *Paris* dated the 29th tells us, that the *Germans*, on the 19th being Sunday, with uncommon Valour attack'd the Allies in their Intrenchments at *Guastalla*. At 10 the whole Armies were engaged, Sword in Hand. The Fight lasted till 5 in the Afternoon, when the *Germans* retired, without being pursued, to *Luzara*, and left behind them some Pieces of Cannon, and a few Colours and Standards. That 15,000 Men were killed on both Sides, among them 800 Officers. That Marshal *de Coigny* was wounded, and M. *d'Harcourt* lost one Arm. 'Tis agreed on all Hands, that the Allies were much superior in Number, notwithstanding which, putting the two Actions together, the Loss on both Sides was supposed to be equal.

The

Digitized by Google

ENTERTAINMENT *and* POETRY.

LA SAXE GALANTE; or, the Amours, Adventures and Intriegues of *Frederick Auguſtus* II. late King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, &c. Containing ſeveral Tranſactions of his Life, not mention'd in any other Hiſtory; together with diverting Remarks on the Ladies of the ſeveral Countries thro' which he travell'd. Tranſlated from the *French*, by a Gentleman of *Oxford*, and ſold by the Bookſellers of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, 12mo, price 3 *s.*

* 2. Fables and Dialogues of the Dead. Written in *French* by the late Archbiſhop of *Cambray*, Author of *Telemachus*, and done into *Engliſh* from the *Paris* Edition of 1718, then corrected and reviſ'd with the Author's own original Manuſcript. The 3d Edition corrected. Printed for *D. Brown*, *C. Corbet* and *J. Jacſon*, 12mo, price 3 *s.*

3. The ſecond Satire of the ſecond Book of *Horace* paraphras'd, by the Author of the firſt of the ſame Book. Printed for *L. Gilliver*, price 1 *s.*

4. A Deſcription of *Bath*. A Poem. Humbly inſcribed to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs *Amelia*. Printed for *J. Gray*, price 1 *s.*

* 5. The genuine poetical Works of *Charles Cotton*, Eſq; Illuſtrated with many curious Cuts, all new-deſign'd, and engrav'd by the beſt Artiſts. The third Edition, carefully corrected. Printed for *J. Walthoe*, *R. Wilkin*, *J.* and *J. Bowyer*, *S. Birt*, *T. Ward*, and *E. Wickſteed*, 12mo, price 3 *s.*

6. The Miſt clear'd up at the *Nore*: Or, a Verſification of *Fog's Journal* of Saturday, *Aug.* 17, 1734. Sold at the Pamphlet Shops, price 6 *d.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

7. The Accompliſh'd Senator. In two Books. Written originally in *Latin*, by *Lawrence Grimald Goxliski*. Done into *Engliſh* from the Edition printed at *Venice* in the Year 1568, by Mr. *Oldſworth*. Sold by *T. Hatchet*, 4to, price 10 *s.* 6 *d.* ſew'd.

8. Letters and Remains of the Lord Chancellor *Bacon*, collected by *Robert Stephens*, Eſq; late Hiſtoriographer Royal; with a Life and Preface by Mr. *Stephens*; with the Author's Head engraven by Mr. *Vertue*. There are but 190 Copies to be diſpoſed of. Sold by *O. Payne*, at half a Guinea in Sheets.

9. An Eſſay for a Review of the Book of Common Prayer, to which is added a Specimen thereof, ſubmitted to the Conſideration of thoſe in Authority. Attempted by an impartial Hand. Printed for *J. Downing*, price 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

* 10. A Treatiſe concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge. Wherein the chief Cauſes of Error and Difficulty in the Sciences, with the Grounds of Scepticiſm, Atheiſm and Irreligion, are enquired into. Printed for *J. Tonſon*, 8vo, price 5 *s.*

* 11. A Treatiſe of the Sphere; ſhewing how it is derived from that Theory which juſtly aſſerts the Motion of the Earth. By the late Reverend *John Witty*, M. A. Reviſed and improved by *James Hodgſon*. The 2d Edition. Printed for *J. Oſborn* and *S. Birt*, 8vo, price 5 *s.*

* 12. The Young Man's Companion; or Arithmetick made eaſy, *&c.* By *W. Mather*. The 14th Edition, with large Additions and Improvements, and five new Copper-Plates. Printed for *R. Ware* and *J. Clarke*, price 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

13. Much may be ſaid on both Sides. A familiar Dialogue between *Dick* and *Jack*, formerly School-fellows. By *R. Cleitbron*, Eſq; Sold at the Pamphlet-Shops, price 1 *s.*

* 14. *Vertot*'s Hiſtory of the Revolution in *Portugal*. The 4th Edition; with conſiderable Improvements. Printed for Meſſ. *Knapton*, *Midwinter*, *Innys*, *Robinſon*, *Rivington*, *Longman* and *A. Ward*, 8vo, price 3 *s.* 6 *d.*

* 15. The Family Dictionary; or, Houſehold Companion. The 4th Edition, with above eleven thouſand Additions interſpers'd thro' the whole Work. By the late *W. Salmon*, M. D. Printed for *A. Bettesworth* and *C. Hitch*, 8vo, price 6 *s.*

PHYSICAL.

* 16. A new Edition of Dr. *Shaw's* new Practice of Phyſick, in 2 Vols. 8vo. Printed for *T. Longman*, price 10 *s.*

* 17. A new Method of curing (without internal Medicines) that Degree of the Venereal Diſeaſe, call'd a Gonorrhœa, or Clap. By *George Warren*, Surgeon. The third Edition, Sold by *J. Wilford*, price 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

SERMONS *and* THEOLOGY.

18. A Sermon preach'd in the Cathedral Church of St. *Peter* in *Exeter*, at the Aſſizes held for *Devon*, *Aug.* 7, 1734, before Mr. Baron *Carter* and Mr. Baron *Thomſon*. By *William Simons*. Printed for *S. Birt* in *London*, and *E. Score* in *Exeter*, price 6 *d.*

19. A Sermon preach'd on Occaſion of the Death of Capt. *Digory Hearle*. By *Jer. Tidcombe*. Printed for *J. Noon* and *R. Hett*, price 6 *d.*

20. A Diſcourſe occaſion'd by a publick Marriage. By *William Bentley*. Printed for *J. Oſwald*, price 6 *d.*

21. An Eſſay towards a new Explication of the Doctrines of the Reſurrection, Millennium, and Judgment. Being the Subſtance of ſeveral Diſcourſes on the 20th Chapter of the *Revelation* of St. *John*. By *Sayer Rudd*, M. D. Sold by *R. Ford* and *A. Ward*, 8vo, price 4 *s.*

22. A Collection of the Works of the late Mr. *Woolſton*, in 5 Volumes in Octavo. Sold by the Bookſellers, price 1 *l.* 5 *s.* neatly bound and letter'd; or any of his Pieces ſingle.

Digitized by Google

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1734.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the *laſt Seſſion* of PARLIAMENT; continued from *Page* 457.

PROCEEDINGS *againſt the Rev. Mr.* Noble.

ON *Feb.* 19. Complaint being made to the Houſe of Commons, that *William Noble*, Clerk, had aſſerted, in a publick Coffee-houſe, that Sir *William Milner*, Bart. (a Member of that Houſe) received a Penſion from the Court; and that he, the ſaid *William Noble*, knew the Perſon who paid it, in Diſhonour of the ſaid Sir *William Milner*, and in Breach of the Privilege of that Houſe: And Mr. *James Farrer* and Mr. *Brudenell Greenwood*, the two Gentlemen who, it ſeems, had heard and reported this Piece of Converſation, being attending at the Door, they were called in, and examined; and upon declaring that they had heard Mr. *Noble* publickly aſſert, that Sir *William Milner* was a Penſioner, and received 500*l. per Ann.* for his voting in Parliament, and that he knew from whom he received the ſame, it was ordered, That the ſaid *William Noble*, Clerk, ſhould be ſummoned to attend that Houſe forthwith, to anſwer the ſaid Complaint.

Mr. *Noble* having been before appriſed that ſuch a Complaint was to be made againſt him, was therefore attending; and being called in and examined, he acknowledged, That he might perhaps have ſaid in a private Converſation, that he had heard of Sir *William Milner*'s having a Penſion from the Court, or ſomething to that Effect; but as what he had ſaid upon that Occaſion was ſaid only curſorily in Converſation, and without any Deſign of reflecting upon any Gentleman, he could not remember the very Words he then made Uſe of: Whereupon, after he was withdrawn, it was reſolved, *Nem. Con.* That it appeared to that Houſe, that *William Noble*, Clerk, had publickly aſſerted, that Sir *William Milner*, a Member of that Houſe, was a Penſioner, and received 500*l. per Ann.* for his voting in Parliament; and that he knew from whom he received the ſame.

Then, without any further Enquiry, it was immediately reſolved, *Nem. Con.* That the ſaid Aſſertion was falſe and ſcandalous, highly reflecting upon the Honour of the ſaid Sir *William Milner*, and of that Houſe, and a Breach of the Privilege thereof: And it was ordered that the ſaid *William Noble*, Clerk, ſhould, for the ſaid Offence, be taken into the Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms.

Mr. *Noble* was accordingly taken into Cuſtody, and upon the 27th, a Petition from him was preſented to the Houſe, expreſſing his Sorrow for the ſaid Offence, and begging Pardon of the Member, and of the Houſe for the ſame, and therefore praying to be diſcharged out of Cuſtody; whereupon it was ordered that he ſhould be brought up next Morning to the Bar of that Houſe, in order to his being diſcharged. Accordingly he was brought up next Morning to the Bar of the Houſe, where he, upon his Knees, received a Reprimand from Mr. Speaker, and was ordered to be diſcharged, paying his Fees; which were as follows,

	l.	s.	d.
The Caption Fee	3	6	8
8 Days in Custody to the Serj.	8	0	0
8 Days to the Messenger	2	13	4
Clerk of the House	1	0	0
Speaker's Secretary	1	0	0
Serjeant bringing him to the Bar	0	6	8
House-keeper and Door-keeper	0	10	0
2 Orders for attending the House	0	13	4
Petition drawing	0	2	6
8 Days Diet and Lodging at the Messenger's, Wine, Coach-hire, &c. at least	2	6	6
Total	19	19	0

Qualification Bill dropt.

On the said 19th of *Feb.* the Bill to amend and render more effectual an Act made in the 9th Year of Q. *Anne*, intitled *An Act for securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by the further qualifying the Members to sit in the House of Commons*, was read a second Time: And a Motion was made for its being committed; upon which, after some Debate, the Question was put, and passed in the Negative; so that the said Bill was dropped, as it had been in the preceding Session. (Vol. II. p. 603.)

Salt Duty continued.

Next Day the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to his Majesty; when, after some Debate, they resolved, That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the several Duties on Salt, and also on red and white Herrings, delivered out for home Consumption, which, by an Act of the 5th of his present Majesty, were revived and granted to his Majesty, until *March* 25, 1735, should be further continued and granted to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, from *March* 24, 1734, to *March* 25, 1742; which Resolution was next Day agreed to by the House, and a Bill ordered to be brought in, pursuant thereto; and accordingly a Bill was brought in and passed into a Law. Thus was that Duty continued for 7 Years without any great Opposition, notwithstanding the violent Opposition that had been made to the reviving it, in both Houses of Parliament, but two Sessions before. (See Vol I. p. 381 to 384, and 429 to 452.)

The same Day his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the Malt-Tax Bill; *and for making forth Duplicates of Exchequer Bills, Lottery Tickets, and Orders, lost, burnt, or otherwise destroyed.*

Petition and Bill about Mr. Buckley's Thuanus.

On the 18th a Petition of *Samuel Buckley* was presented to the House of Commons setting forth, That he had at his sole Expence, and several Years Labour, by the Assistance of some learned Persons abroad, and of this Kingdom, made Collections of many original Papers and Letters relating to *Thuanus's* History written in *Latin*, in order to a new and accurate Edition thereof, in 7 Vols. in Folio, which was finished; that the Act of the 8th of Q. *Anne*, for the Encouragement of Learning, by vesting the Copies of printed Books in the Authors or Purchasers of such Copies, extends only to the Authors, Purchasers, or Proprietors of the Copy of any Book in *English*, published after *April* 10, 1710, and allows the Importation, vending, or selling of any Books in *Greek*, *Latin*, or any other foreign Language printed beyond the Seas; so that any Book first compiled and printed in this Kingdom in any of those Languages, may be forthwith reprinted abroad, and imported into, and sold in this Kingdom, to the great Damage of the first Printer or Proprietor; and that it is the constant Practice of foreign Governments to grant their own Subjects the sole Privilege of Printing and Selling Books, and to prohibit the Importation into their own Dominions of such Books reprinted in other Places; therefore praying he may be allowed the same Benefits in his Copy of the History of *Thuanus* in *Latin* for 14 Years. Thereupon a Bill was order'd to be brought in, which passed both Houses, and had afterwards the Royal Assent. (See p. 217.)

DEBATE *upon the Stock-jobbing Bill, in the H—se of L—ds.*

On *March* 7, the Bill *to prevent the infamous Practice of Stockjobbing*, was read the third Time in the House of Commons, and Sir *John Rushout*, who had been one of the chief Supporters of it, both in the former Session and in this last, was ordered to carry it up to the House of Lords.

This Bill had met with so much Opposition in the preceding Session, that it was dropped for that Time, (See the *Debate* on it, in our APPENDIX to the Year 1733, from p. 649 to 657.) and even in this last Session it met with a good deal of Opposition in both Houses, tho' it had been a little altered from that which was proposed the preceding Session.

On *March* 28. the House of Lords went into a Committee upon the said Bill, when the E—l of *W——ck*, the L—d *H——ey*, and the E—l of *C——ley* spoke against it; and the E—l of *S——rd*, the L—d *H——e*, the L—d *B——ß*, the E—l of *I—a*, and the E—l of *W——ea* spoke in Favour of it.

The Arguments chiefly made Use of against the Bill, were, That the Grandeur and Strength of a Nation depended upon publick Credit, which was a Thing of a very ticklish Nature, and did not always depend upon Reason, but the Opinions of Men; and therefore it was very dangerous to make any Inno-

Digitized by Google

Innovations with respect to our publick Funds; for tho' one Man might have a good Opinion of the Innovation proposed, yet he could not tell what Opinion others might have of it.

That all human Regulations, all human Affairs, were subject to Imperfections and Inconveniencies, and therefore Legislators had in all Countries been forced to suffer small Inconveniencies for the Sake of greater Conveniencies; which was really the Case then before them; for tho' Stock-jobbing was an Inconvenience, yet considering how much it contributed to the ready Circulation of Money, and to the supporting the Credit of our Funds, it was therefore to be tolerated.

That the Credit of our Funds depended very much upon the ready Access that People had at all Times to their Money, and that this ready Access was chiefly owing to the Practice of Stock-jobbing; by this Practice it was, that every Man was always sure of finding a Purchaser for his Stock whenever he had a Mind to sell, and by this only it was, that there was always a certain and fixed Market Price upon every one of our publick Funds; whereas, should this Practice be entirely destroyed, it might soon become as difficult to find a Purchaser for Stock, or to ascertain the Price of it, as it it is now with Respect to Land; and the concluding of a Bargain might become as tedious in the one Case as it is now in the other.

That at present our People got by Commission and Brokerage from Foreigners at least 80,000*l. per Ann.*, which would be entirely lost to the Nation, if that Bill should pass into a Law; because all Transactions of that Nature, even in our own publick Funds, would then be carried on upon the Exchange of *Amsterdam*; and when any Branch of Trade is turned out of its old Channel, it is no easy Matter to bring it back again; and therefore, tho' the Bill was to continue but for 3 Years, they could not agree to it, because if the Trade of buying and selling any of our publick Funds should be turned out of this Kingdom for 3 Years only, it might not be in our Power to bring it back again.

That if the Creditors of the Publick were not allowed as free and uncontrouled a Liberty of disposing of their Properties in the publick Funds, as of any other Part of their Property, it would not only prevent People's becoming Purchasers of any of our present Funds, but it would prevent People's lending their Money to the Government upon any future Emergency, which might be attended with the most fatal Consequences.

That in all other Branches of Trade, there was free Liberty allowed to every Person that had a Mind to insure his Stock in Trade: That the selling of Stock for Time, and the giving of Money for the Put of Stock (as it was called in *Exchange-Alley*) was nothing else but a Way of insuring the principal Money which a Man had in the publick Funds; and the preventing a Man from taking that Method of securing his Property in the Funds, would be a very great Hardship upon all the Creditors of the Publick. And,

That it was doing an Injustice to the Persons concerned in the publick Funds; because it was a subjecting them to Conditions and Restraints which they were not subjected to, nor could possibly dream of, when they lent their Money to the Publick; which was in Effect taking so much of their Property from them; for it was certain, that every Sort of Property was of the less Value, the more Conditions and Restrictions it was subject to: Nor could any Argument in favour of the Bill be drawn from that Law which had been made against laying Wagers about publick Affairs; because those that might be concerned in such Wagers had never purchased from the Publick a Privilege to lay any such; whereas the Creditors of the Publick had in some Manner purchased a Privilege of taking any Method they thought proper for making the most of the Property they had in the publick Funds.

The Arguments made Use of in Favour of the Bill, were, That there was really no Difference between Stock-jobbing and Gaming; or if there was any, it consisted in this, that the former was much more fatal in its Consequences, and much more destructive than the other; for that if any Man frequented Hazard-tables, Horse-racing, Cock-fighting, or any other Sort of publick Gaming, it became soon known in the World, and thereby every Man was advertised to draw his Effects out of such a Man's Hand, and not to give him any Trust or Credit; so that if such Men came to be ruined, they generally could lose nothing but their own Estates, and none suffered by their Folly or ill Conduct, but themselves and their own Families; whereas in the Transactions in *Exchange-Alley*, they might be, and generally were carried on in the Dark; it was not known who were principally concerned; by which Means a Man might game for Thousands, without its being so much as suspected that he had ever ventured a Farthing in that Way; whereby it generally happened that not only the Gamester himself was ruined, but many other innocent Men, concerned with him in an honest and fair Way of Trade, found themselves undone, when they had good Reason to think themselves absolutely secure.

That Stock-jobbing was worse than Gaming in this other Respect, That Gaming of any other Kind might be carried on upon a fair and equal Footing, but it was impossible that Stock-jobbing ever could; for there

Digitized by Google

would always be some Persons behind the Curtain, who must necessarily know a great deal more of the Game than it was possible for the other Adventurers to know; by which Means they always had an Opportunity of cheating their Fellow Gamesters out of what Sums they had a Mind; and it was but too well known that Men had often made an unjust Use of the Knowledge they had in this Way. And

That by Means of this infamous Practice of Stock-jobbing, it was always in the Power of some of our foreign Neighbours to lay a heavy Tax upon this Nation, and to draw a great deal of Money out of it, whenever they thought proper; for as the Prices of all our publick Funds must always depend in some Measure upon the Circumstances of foreign Affairs, and must vary according as those Circumstances vary, it would always be in the Power of the Ministers of some of the foreign Courts of *Europe*, by Means of their Correspondents here, to raise large Sums of Money, by giving out a little for the Refusal or for the Put of some of our publick Funds.

And in Answer to the Arguments made Use of against the Bill, it was said, That publick Credit, 'twas true, depended on the Opinions of Men, but then those Opinions were always founded upon Reason, when People were truly informed, and had Time to think coolly about the Matter; which could not well happen, as long as the Game of Stock-jobbing was allowed; for thousands of Lies would be daily invented to deceive the Weak and Ignorant; and Men would always run headlong into the Buying or Selling, or dealing in Puts and Refusals, not according to the real intrinsick Value of the Thing to be bought or sold, but according to their Opinion of the Price's being about to fall or rise.

That the Credit of our Funds did not depend upon the Gaming or Stock jobbing in them, but rather suffered by it, as appeared evidently from this, that the *South Sea* Annuities, in which there was little or no Gaming, had always bore a higher Price than the Stock, in Proportion to the Dividends made upon both; and it was certain, that every Man who had not something of the Spirit of Gaming, would put a greater Value upon that Security which he was sure of selling again for what it cost him, than upon a Security by which he run the Risque of losing or winning a great deal: And as to the Certainty and Invariableness of the Price, the Price of Annuities had always been more certain and invariable than the Price of any other publick Fund; which shewed that Stock-jobbing rather tended to unsettle than fix the Price of any of our publick Funds.

That the Facility of finding a Purchaser for any Thing, depended on People's being certain as to the Value, the Right, and the Method of Conveying of the Thing so to be sold; and to this Certainty with Respect to our publick Funds, it was owing that the Proprietors had then so ready an Access to their Money, and not at all to the Practice of Stock-jobbing; therefore, as this Certainty could not be in the least diminished by the Bill then before them, the Proprietors of the publick Funds would without Doubt have as ready Access to their Money after the passing of it, as ever they had before.

That it could not well be supposed that ever our People had made in any one Year 80,000*l.* by Brokerage and Commission from Foreigners dealing in our Funds; but whatever had been made in that Way could not by the Bill be diminish'd; for Buying and Selling in the Gaming Way could not be carried on by Commission, there could be no Commission or Brokerage paid by Foreigners to our People here but when a Transfer was actually made; and when a Transfer is to be made, some Trustee or Correspondent here must still be employed; so that nothing but the Game of Stock-jobbing could be carried to the Exchange of *Amsterdam*; and if all our Gamesters, as well as the Game, were transported thither, it would be no great Loss to the Nation.

That it was to be hoped the publick Credit of this Nation depended upon a much more stable Foundation than that of Stock-jobbing; and it was not to be presumed that the Creditors of the Publick had purchased, or that they ever intended by their lending Money to the Government, to purchase a Privilege of setting up a Gaming-Table in the Middle of the City of *London*; and to pretend that the prescribing a certain Method by which the Property of the publick Funds was to be transferred from one to another, was a Restraint upon the Liberty of disposing of such Funds, or that it would any Way diminish the Value of them, was the same Thing as to pretend that the Statute of the 29th of *Charles* II. against fraudulent Conveyances of Land Estates, was a Restraint upon the Liberty of disposing of such Estates; or that the Act for registering such Conveyances within the County of *Middlesex*, had diminished the Value of Land within that County; whereas it was never yet imagined but that the Proprietors of Land Estates had as full a Liberty of disposing of such Estates since the said Act of *Charles* II. as ever they had before; and it was well known that the Act for establishing a Register within the County of *Middlesex* had rather increased than diminished the Value of Land within that County. And

That as Bargains for Time were still to be allowed, the publick Creditors might thereby insure their principal Money in the publick Funds in the same Manner as before; but as for the Practice of giving Money for the Put of

of Stock, if it was to be called an Insurance it was a very odd Sort of one; for by that Method a Man was to insure not only his own Property in the publick Funds, but in some Manner the whole publick Funds of *England*; which was just the same as if a Man concerned only in one Ship should give a Premium for the Insurance of such a Sum of Money upon the safe Return of all the Ships belonging to *Great Britain*.

Upon reading the last Clause, by which the Bill was made to continue for 3 Years, the L—d *D——are* moved, that it might be made to continue but for one Year, and to the End of next Session of Parliament.

L—d *B——ſt* was against this Amendment, because he said, such a short Term might very probably encourage the Stock-jobbing Gamesters to enter into a Combination for raising Inconveniences and evil Consequences, which they might perhaps be able to support and keep up for so short a Time by some fraudulent and artful Management, in Order to make People sick of the Bill, and thereby prevent its being continued; whereas if it was made to continue for 3 Years, Things would in that Time take their natural Course; the Gamesters could not hope to keep up by Art and Management any Sort of Inconveniences, but those which really proceeded from the Nature of the Bill; and therefore in order to know the natural and real Consequences of it, it was necessary to give it a Continuance for at least 3 Years.

The E——l of *I——a* spoke for this Amendment, and the E——ls of *S——rd* and *P——let* against it. At last the Question was put, upon which there was a Division, but it was carried against the Amendment proposed, 27 against 16.

As this Affair was much disputed without Doors as well as within, we shall give our Readers the following Piece, which appear'd several Times in our News-Papers during the Time that this Bill was passing, *viz.*

Some occasional Thoughts concerning the Bill to prevent Stock-jobbing.

WHERE the Happiness and Grandeur of a Nation depend on publick Credit, any Thing that is barely suspected to interfere therewith, or the most minutely to affect it, should be examined with the utmost Caution, and every Circumstance thoroughly considered.

All human Things are subject to Imperfection, and therefore I think it has always been a Rule with Legislators to suffer the lesser Inconvenience for the greater Convenience; otherwise it's difficult to conceive how any Government could subsist.

When the publick Funds were first established, or more properly the National Debt first contracted, the Government must have been soon sensible of the Abuses that might be practised therein by Jobbing; and since that Time, many Years Experience has sufficiently appriſed them thereof; yet it has been suffered to continue, which must certainly arise from these Considerations: That the Advantages accruing to the whole Nation, were infinitely more considerable than the Inconveniences: That the very Nature of the Constitution exposed them to these Imperfections, and no Debts must have been contracted, or these submitted to. For,

1*ſt*, If the Creditors of the Government are not allowed as unlimited a Circulation, and uncontrouled a Disposal of their Properties, as in other Cases, it will always prevent People from lending, and discourage them from supporting it in any Emergency.

2*dly*, To prevent a Proprietor of the Government Securities to secure his Property at Pleasure is a Hardship and Restraint, that is perceivable in no Case; other Traders having always that unlimited Privilege, and without it, I apprehend, few would risque the Accidents human Events are subject to. The Fluctuations and Accidents of Government Securities are not less, but rather greater, and always will be, than in other Trades; for whenever the Government is affected, the Debts of the Government must be so likewise, and their Wants must produce a like Variation in their Credit, consequently in the Value of their Debts; therefore to prevent any from the Advantage in this Case, of securing himself, is, I conceive, the greatest Discouragement and Hardship.

3*dly*, Common Methods of Assurance of Property in Trade are thought right, and even Assurance without Property is esteemed just. Now the latter may be considered as great an Abuse, as any that can arise in the Funds, it is no less productive of false News, Imposition, and Game; all which was conspicuous in two late Affairs, the Loss of the *Spaniſh* Flota, and the Return of the *South-Sea* Ship: Yet to prevent it would subject the Trader to much greater Inconveniences, therefore no one presumes to find Fault with it.

4*thly*, What must be the Case, when the greatest of our foreign Lenders to the Government, the *Dutch*, find, that they cannot at Pleasure demand their Properties? Their Wants, it's well known, are temporary, and they frequently change in and out of the Funds for the Sake of Interest and Trade; which perhaps is their greatest Inducement to be such large Proprietors; but when the present Circulation is stopped, and all the Funds reduced in the State of the 3 and a half *per Cent.* Annuities, Long Annuities and Navy Bills at present, should they on an Emergency want 5 or 10,000*l.* of any Stock to be sold, it may be many Weeks before it can be effected, which will make them willing to dispoſe

poſe of their Properties, but I dare ſay not ſo eaſily induce them to reinveſt; and the ſame muſt inevitably occur to every other Stockholder, as was moſt juſtly apprehended by the many conſiderable Proprietors who petitioned the Hon. Houſe of Lords laſt Seſſion. Nay, the Conſequence muſt be much worſe, for upon the ſudden Apprehenſions of a War, or a popular Fright, they'll all be ſo preſſed and deſirous to ſell, the Price muſt neceſſarily receive a prodigious Shock, and probably fall one Third in Value before a ſingle Bargain is tranſacted; as happened at the preſent Juncture in the *French* Actions which fell from 1380 to 1100, and but two Bargains made; and which was entirely owing to the like Prohibition intended by this Bill.

5thly, If this is ſuch a glaring Evil, it is worth enquiring, how the *Dutch*, as wiſe a Republick, as ſollicitous of their Welfare as any, ſuffer Jobbing, not only in their own Funds, but even in ours; and that infinitely more than what is tranſacted here; the Reaſon can ſurely be no other, than that they find it beneficial, and a general Good. It ſupports their Credit, fills their annual Lotteries, and in Caſe of a War, will facilitate the providing the neceſſary Supplies; for it is highly probable, if it was not for the Turns and Advantages a conſtant Circulation admits, few would be tempted to lend them.

6thly, This Bill will not only ſtop the Currency of the Market and free Circulation, embaraſs the Government, and be grievous to the Proprietor, but likewiſe be a conſiderable real Loſs and Detriment to the Nation, ſince it was made appear before the Right Hon. the Houſe of Lords laſt Seſſion, that even the *Dutch* have paid about 80,000*l.* annually in Commiſſion and Brokerage, &c. for Tranſactions here; beſides, it will not only be the Loſs of ſuch a Profit, but likewiſe an actual dead Loſs of a conſiderable Sum more, which will probably be paid to theſe very People, the *Dutch*, in Commiſſion and Brokerage, &c. for Men who are diſpoſed to act in the Funds, may and will do it, as well in *Holland* as here.

7thly, This Bill will not only cramp and reſtrain the Market, but even create a Monopoly for Stock-jobbing, putting the real Proprietors of the Funds under great Diſadvantages, ſubjecting them to Uſurers and Men of over-grown Fortunes, who will ſet what Price they pleaſe on them; whereas now it is ſo open and free, that it cannot be ſubject to the Power of thoſe few whoſe Intereſt is always to impoſe upon Mankind.

8thly, Advices of War and Peace are as uſeful in other Caſes as this; Cochineal, Indigo, &c. may and are ſold upon a View of Peace, and bought on the View of a War, and that for a fixed Time, and on probable Advices; many other Sorts of Goods are ſold without the Sellers being actually poſſeſſed thereof: Thus Coffee, Hops, &c. nay, moſt of our Contracts with the Navy are thus performed; thoſe therefore, if they are Evils, may be juſtly eſteemed as great or greater than any other; ſo that the Whole, the very Nature of Trade requires as great an Amendment as this does; but I am apprehenſive, in this will be found the very Eſſence of publick Credit, and conſequently whatever prejudices the one, will the other likewiſe.

No Anſwer was publiſh'd to the above Piece while the Bill was depending, but ſoon after it was paſſed, the following Piece appear'd in Print, *viz.*

THE Bill for preventing *Stock-jobbing* is now paſſed both Houſes, and will this Day have the Royal Aſſent; (ſee p. 217.) and as that infamous Method of Traffick, by which the Weak and Ignorant were made the Prey of the Knaviſh and the Crafty, has reduced Multitudes of innocent People and Families, who have lived in Credit, to the utmoſt Diſtreſs, the putting an effectual Stop to ſo great and crying an Evil, reflects the higheſt Honour upon thoſe who had any Share in that Tranſaction, and will be a laſting Monument of Praiſe to the preſent Parliament, and an illuſtrious Example of Virtue, Integrity and publick Spirit, to thoſe that ſhall ſucceed them.

There is certainly no Difference, but in Name, between *Stock-jobbing* and *Gaming*; or if there is any, it conſiſts in this only, that the former is more univerſally deſtructive, than the other; like *Saul* and *David*, one has ſlain his Thouſands, but the other its Ten Thouſands; if a Merchant, or a Tradeſman frequents Hazard-Tables, Horſe-Racing, or Cock-Matches, it will be immediately known, his Character will be blaſted, and his Creditors will have timely Notice to draw their Effects out of his Hand. As his Ruin will be intirely owing to his own Folly, ſo no Body will be involved with him in it, but his Family; for as the Laws of Society conſider them as a Part of himſelf, there is no diſcriminating in this Caſe between the Innocent and the Guilty, but they muſt neceſſarily participate in the Puniſhment, tho' they had no Share in the Crime, for which it was inflicted.

But in the dark and myſterious Negotiations of *Exchange-Alley*, every Thing is tranſacted with ſuch Privacy and Caution, that a Man may play for more in a Week, than he trades for in a Year, or loſe more in a Morning, than he was ever worth in his Life, and yet preſerve his Credit unſullied; if he has but Senſe enough to keep his own Secret, he may ſtill have the Fortunes and Properties of others at his Diſpoſal, tho' he has long ſince

Digitized by Google

ſince laviſhed away his own, and may eaſily prevent any Enquiry into his Affairs, till they are become ſo deſperate, that the Diſcovery will be of no Uſe to thoſe that are concerned to make it; they will have no Notice of the Storm, till it breaks upon them, and the Rock lies too deep to be perceived, till they are ſhip-wrecked upon it.

If a publick Gaming-Table was to be erected in the Middle of *Exchange-Alley*, notwithſtanding the natural Propenſity which Mankind generally have for Play, there would be very little Reſort to it; the Citizens of *London* would univerſally exclaim againſt it as a Nuſance, and even thoſe, who traffick for Thouſands every Day in the Stocks, would be aſhamed to ſhew their Faces there; they know how deſervedly odious the Name of a *Gameſter* is among trading People; but as that Word, in the common Acceptation of it, is taken in a very reſtrained Senſe, they think they do not fall within that Deſcription, unleſs they actually throw the Dice, or deal the Cards; and therefore many an honeſt Citizen, who would deem it Matter of great Scandal to hazard a Shilling in that Way, would not make the leaſt Scruple to ſell an hundred Bears in a Morning.

In this prepoſterous Manner is the World miſled by meer Sounds; thus the very ſame Thing often appears in different Lights, as it paſſes under different Denominations, and the Act itſelf is not ſo much conſidered, as the Manner in which it is done. If a Man loſes but 5*l.* in one Day, or but 100*l.* in a whole Year, at any Manner of Game, and after becomes a Bankrupt, he is excluded from the uſual Allowances, which are given to others under the ſame Circumſtances, upon a fair Diſcovery of their Effects; but if he throws away all he is worth in *Exchange-Alley*, and ruins many more beſides himſelf, he lies under no legal Diſqualifications upon that Account, but is entitled to the ſame Favour and Indulgence, to the ſame Advantages, as the honeſt and induſtrious Trader, who is undone by unforeſeen and unavoidable Misfortunes.

Thus, as the Law has hitherto ſtood, while a Mark of Reprobation and Infamy has been fixed upon Gaming, and all imaginable Means have been uſed, by ſeveral ſevere Penalties, to deter Men from that Practice, *Stock-jobbing*, by much the greater Evil of the two, has not only been ſuffered to paſs with Impunity, but has been looked on at leaſt as a juſtifiable, if not as a laudable Profeſſion; and an Eſtate procured in that Manner, tho' whole Families have been plundered to raiſe it, gives the Owner the ſame Rank and Credit, and he commands as much Reſpect and Diſtinction, in this Metropolis, as if it had been acquired in a fair Way of Trade, by which Multitudes have been maintained in the mean Time; and the Stock-jobber, who has no Dealings beyond the Limits of *Exchange-Alley*, who preys upon every Body, and employs no Body but his Broker, may ſwagger about in his Chariot with as much Satisfaction to himſelf, and in as good Eſteem with others, as the Merchant, who gives Bread and Subſiſtence to Thouſands, and whoſe Commerce extends to the fartheſt Part of the World.

Many Objections have been made againſt this Bill to prevent *Stock-jobbing*; and tho' it is eaſily to be believed, that they were drawn up with as much Art as the Nature of the Thing would admit, and by the acuteſt Perſons of the Profeſſion, yet, if they were to be ſtripped of the popular Sounds, which are induſtriouſly thrown in to gain the Favour of the Publick, ſuch as deſtroying publick Credit, Reſtraints upon Property, Hardſhips upon the Proprietors of the Funds, and the like; there is not one, which would not be as ſtrong an Objection againſt a Bill for preventing Gaming; and the Sharpers that attend upon a Faro-Bank, or an Hazard-Table, might claim in the ſame Manner, and almoſt in the ſame Words, upon ſuch an Occaſion, as the Gentlemen of *Exchange-Alley* have done upon this, and by their Arguments prove the Analogy that there is between them.

For Example; the Hardſhips complained of in the preſent Caſe are, That the Creditors of the Government are not allowed as unlimited a Circulation and uncontrouled Diſpoſal of their Properties as other Perſons: That other Traders have always the Privilege to inſure their Property at Pleaſure; and that there is more Reaſon why the Proprietors of the Funds ſhould have ſuch Privilege, than other Traders, becauſe the Fluctuations and Accidents in Government-Securities are not leſs, but rather greater, than in other Trades: That the foreign Lenders, particularly the *Dutch*, will draw their Money out of our Funds, when they find they cannot at Pleaſure command their Properties: That the Nation will loſe a very conſiderable Profit, which is now paid for Commiſſion and Brokerage: That the common Methods of Aſſurance of Property in Trade are thought right; and that even Aſſurance without Property is eſteemed juſt; and yet this may be conſidered as great an Abuſe, as any that can ariſe in the Funds: And laſtly, That many Sorts of Merchandizes are ſold, without the Sellers being actually poſſeſſed thereof, which is as much Gaming, and productive of as many Frauds, as the ſame Manner of dealing in the Stocks can poſſibly be.

Theſe are the principal Arguments that have been brought in Favour of *Stock-jobbing*, and againſt any Bill to prohibit it; every one of which might with as much Reaſon be made uſe of in Defence of Gaming, and would be equally ſtrong in one Caſe as in the other:

For

For can it be said, that a Man has an unlimited, uncontrouled Power over his own Property, who is restrained by penal Laws from disposing of it in such a Manner as is most agreeable to his Humour, and, as he may think, most conducive to his Advantage? Why may not he lay a Wager which Number comes up first, in a Pair of Dice, or who has the best Trump at Cards, as what the Value of any Stock will be at a future Time, if one is as much uncertain and as much subject to Chance as the other? And if a Man is liable to be cheated by false Dice or false Cards, is not he equally liable to the same Frauds by false News, fictitious Intelligence, and by the usual Arts and Mysteries of *Exchange-Alley*? By which Methods those that are in the Secret may accumulate a greater Heap of Wealth in a Day, than the most subtle and dexterous Sharper ever could do in the Course of his Life.

But as other Traders have the Privilege of insuring their Properties at Pleasure, why should this be refused to those that trade in the Stocks, a Trade exposed to as many Hazards as any other? Why truly, if these Gentlemen who use this Argument can make it appear that *Stock-jobbing* is a Trade, there is no manner of Reason why they should not have the same Privileges which other Traders have: But I believe, till now, they were always understood to be two distinct Things; and a Man that lends Money upon a Mortgage may with as much Propriety be called a Trader, as one who lends Money on Government-Securities; and if it were not for *Stock-jobbers*, and People who will make a Trade of a Thing, whether it is a proper Subject for it or no, there would be as small a Variation in the Price of Stocks as of Land, the Government-Creditor, if he would be contented with the Interest of his Money, might assign his Security, and be paid his Principal, with as little Loss, and perhaps with less Difficulty, than the Mortgagee of Lands; and therefore the Fluctuations and Casualties, complained of in the Funds, are only owing to the Manner of dealing in them; for they are in their own Nature as fixed and permanent, of as settled and established a Value, as any Security whatever can be.

For while the present Government subsists, the publick Creditors are safe; their Interest is constantly and regularly paid, and their Principal secure: This is admitted even by those who make the Changes and Accidents, which they alledge these Securities are subject to, an Argument for *Stock-jobbing*, or, to use their own Words, for allowing the Proprietors of the Funds the Privilege of insuring their Property at Pleasure: If the Government then is in no Danger, they can be in none; and if it is, whose Property can be said to be safe? Will not all the Purchasers of forfeited Estates, all those that have Mortgages upon them, or Annuities payable out of them, all who have obtained Grants from the Crown, or who have afterwards bought them of such Grantees, for valuable Considerations; in a Word, will not all who have got Fortunes under the Government since the Revolution, or who claim under those that have, be involved in the same common Calamity, if ever another should happen? The Properties of these Creditors of the Publick are as well secured as the Government itself; and tho' *Stock-jobbing* was to continue in its utmost Latitude, nobody would be able to insure their Properties by such Means, if that was in any real Danger: It may indeed be the Occasion of spreading of false Alarms, and filling the Propriet rs with groundless Apprehensions, in order to depreciate the Value of the Funds, when there is no Danger, but will never give them a Currency when there is.

If Foreigners, upon passing this Bill, should, as it is alledged they will, draw their Money out of our Funds, our Comfort is, that they will draw none of ours along with it, which it is impossible to prevent them from doing, while the Market is open in *Exchange-Alley*: And shall we for the Sake of Commission and Brokerage give them Opportunities to raise Contributions upon us, whenever they please, for ten times the Sum? There would be little room to boast of keeping the Box, if a Sharper should come, every now and then, and strip the Bank. As to what is alledged of Assurances without Property, and of selling Goods in Trade without being possessed of them, and instancing those as parallel Cases with *Stock-jobbing*, and as Precedents to support the Practice of it, it will be sufficient to say, that if they are Evils, and a Prejudice to Trade, they ought to be restrained, as well as *Stock-jobbing*, and I make no Question but they will: But because we can't do every Thing at once, must we do nothing? Must one Abuse be suffered to continue, because no Method has yet been proposed to prevent another?

Upon the Whole, this Law will be such a general Benefit to the Publick, it will save so many unhappy Persons from falling into the Hands of those Harpies, who are daily lying in Wait for their Destruction, that the most grateful Acknowledgements are due to the Authors of so great a Good: and it ought to be remembered, to the Honour of the Administration, that they not only concurred in it, but heartily promoted it. This is an undeniable Instance of their Disinterestedness; for they could never want Opportunities of raising what Sums they pleased, by Dealings in *Exchange-Alley*, if they were inclined to make Use of them: But by being such zealous Advocates for this Law, they have given a sufficient Testimony, how much they despise even

even the greatest Acquisitions that might be made, if not strictly consistent with Justice and Honour, however Custom and the Practice of former Ministers might have warranted them in it.

MOTIONS *and* DEBATES *about the Election of the* Scotch Peers.

Soon after the Beginning of last Session the E--l of *M——nt* moved, That the House of Lords might resolve to go into a Committee, to take into their Consideration the Election of the 16 Peers to represent the Peerage of *Scotland* in the Parliament of *Great Britain*; and upon its being represented that some Irregularities had crept in, particularly as to the Method of claiming the Right of Peerage, the House agreed to the Resolution proposed; and accordingly, on *March* 6, their Lordships went into the said Committee, and the said Earl made a Motion to this Effect, That none but those descended of the Body of a Peer or Peeress, who had actually enjoyed the Title since the Year 1690, should be admitted to vote at the Election of the 16 Peers thereafter to be chosen for representing the Peers of *Scotland* in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, until their Title had been in a proper Way laid before, and approved of by that House.

The L—d *H——ck*, D—ke of *N——tle*, E—l of *I—a*, and L—d *H——cy*, spoke against this Motion; and the M——s of *T——le*, E—l of *W——ea*, D--ke of *M——se*, and E—l of *C——d* spoke for it; the E—l of *S——gb*, and D—ke of *A——le* spoke for putting it off, which at last was agreed to, and the Motion dropt.

After which the M——s of *T——le* moved to this Effect, That for the future the said 16 *Scottish* Peers should always be chosen by Balloting. This Motion occasioned a considerable Debate, in which the D—ke of *A——le*, D--ke of *N——tle*, and L—d *T——t* were the principal Speakers against it: And the M——s of *T——le*, L—d *B——ft*, and L—d *C——t* for it. At last the Question being put, it was upon a Division carried in the Negative, 75 to 45.

And on *March* 18 the said House resolved itself again into a Committee upon this Affair, when the D—ke of *B——rd* moved to this Effect, That the giving or promising any Sum of Money, Post, Pension, or other Reward, to any of the Peers of *North-Britain*, for giving his Vote in the Election of the 16 Peers to represent them in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, was a high Insult upon the Crown, a great Indignity to the Peerage, and a Breach of the Privilege of that House.

The chief Speakers in Favour of this Motion, were the D—ke of *B——rd*, E—l of *St——r*, L—d *W——by* or *B——k*, E—l of *C——ld*, L—d *B——ft*, L—d *C——t*, and E—l of *W——ea*; and the chief Speakers against it were, the D—ke of *N——tle*, L—d *H——cy*, E—l of *C——ley*, L—d *T——t*, D--ke of *A——le*, and E--l *P——kt*. But upon a Division the Question was carried, against the Motion, 73 *Not Contents*, to 43 *Contents*, of the Lords then in the House; and of Proxies 26 *Not Contents*, to 17 *Contents*; so that in all there were 99 against agreeing to the Motion, and 60 for agreeing. (See the *Protests* on this Occasion, p. 170, 171.)

Those who spoke in Favour of the Motion, spoke in Substance thus:

It is well known, that by the Constitution of this Kingdom all Elections, of whatever Nature, ought to be made with the utmost Freedom: we have many Laws, both ancient and modern, for establishing the Freedom of Elections, and for preventing any undue Influence that may be made, either by Money, by Threats, , or by Promises upon the Electors: The very Nature of the Thing requires it should be so; for every Man who is allowed a Vote at any Election, is by Law presumed capable of determining within himself, who is the most proper Person for that Post, Office, or Employment, to which he is to elect; and if he be directed in his Voting, either by Money, by Threats, or by Promises, it is he who directs that is properly the Elector, and not he who is made the Tool upon that Occasion; by which Means that Election, which by Law ought to be made by a great Number of Persons, may come to be directed, and consequently made by one single Man.

Therefore it has always been deemed to be a Maxim of the common Law of *England*, *That Elections shall be regularly and freely made, without any Interruption whatever*; and this Maxim has been confirmed and inforced by most of the great Kings that ever reigned in this Kingdom. Under our glorious King *Edward* I. was that Statute made, which is called the first of *Westminster*; and by the 5th Chap. of that Statute it is ordain'd, *That no great Man, or any other Person, shall by Force, by Malice, or by Threats, any Way disturb the Freedom of Election, under the Pain of grievous Forfeiture*; which Law is still in Force, and relates to all Elections made or to be made within this Kingdom; and so careful were our Ancestors of preserving this Freedom of Election, that even Requests and earnest Solicitations were in such Cases deemed unlawful, as may appear from the Statute made in the 7th of *Henry* IV. and from the 14th Chapter of the Statute called *Articuli Cleri*, which was made in the Reign of *Edward* II. For it was most rea-

Digitized by Google

ſonably by them concluded, that if any great or powerful Man was allowed but to requeſt or ſollicit a Man for his Vote at any Election, it would have the ſame Effect as if he had actually threatened that Man, or made Promiſes to him for giving his Vote as directed; becauſe every Man would naturally preſume, that if he complied with the great Man's Requeſt, he might expect his Favour; and if he denied his Requeſt, he muſt expect his Malice.

From hence it is plain, that by the very Nature of the Thing, as well as by the Common and Statute Law of this Kingdom, it is highly criminal in any great Man to requeſt or ſollicit Votes at any Election; but it muſt be ſtill more highly criminal in any Man actually to give or promiſe any Money or other Reward upon ſuch an Occaſion, eſpecially in any Thing that relates to a Right of ſitting in this Houſe; and what appears to be the undoubted Law of *England* is ſo far from being derogated from by the Union between the two Nations, that it is in the particular Caſe now before us, expreſly confirm'd by that Act which was made in the Parliament of *Scotland*, for ſettling the Manner of electing the 16 Peers; and which Act is by the Parliaments of both Nations declared to be as valid as if the ſame had been Part of the Articles of Union.

Since then it appears that the Reſolution now propoſed is nothing but a Declaration of what is now the Law of *Great Britain*, we can ſee no Reaſon for our not complying with the Motion which the noble D—ke has been pleaſed to make; but on the contrary, we ſee many and ſtrong Reaſons for our agreeing to it, for it will certainly enforce the Laws now in being; it will put People in Mind that there are ſuch Laws, and will contribute greatly towards terrifying thoſe who may hereafter have evil Intentions, from being guilty of thoſe Practices which they know to have been ſo lately condemned by this Houſe: And ſuch a Reſolution is at preſent the more neceſſary, becauſe of the great Complaints now ſo generally made over the whole Nation againſt ſuch Practices: Bribery and Corruption in Elections of all Kinds are now ſo univerſally complained of, that it is become highly neceſſary for this Houſe to come to ſome vigorous Reſolutions againſt it, in order to convince the World, that it has not as yet got within theſe Walls: It has already, 'tis to be fear'd, got too firm a Footing in ſome other Parts of our Conſtitution; what is now propoſed may not be a ſufficient Barrier, but if ſomething be not ſpeedily done, if ſome effectual Meaſures are not ſoon taken againſt that deadly Foe to our Conſtitution, in a ſhort Time Corruption will become ſo general, that no Man will be afraid to corrupt, no Man will be aſhamed of being corrupted.

Tho' it cannot be affirmed, that any undue Influence has as yet been made uſe of in the Election of the 16 Peers for *Scotland*; tho' it cannot be ſuſpected that any ſuch Influence will ever be allowed of, much leſs approved of by his preſent Majeſty, yet no Man can tell how ſoon ſuch a Thing may be attempted; and the Circumſtances of many of the Peers of that Nation give us great Reaſon to be jealous of ſuch Attempts: It muſt be allowed there are many of them who have the Misfortune of having but ſmall Eſtates; many of them have Commiſſions in the Army, or Places in the Government depending on the Pleaſure of the Crown; and it muſt be granted that ſome of them cannot well ſupport the Dignity of their Titles, and the ancient Grandeur of their Families, without ſuch Commiſſion in the Army, or Poſt in the Government: If then any future ambitious Prince ſhould think of ſecuring by illegal Means a Majority in this Houſe, in order to deſtroy the Liberties of his People; or if any wicked Miniſter who had got the leading of a weak Prince, ſhould think of getting a corrupt Majority in this Houſe, in order to ſecure him againſt an Impeachment from the other, are not we naturally to conclude, that the firſt Attempt of ſuch a King, or ſuch a Miniſter would be to ſecure the 16 Peers from *Scotland*.

In ſuch a Caſe a Court-Liſt, or rather a miniſterial Liſt, would certainly be ſent down, and every Peer of *Scotland* that did not vote plumb for that Liſt, would be under-hand threatened with being turned out of his Commiſſion in the Army or Navy, or out of his Employment under the Government; and others would be induced to vote for it by ſecret Promiſes of Preferment, or of being provided for. The noble Families of *Scotland* are as antient, and have always behaved with as much Honour, as the Nobility of any Nation under the Sun; but in ſuch a Caſe, how hard might be the Fate of ſome of the Repreſentatives of the noble Families of that Kingdom: They muſt ungratefully vote againſt thoſe who perhaps procured them the Commiſſions or the Poſts they enjoy, they muſt vote for thoſe whom they know to be Men of no Worth nor Honour, Men whom they know to be meer Tools of Power; or otherwiſe they muſt expect to be ſtript of all their Preferments under the Goverment, and thereby rendered incapable of ſupporting themſelves in their native Country as Noblemen, perhaps even as Gentlemen. This is a Misfortune which certainly may happen; and which, in Regard to our Country, in Regard to the Honour and Dignity of this Houſe, in Regard to our own Families, we ought to provide againſt; and we cannot provide againſt it too ſoon.

It

It is a Misfortune, which in Regard even to our own Families, we ought to provide againſt; for there is but ſeldom any Difference between the Royal and the Miniſterial Power: There never can be any Difference between the two, but when there is a juſt, a wiſe and an active Prince upon the Throne; for when there is an ambitious and unjuſt Prince on the Throne, his Miniſters will readily ſubmit, he will make every Thing ſubmit to his Power, if he can; and when a weak or an indolent Prince happens to be on the Throne, the whole Royal Power will always be lodged in the Miniſters, generally in one prime Miniſter; and as ſuch Miniſters always endeavour to act in an arbitrary Way, they never will employ any but thoſe who will meanly ſubmit to be their Tools; all others they will endeavour to oppreſs or deſtroy: Men of great Families and Fortunes, who have any Senſe or Penetration, will never ſo eaſily ſubmit to the arbitrary Views of an ambitious Prince, nor will they ſo eaſily ſubmit to be the Tools of an overbearing Miniſter, as Fools or mean Upſtarts; and therefore no ſuch Prince or prime Miniſter will ever employ any of them, if they can do without: While the antient Dignity and Weight of this Houſe are preſerved, the antient and great Families of the Kingdom will always be able to confine the Views of an ambitious Prince, and to force him to delegate a juſt Proportion of his Power to them; and they will always be in a Condition to force themſelves in upon a prime Miniſter, not as his Tools but as his Partners in Power: But if it ſhould once come to be in the Power of a Prince or Miniſter to ſecure by diſhonourable Means a Majority in this Houſe, the greateſt Part of our Poſterity will for ever be excluded from all Share in the Government of their Country; none but mean Tools of Power, and knaviſh Upſtarts will be employed in the Adminiſtration; and perhaps even our next Succeſſors may ſee a wicked and over-bearing prime Miniſter of State at the Head of a Parcel of Fools and Knaves, carrying Things in this Houſe by a Majority, contrary to the Opinion of the Generality of Mankind without Doors, and of every honeſt Man of Senſe within.

To me, my Lords, it is as clear as any Demonſtration, that an utter Excluſion of all the Nobility in *Great Britain*, who had either Honour or good Senſe, from any Share in the Adminiſtration, would be the certain Conſequence of the Court's getting it in their Power to ſecure by Corruption a Majority in this Houſe; but I am much afraid the Misfortune would not ſtop here; I am afraid that ſuch a Court would ſoon begin to think of getting rid of every Family in the Nation which could be any way troubleſome to them; and of ſuch a Reſolution, ſupported by ſuch a Majority, how fatal might the Conſequences be to every one of your Lordſhips Families, which happened unfortunately at that Time to have a Repreſentative beloved in his Country, and eſteemed for his great Honour and his good Senſe: Of ſuch Conſequences I have the moſt terrible Apprehenſions: I hope no ſuch Caſe will ever happen; but I muſt deſire your Lordſhips to conſider how great an Influence a Number of 16 ſure Votes might have upon all the Reſolutions of this Houſe: Look into your Journals, look into the Hiſtories of this Nation, and you will ſee how many Queſtions, Queſtions in which the very Being of our Conſtitution was deeply concerned, have been carried againſt the then Enemies of our Conſtitution by a Majority of a much ſmaller Number, perhaps by a Majority of not above two or three. Can we then be too jealous of the Method of electing the 16 Peers for *Scotland*? Can we refuſe or neglect to uſe all thoſe Means that lie in our Power for preventing their being ever choſen by miniſterial Influence? Can we ſuppoſe that all thoſe who are choſen under ſuch an Influence, will not vote in this Houſe under that Influence by which they were choſen?

Cuſtom is of a mighty prevalent Nature; even Virtue itſelf owes its Reſpect in a great Meaſure to Cuſtom; and Vice, by being openly and avowedly practiſed, ſoon comes to diſguiſe itſelf, and aſſume the Habit of Virtue: If miniſterial Influence, if private and ſelfiſh Views, ſhould once come to be the ſole Directors in voting at the Election of the 16 Peers for *Scotland*, the Practice would ſoon get even into this Houſe itſelf; and as Inferiors are always apt to imitate their Superiors, it would from thence deſcend to every Election and to every Aſſembly in *Great Britain*: Corruption would then come to be openly and generally avowed; it would aſſume the Habit of Virtue; the ſacrificing of our Country, the ſacrificing of all the Ties of Honour, Friendſhip and Blood, to any perſonal Advantage or Preferment, would be called Prudence and good Senſe, and every contrary Behaviour would be called Madneſs and Folly: Then indeed, if there were a Man of Virtue left in the Nation, he might have Reaſon to cry out, with the celebrated *Roman* Patriot, *O Virtue! I have followed thee as a real Good, but now I find thou art nothing but an empty Name.* It was the general Corruption he found in his Country that led that great Man into ſuch an Expreſſion: He died in the Defence of Liberty and Virtue; and with him expired the laſt Remains of the Liberty and Virtue of his Country; for Virtue and Liberty always go Hand in Hand; wherever one is, there likewiſe is the other, and from every Country they take their Flight together.

I have ſaid, my Lords, that it cannot be affirmed, that any undue Influence has as

yet been made use of in the Election of the Peers for *Scotland*; but yet it must be granted that, towards the latter End of the late Queen's Reign, there seems to be a strong Suspicion, that some extraordinary Influence was then made use of; for the 16 that were first chosen after the Union, were all such as were known to have a true Zeal and Affection for the Revolution, and for the present Establishment: Soon after there was a Change in the Ministry here, and upon that a new Parliament; it cannot be said that there was any Change among the Electors of the 16 Peers for *Scotland*, they necessarily continued to be the same; and yet there was such a thorough Change among the 16 Representatives then chosen, that hardly one of the former was sent up; the whole 16 were such as were agreeable to the new Ministry, and such as went into all the new Measures then set on Foot. Even some noble Lords now in this House, whose consummate Prudence and great Qualifications were then well known, were left out in that Queen's Time, tho' the Peers of *Scotland* have been ever since so just to themselves as always to chuse them for their Representatives: How this should happen, without some undue Influence being then made use of, I cannot well comprehend; and if what is now propheſied should happen; if upon the next Election it should be found, that some noble Lords are left out, whose Families as well as themselves have been eminent and remarkable for their Zeal for the present happy Establishment, as well as for the Revolution upon which it is founded: If such, I say, should be left out, for no other Reason that can possibly be guessed at, but that they happen not to be altogether agreeable to the Ministers for the Time being, I shall think it still more unaccountable; because that, in the latter End of the late Queen's Time, there seemed to be a Contest between those that were Friends and those that were Enemies to the Protestant Succession, and in such a Contest there is some Ground to presume, that the Peers of *Scotland* would naturally divide into two Parties, and that the most numerous Party would chuse that 16 who were supposed to be of the Party they espoused; but now where there is no Principle either in Religion or Politicks to direct them, it is not to be supposed that they will naturally divide into two opposite Parties; or that the Majority of them will naturally resolve not to vote for any one of those who now happen to be disagreeable to the Minister, notwithstanding their having, for a continued Course of so many Years, thought some of them worthy of the Honour of being their Representatives in this House.

If this should really happen; if some of those Lords now in this House, whose Zeal and Affection for his Majesty's Person and Government are well known, whose Qualifications and natural Endowments are universally acknowledged, and who have performed many eminent Services to their Country; if such, I say, should be left out, and others, who may not be known in the World, chosen, or at least pretended to be chosen in their room, I shall be apt to suspect, I believe the whole Nation will conclude, that some of the *Scottish* Peers have not been directed in their Choice by that which ought to be their only Director upon such Occasions; and if such a Thing should happen, it will be incumbent upon this House to enquire how it was brought about; for we ought not to admit any unworthy Person's being brought among us, nor ought we to allow of any Person's being brought unworthily or unjustly into this House; this we have a Right to inquire into, as may appear by what happened so lately as in the Reign of the late Queen; and our own Records, our own Histories may shew us, that the bringing, or endeavouring to bring, unworthy Persons into this House, was enquired into, and had like to have proved fatal to King *Henry* III.

In such Cases we are not tyed down to the strict Rules of Law, we are not to expect every criminal Fact to be proved by two or three Witnesses; this is what neither House of Parliament ever thought themselves tied down to; it is from Circumstances as well as Proofs that we are to determine, and if such Circumstances should concur as must convince every Man of common Sense in the Kingdom, I need not tell your Lordships what you are to do; but as the preventing of Crimes is much more prudent and less troublesome than the punishing of them, let us therefore now endeavour to prevent the committing of any such Crimes, by agreeing to the Resolution proposed.

The other House has passed many Laws for preventing the Influence of Bribery and Corruption in the Election of any of their Members. They have lately got passed a severe Law against that abominable Practice; and another Bill for preventing any undue Influence upon their Members after they are chosen, has since been several Times brought in, and as often passed in that House, but your Lordships have not, it seems, thought fit to give it your Concurrence: Whilst there are such Complaints against the Growth of Corruption, while the other House are using such Precautions against it, shall we sit still and do nothing? There are but a few of the Members of this House, there are none but Seats the 16 for *Scotland*, who owe their here to an Election: Let us then take all possible Care that they shall always be chosen by an honourable, a fair and a free Election: If they should ever come to depend upon a Minister for their Seats in this House,

Digitized by Google

Houſe, conſider, my Lords, what an Influence it might have even upon their Way of voting while they are here: How terrible muſt it be for any Lord of this Houſe to be expoſed to the Danger of being told by an inſolent Miniſter, You ſhall vote ſo or ſo, otherwiſe you ſhall be no longer a Lord of Parliament. This is what, I hope, your Lordſhips will endeavour to prevent by agreeing to this Reſolution, or any other more effectual Method that may hereafter be found to be neceſſary.

The Speakers againſt the Motion ſpoke to the Effect as follows.

That both by the Common and Statute Law of this Kingdom all Elections ought to be free and undiſturbed, is what will not be denied by any Lord in this Houſe; and that the giving of Money, or making Uſe of any Threats or Promiſes, in order to induce any of the Electors to vote according to Direction, is a Crime of a very high Nature, is what will be as little controverted; but this is ſo far from being an Argument for the Reſolution propoſed, that it is a very ſtrong one againſt it; for wherever the Law is plain and clear, there is no Occaſion for a Reſolution of this Houſe either to inforce it, or to put People in mind of it: On the contrary, our coming to ſuch a Reſolution might probably make People doubt of what they before thought evident, becauſe our Reſolution would not make that to be Law which was not ſo before, and ſome People would naturally conclude, that the Law in that Reſpect was not clear and evident, otherwiſe this Houſe would have had no Occaſion for coming to any ſuch Reſolution. In the preſent Caſe indeed the Law is ſo clear, that no Man of common Senſe can doubt of it, and therefore our coming to ſuch a Reſolution will not probably bring the Law in Doubt with any Man in the Kingdom; but it would be a very odd and a very extraordinary Reſolution; we may with as much Propriety reſolve, *That the levying of War againſt the King is an Act of High-Treaſon*; and how ſuch a Reſolution would appear upon the Journals of this Houſe, let your Lordſhips judge.

It muſt be acknowledged by all, that the giving of Money, or making Uſe of Threats or Promiſes, in order to corrupt or overawe the Electors at any Election, is contrary to Law; but yet I cannot admit that the making Uſe of any Sort of Sollicitations is contrary to Law; I cannot think but that any Lord of *Scotland* may aſk another's Vote at any enſuing Election of the 16 Peers for that Kingdom, and that in Favour of his Friends as well as of himſelf; and if any Lord of that Country ſhould have the Honour to be Secretary of State, or in any other high Office under the Crown, I cannot comprehend how he can be thereby excluded from being a Candidate at that Election; a Candidate he certainly may be, and as ſuch he may aſk every other Lord of that Country for his Vote at the enſuing Election; nay, he may not only aſk that Favour for himſelf, but he may aſk it for others; his being in an Office under the Crown does not ſtrip him of that Privilege which every other Lord enjoys; nor does any Law now in Being make his Sollicitations more criminal than thoſe of the other Lords of his Country.

The Laws now in Being for preſerving the Freedom of Elections are fully ſufficient for that Purpoſe; and whoever thinks ſo muſt conclude, that there is not the leaſt Occaſion for the Reſolution now propoſed: But granting they were not ſufficient, would our coming to ſuch a Reſolution render them ſo? It cannot be ſo much as pretended that a Reſolution of this Houſe would add to their Sufficiency, or that it would contribute in the leaſt towards making a Law effectual for the End propoſed, if it was before found ineffectual. Thus there is either no Occaſion for our coming to ſuch a Reſolution, or it would be of no Uſe when made; and therefore I cannot think it conſiſtent with the Dignity of this Houſe, to have any ſuch Reſolution entered upon our Journal. If the Laws in this Reſpect are inſufficient, let a Bill be brought in for amending and ſtrengthening them; but do not let us take up our Time with making Reſolutions which all the World muſt ſee to be of no Uſe.

This is a very ſtrong Argument againſt our coming to the Reſolution propoſed; but there is ſtill a much ſtronger; for it would be a very high Indignity offered to his preſent Majeſty's Government; it would tend to make the whole World ſuppoſe, that ſome very heinous Practices had been lately carrying on by his Majeſty's Miniſters for influencing the Election of the 16 Peers of *Scotland*; and to ſuppoſe that his Majeſty is or can be ſo unjuſt as to countenance ſuch Practices, or that he can be ſo weak as not to diſcover them, if any ſuch were carrying on by his Miniſters, is one of the higheſt Indignities that can be offered to the Crown. It is indeed a Suppoſition which no Man can make who is in the leaſt acquainted with his Majeſty's Juſtice, Penetration and Watchfulneſs for the Good of his People; but our coming now to ſuch a Reſolution, would be doing at leaſt all in our Power to raiſe ſuch a Suſpicion in the Nation; and among the Vulgar and Ignorant, or in the remote Parts of his Majeſty's Dominions, it might have a fatal Effect.

Beſides this, it would be a moſt heinous Affront offered to the whole Peerage of *Scotland*; it would be a ſuppoſing that the Majority of them are directed in their Way

of

of voting at the Election of their 16 Representatives, by corrupt and mercenary Views: This would be a Conclusion that every Man without Doors would naturally draw, when he heard that your Lordships had come to such a Resolution; no Man would imagine that such a Thing could have happened without any Proof, without any Foundation. The Peers of *North Britain* are by the Articles of Union declared to be Peers of *Great Britain*; they are to have Rank and Precedence before all Peers of *Great Britain* of the like Orders and Degrees, created since the Union; they are to enjoy all Privileges as fully as the Peers of *England*, except sitting in this House, and upon Trials of Peers; and why they should be thus distinguished by a particular Resolution of this House I cannot comprehend. They have, 'tis true, no Share in the Legislature, except in that of voting for their own Representatives in this House; but is there any Colour of Reason for suspecting them of corrupt and mercenary Views in their Way of voting for their own Representatives, more than there is for suspecting every Lord here of such Views in his Way of voting, as to every Question that arises in the House.

As for any Suspicions that may be entertained about the Election of the 16 Peers for *Scotland*, in the latter End of the Queen's Reign, they may be easily cleared up: The Election at that Time did not proceed from mercenary or corrupt Views, but from Views of a more malignant Tendency, if any such can be. Many of the then Peers of *Scotland* were either secret or avowed Jacobites: Upon that fatal Change of the Ministry here, they all conceived great Hopes; thereupon many declared themselves openly who had never done so before, and some of the Nonjurors came in and qualified themselves, in order to serve a Turn at that Time, which they took to be in Favour of that Principle they had always carressed; and all these joining with the *Scotch* Peers, who were then actually employed in the Administration, carried the Election against those who stood firm to the Principles of the Revolution, and to the Protestant Succession, as established in his present Majesty's Family: But, thank God, their Reign was but short; and his late Majesty's Accession put an End to all their Views of doing any Thing in a parliamentary Way; by this the new Election was easily carried in Favour of the Friends to the present Establishment; and soon after most of the professed *Jacobites* in *Scotland* joined in an open Rebellion, by which they forfeited their Titles as well as their Estates to the Crown; whereby the Neck of that Party was entirely broke, so that they have never been able to make any Effort at an Election since that Time.

As to those Prophecies which have been made to us about the ensuing Election of Peers for *Scotland*, I am afraid they are as ill founded as any other of our modern Prophecies, and I shall be glad to find them as false; for I have so great a Respect for the 16 we have now the Happiness to have among us, that I could wish they were all in for Life; but as their being here depends upon a free Election, their being all returned again is what neither they nor we can expect; and indeed if it should happen, it would give me a strong Reason to suspect that the Election had not been free: It is natural to suppose that every Election will bring some new Lords among us, and for them some of the former must be left out: Because a noble Lord is firmly attached to the present Establishment, because his Family has always been zealous for Revolution Principles, is that a Reason for us or for him to expect that he should always be returned one of the 16 to represent the Peers of *Scotland*? No, my Lords, there are many noble Peers in *Scotland*, and all are, I hope, firmly attached to the Royal Family now upon the Throne, tho' some may not perhaps have had an Opportunity of shewing it so fully to the World as others may: In such a Case it is reasonable to expect that every one will endeavour to have his Turn; and where there is a free Election, it is reasonable to expect that those Lords, who have not a Mind to set up for themselves, will sometimes oblige one, and sometimes another.

But even as to the ministerial Parties that have been talked of, it is as reasonable to suppose that the Peers of *Scotland* will naturally divide into two Parties for and against the Ministry, as to suppose they can naturally divide themselves into two Parties for and against the Establishment: For while the Administration, while the Ministers for the Time being, pursue no Measures but what are for the Honour of their King, and the Good of their Country, it is as reasonable to suppose that all those who think so will naturally join in the supporting of their Measures, as it is to suppose that they would naturally join in the Support of the present Establishment, were it possible to bring it into Dispute; and were I a Peer of *Scotland*, and convinced of the Wisdom and Uprightness of all the Measures pursued by the Ministers for the Time being, I should be as loth to give my Vote for returning a Lord to this House, who, I knew, or even suspected would oppose the Ministry in all their Measures, as I would be to give my Vote for returning to this House a Lord whom I knew to be really disaffected to his Majesty and his Family: And as there never was yet in any Country a Set of Ministers, whose Measures were approved by all Men, therefore I shall always expect, that upon every Election in *Scotland*, the Peers will naturally, and without any selfish or corrupt Views, divide

divide themſelves into two Parties, one whereof will be compoſed of thoſe who do not approve of the Meaſures purſued by the Adminiſtration, and the others of thoſe who do; the natural Conſequence of which will be, the propoſing or concerting of two Liſts; and in ſuch Caſe it is very natural to conclude, that one of the Liſts will always be returned without an Exception: For this Reaſon, my Lords, as well as on Account of the natural Uncertainty and Changeableneſs of a free Election, I ſhall be no way ſurpriſed, if ſome of the noble Lords now in this Houſe be not rechoſen at the next Election: The Capacity and the Qualifications of the noble Lords, we have now the Happineſs to have from that Country, are well known, and no Man has a better Opinion of them than I have; yet I make no Doubt, but that there are other Lords in *Scotland* of equal Capacity, and equally qualify'd for repreſenting the Peerage of that Kingdom in this Houſe, and if they ſhould ſend up ſome new Repreſentatives in the room of ſome of thoſe who are now here, I ſhall be very far from imputing it to any undue Influence; on the contrary, I ſhall from thence conclude, that the Election has been abſolutely free and uncontroul'd.

As to the contriving and making Laws againſt Corruption, the other Houſe of Parliament has very good Reaſons for ſo doing: It has been often proved at the Bar of that Houſe, that Bribery and Corruption have been practiſed in the moſt flagrant Manner at the Election of ſome of thoſe who have been returned Members of that Houſe; and therefore they have often had a moſt ſubſtantial Reaſon for taking the Alarm, and for providing againſt that mortal Foe to the Conſtitution of their Country, who, they perceived, had already attacked it in the moſt tender Part: But for God's-ſake, my Lords, what Reaſon have we for this Alarm? Has it ever been proved at the Bar of this Houſe, has it ever been yet ſo much as pretended by any Lord in this Houſe, that the 16 Peers for *Scotland*, or any one of them, was elected by the Means of Bribery and Corruption, or by the Means of any other Sort of undue Influence? Is not this a material Difference between this Houſe and the other? Is it not from thence clear, that we have no Manner of Reaſon for contriving any Law againſt Corruption? And much leſs have we Reaſon for coming to any ſuch Reſolution as is now propoſed.

To this it was replied by thoſe who ſpoke in favour of the Motion, in Subſtance as follows.

It is admitted of all Sides, that the giving or promiſing of Money or other Reward, or the making uſe of any ſort of Threatenings or Promiſes, in order to influence the Election of the Peers for *Scotland*, is directly contrary to Law, and therefore it is needleſs to ſay any Thing further as to that Point; but as to ſollicitations or asking of Votes, I muſt beg Leave to explain it a little. I ſhall agree with thoſe Lords who have ſpoke upon the other Side of the Queſtion, that every Lord of that Country may be a Candidate, and as ſuch may apply to the other Lords for the Favour of their Votes at the enſuing Election; and as the Law now ſtands (tho' I wiſh it were otherwiſe) every Lord may ask the ſame Favour for thoſe of his Friends who may likewiſe be Candidates; but with regard to Miniſters of State, and thoſe in high Offices under the Crown, there is a great Difference as to the Manner of Application which they make uſe of, in order to obtain the Favour for which they ſollicit; if they ask the Favour in an humble Manner, only as a private Man, and without any thing of the Miniſterial Air, either for themſelves or their Friends, they do not, I believe, offend againſt the Laws now in being; but if any thing of the Miniſter appears in their Manner of asking, it may be of the moſt fatal Conſequence to the Freedom of the Election.

In order to explain what I mean, I ſhall take an Example from the Elections of the other Houſe: Tho' a Gentleman be a Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, or of the Admiralty, he may without Doubt ſet up as a Candidate to repreſent any County, City or Borough in *Great Britain*; he may ask the Electors for the Favour of their Votes, and wherever he has a natural Intereſt, he may make uſe of that Intereſt in favour of his Friends; but if he ſhould make Intereſt either for himſelf or his Friends, not as a private Gentleman, but as a Lord of the Treaſury, or of the Admiralty, and as ſuch ſhould, by his Agents, ſend his Commands to thoſe who depend, or may expect to depend upon the Board to which he belongs, with Directions how to vote, or for whom to make Intereſt, in any County, City, or Borough, ſuch a Method of Application would be highly criminal; it ought, I think, to be deem'd High-treaſon. In like Manner, if upon any approaching Election in *Scotland* any Lord of that Kingdom, who happened to be in a high Office under the Crown, ſhould by himſelf or his Agents ſo much as inſinuate, that the King, the Government, the Miniſtry, or the like, expected that any Lord of that Kingdom would vote for ſuch a Man, or ſuch a Liſt, ſuch a Sollicitation, I ſay, my Lords, might be fatal to the Freedom of that Election, and would conſequently be highly criminal: And this Diſtinction ought to be particularly attended to, when we talk of Sollicitations in any Election whatever.

As our Laws now ſtand, we ought to be particularly watchful in this Reſpect; and conſidering the vaſt Power lodged in the Crown, and the many Favours the Miniſters of

Digitized by Google

of the Crown have to beſtow, I am afraid our utmoſt Watchfulneſs would ſignify nothing if any ſuch Attempts ſhould ever be made by thoſe in Power. It is impoſſible to prevent the Miniſters of the Crown, or their Agents, intermeddling ſome Way or another, almoſt in every Election in *Great Britain*: Let them make their Application in the moſt humble Manner, let them make uſe of the moſt modeſt Expreſſions that can be thought of, thoſe they apply to will depend upon their Favour, if they comply with their Requeſt, and if they refuſe to comply, they may, they will expect their Malice: The Requeſt of a Man in Power, tho' made in the moſt humble Manner, muſt always neceſſarily imply a Threat if denied, a Promiſe if complied with: This muſt neceſſarily have a great Influence upon all Elections, and if Obedience to ſuch Requeſts ſhould once be found the only Road to Preferment either in Church or State, they will ſoon become fatal to the boaſted Liberties of this Nation.

It was for this Reaſon, my Lords, that I lately in this Committee gave my Vote for having all future Elections of the 16 Peers for *Scotland* made by Ballotting. It was for this Reaſon, that I moſt heartily concurred in agreeing to that Bill which in the late King's Reign was paſſed by this Houſe for making ſo many hereditary Peers for *Scotland*, and for limiting the Power of the Crown with Reſpect to the creating of any new Peers of *Great Britain*. That neceſſary Bill was thrown out in the other Houſe; it was thrown out (I do not know how) by the Aſſiſtance even of ſome of thoſe who have always pretended to be Patrons of Liberty. My Opinion was then, and is ſo ſtill, that it was the beſt contrived Bill for the Preſervation of the Liberties of this Country that was ever brought into either Houſe of Parliament; and I muſt ſay, that if I had had the Misfortune to have been one of thoſe who oppoſed that Bill, I ſhould from that Moment have thrown up all Pretences to my being a Lover of Liberty; I ſhould have expected that every Man would have told me, that I made uſe of that popular Pretence only as a Step to Power, but that he ſaw plainly I had no Regard for it, when it came in Competition with any of my own little private Views.

Suppoſe, my Lords, that the Laws now in being are fully ſufficient for preſerving our Conſtitution againſt the baneful Effects of Corruption; ſuppoſe that they want no Addition or Amendment; yet is it not an uſual Thing, may it not ſometimes be a neceſſary Thing to revive ſuch Laws? Does not his Majeſty often do it by Proclamation? And the only Way that either Houſe of Parliament can revive any Law, is by a Reſolution. Suppoſe again that the Laws in Being are not ſufficient to preſerve us againſt all Manner of undue Influence in Elections; we all know that a new Law for amending and ſtrengthening the old is not ſo eaſily contrived, nor ſo eaſily paſſed; it requires ſome Time to conſider the Laws in Being, to diſcover their Defects, to find out the Methods of evading them, and to contrive proper Precautions againſt ſuch Evaſions; all this requires Time, and when this is done, we are not ſure that the other Houſe will join with us, we are not ſure that the King will conſent to what both Houſes have agreed to. In the mean Time, is it not very proper, may it not be abſolutely neceſſary to endeavour to put ſome Check to the growing Evil? There have, 'tis true, been many Laws lately paſſed for regulating the Elections in the other Houſe, and for preventing Corruption as to them; but has there ever any one been paſſed in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, for regulating the Elections of the 16 Peers for *Scotland*? Does not that Election now depend only upon the common Law, and upon that Act of the laſt *Scottiſh* Parliament, by which the Manner of electing thoſe Peers was regulated; Suppoſe that Act to be ſufficient for guarding againſt Corruption, yet it is now ſo long ago, that it may be very proper to revive it: But it is plain that the Election of thoſe 16 Peers is not fully regulated, nor the Evils of Corruption ſufficiently guarded againſt, either by the Common Law or by that Act of the *Scottiſh* Parliament: The very Committee we are now in ſhews the contrary: Your Lordſhips would never have agreed to the going into this Committee, if you had thought no Regulation or Amendment neceſſary: We are all ſenſible of the Deficiency, but we have not yet, it ſeems, fallen upon a proper Method to make up that Deficiency; and till that can be done, let us do what is now in our Power; let us agree to the Reſolution propoſed. It will at leaſt juſtify this Houſe to the World: If ever there was any undue Influence made Uſe of at that Election, if there ſhall be any ſuch at the next Election, it will ſhew that the Majority of this Houſe were innocent and that we endeavour'd to provide againſt it as ſoon as we could.

What is now propoſed is ſo far from being an Indignity offered to his Majeſty, that the very pretending it is ſo, or that his Majeſty wou'd take it as ſuch, is one of the greateſt Indignities that can be offered to him. Can it be thought that this Houſe is ſo ſhort-ſighted as never to provide againſt an Evil till it has fallen upon us? The very pretending to think ſo of this Houſe, or of either Houſe of Parliament, is, in my Opinion, a very high Indignity to both: Can it be thought that his Majeſty would look upon any Proviſion made by either Houſe for the Safety of our Conſtitution, as an Indignity offered to him? No, my Lords, every wiſe King, ſuch as his Majeſty is, muſt be heartily engaged

Digitized by Google

gaged in the Preſervation of our Conſtitution, becauſe if any Wrong be done, he is juſtified by the very Nature of our Conſtitution, his Miniſters and evil Counſellors only are to bear the Blame. This indeed may make Miniſters, and certainly will make wicked ones endeavour to overturn our Conſtitution; but a juſt and a wiſe King will always join with his Parliament in preventing the bad Effects of evil Counſellors, as well as in bringing them to condign Puniſhment.

Was it ever pretended that the late King looked upon the Peerage Bill I have now mentioned as an Indignity offered to him? Might it not have then been ſaid, that the paſſing of ſuch a Bill would have made the World ſuppoſe that his late Majeſty had made ſome unjuſt Uſe of the Prerogative of the Crown in the Creation of Peers? Might not this, I ſay, have been pretended with as much Juſtice as to pretend now, that our coming to the Reſolution propoſed will make the World believe, that his preſent Majeſty has countenanced, or at leaſt ſuffered ſome wicked Practices to be made Uſe of in the Election of the 16 Peers for *Scotland*? Every one of your Lordſhips muſt ſee that there was then as much Ground for the one Pretence, as there is now for the other: Yet ſo far was his late Majeſty from harbouring any Thought that an Indignity was thereby offered to him, that he approved of the Bill before it was brought into this Houſe. He not only approved of that Bill, but he made Uſe of an Expreſſion which ought never to be forgot; an Expreſſion which ought to be, which always will be remembred by every true *Briton*: He told his Miniſters, *Gentlemen, conſider what may be wanting for the Security of your Conſtitution; for whatever may be thought neceſſary for that Purpoſe I am ready to conſent to.* And as his preſent Majeſty inherits the Crown of his Father, ſo I know he inherits all thoſe good Qualities which ſhone forth with ſo much Luſtre in him. Therefore we are not in the leaſt to ſuſpect that his preſent Majeſty will look upon this Reſolution, or any Reſolution we can come to, for preventing 16 miniſterial Peers being always forced in upon us from *Scotland*, as an Indignity offered to him.

As the Propoſition now before us cannot be thought an Indignity offered to his Majeſty's Government, ſo neither can it be thought any Sort of Affront to the Peerage of *Scotland*: On the contrary, every Man of Honour, as all the Peers of that Nation are, muſt take it as a Piece of the utmoſt Regard that can be ſhewed to them: It is not eaſily to be preſumed, that any of the preſent Peers of *Scotland* can be byaſſed by Bribery, by Threats or by Promiſes; but neither we, nor they, can tell what Sort of Men their Poſterity may be; nor can any Man certainly conclude, that every one of ſuch a great Number of Men, will have Virtue enough to withſtand the great Temptations which an enterprizing Miniſter, ſole Maſter of the Ear of his Maſter, may be able to throw in their Way; and therefore all that is, or can be deſigned by the preſent Motion, is, to prevent them, or their Poſterity, from being led into Temptation; and to put it out of the Power of any Miniſter to make any of the preſent or future Peers of *Scotland* ſuffer for their adhering ſtrictly to the Rules of Honour and Virtue: The Pretence for this Affront is built upon the ſame ſandy Foundation with the former; it is built upon the Suppoſition, that this Houſe can never think of providing againſt an Evil, till it has actually happen'd: But to me it is ſtill ſomething more extraordinary to aſk in this Caſe; why ſhould the Peers of *Scotland* be thus particularly diſtinguiſhed from the other Peers of *Great Britain*? Is it poſſible to make a Queſtion of this? Does not every Man at firſt Sight ſee, that the Peers of *Scotland* are, by the very Nature of our Conſtitution, diſtinguiſhed from the other Peers of *Great Britain*? Is there any other Peer of *Great Britain* who has any Thing to do with Elections? I muſt then leave it to your Lordſhips to conſider, how odd it would have looked, to have propoſed ſuch a Reſolution in general Terms: If it had been propoſed in general Terms, it muſt have run thus, *That the giving or promiſing any Sum of Money or other Reward to any Peer of Great Britain for giving his Vote at any Election, was a high Inſult.* And if it had been propoſed in ſuch Terms, would not every Man, who knows any Thing of our Conſtitution, have had Reaſon to have laughed at ſuch a Propoſition?

Without Doors, my Lords, there are Suſpicions that ſome of the former Elections of *Scottiſh* Peers have proceeded from undue Influence: We of this Houſe are, and have been perſonally acquainted with moſt of the Peers of *Scotland*, we know their Honour and Integrity, and therefore we conclude, that there is no Ground for ſuch Suſpicions; but thoſe who have not had the Honour of a perſonal Acquaintance with them, muſt judge from Events; and notwithſtanding what a noble Lord was pleaſed to ſay about the Election of the 16 Peers for *Scotland* in the latter End of the Reign of Q. *Anne*, it muſt appear a little odd to thoſe who are not particularly acquainted with the Hiſtory of that Time: A great Majority of the *Scottiſh* Peers had but a few Years before agreed to the Union, by which the Proteſtant Succeſſion was eſtabliſhed in that Kingdom; and to ſee that a great Majority of the ſame Men (for there could not be any great Change by Death in that Time) ſhould ſo ſoon after join together in undermining that Proteſtant Succeſſion, muſt, I ſay, appear a little extra-

Digitized by Google

ordinary to the Generality of Mankind: They will not believe that two such contrary Events could proceed from the same Cause, and therefore they will be apt to conclude, that there was some foul Play in one, or perhaps in both.

To pretend, my Lords, that a whole Body of Men will naturally interest themselves so zealously in the Dispute about the Wisdom and Uprightness of the Measures of any Minister or Ministers, as to sacrifice thereto all Ties of Blood, Gratitude, Friendship, and Acquaintance, is really something very new. It is well known, that such a fervent Zeal never takes Place but in the Time of, or in the Prelude to a civil War; and God forbid it should ever be in the Power of any Minister to involve this Nation in such a Calamity, for the Sake of justifying his Measures: Even in the Time of Civil Wars, it has often happened, that private and personal Friendships have subsisted to the very last, between publick Enemies: How then can it be supposed, that any Lord of *Scotland* should, at the next, or at any future Election, naturally agree to leave out of his List of 16 Peers, some Lords who are his near Relations, his old Friends, and his great Benefactors, and fill up in their Room others, who are no way related to him, with whom he never had any intimate Acquaintance, from whom he never received any Favour: That this should be a natural Effect, or that it should proceed from a furious Zeal for or against the Measures of the Administration, is impossible to conceive; and therefore, if any of the noble Lords we have now among us, whose Zeal for the Protestant Succession cannot be doubted of or exceeded; who I know to be related to many of the noble Families in *Scotland*, to be intimately acquainted with many of the present Peers of that Kingdom, to have done great Favours to many of them, and whose Capacity and Services are known to the whole World; If such, I say, should at the ensuing Election be left out, and others chosen in their Stead, who are related to few of the Peers of *Scotland*, who are acquainted with few of them, who have never been Benefactors to any of them, and whose Capacity shall be found not near equal to the Capacity of those left out; I shall be very apt to conclude, I am afraid the Generality of Mankind will conclude, that this was not the Effect of an honourable and free Election.

I shall admit, that Bribery and Corruption in the Election of the Members of the other House, has been often proved at their Bar; I wish it had been as often proved as it has been practised; I shall admit that this was a Reason, tho' not the only one, for their taking the Alarm: But we find they have lately taken the Alarm, and have done what they could to prevent a Practice which has never yet been proved at the Bar of that House: So far as I can remember, it was never yet proved at the Bar of that House, or so much as alleged in the House, that any particular Member, after he was chosen and returned, had been influenced in his Way of voting in that House by Bribes, Pensions, Threatenings, or Promises; and yet against this Practice they have, I think, most justly taken the Alarm, and have several Times sent up a Bill to this House for preventing that Practice: Therefore, if we follow the Example of the other House, we are not always to wait till a pernicious Practice has been proved at our Bar. In private Life a Man may be long justly suspected before he can be openly accused of a Crime; and as high Crimes are carried on in the most secret Manner, they are less liable to be discovered, and may therefore be carried on for many Years, before such a Proof can be had, as may enable either the Publick, or any private Man, to commence a Prosecution. Shall a private Man neglect to secure the Doors and Windows of his House, because no Thieves had ever attempted to enter? If he does so, the Thieves will probably enter; and after they are entered, he may perhaps find it a very difficult Matter to get them out again, till they have robb'd the House of every Thing that is valuable. In like Manner, are we to neglect to secure this House against Corruption, because we cannot as yet positively say that it has ever endeavoured to enter? My Lords, if we don't in Time secure all the Avenues to this House against such a cunning Betrayer, it will be impossible for us to keep him out. And if he once enter, it will be absolutely impossible for us to turn him out, till he has robb'd us of that precious Jewel, the Liberty of our Country, which has always been, and always must be left in the Keeping of the two Houses of Parliament; for I am well assured, that it will for ever be impossible to prove at the Bar of this House the Practice of Corruption, to the Conviction of those who have got their Seats here by the Means of Corruption.

Upon hearing this new Sort of Doctrine broached in this House, I cannot but reflect with deep Concern upon an Observation made upon our Country, by a *French* Gentleman who was taken with the Marshal *Tallard* at the Battle of *Hocstet*, and was afterwards several Years a Prisoner in *England*. When he returned to *France*, he was giving an Account of his Observations upon *England*, and among the rest he told his Company, 'That the '*English* had a Thing among them which 'they called a Nuisance; that is, Gentle-'men, *says he*, any Thing that is offensive 'to the Neighbours, or that may probably 'do a Mischief to the Passengers: For re-'moving of Things of this Nature, the

"*English*

Digitized by Google

'*Engliſh* have very good Laws; but ſo indolent, ſo negligent are thoſe People, that they ſeldom or never think of removing a Nuiſance till it has done ſome notable Miſchief. An Example of this Kind happen'd in the Neighbourhood where I was quarter'ed: There was in a By-Road a Timber-Bridge upon a very deep River; and ſoon after I arrived there, a large Hole happened A to be broke thro' in the Middle of that Bridge; I paſſed that Way, I obſerved the Hole, I took Notice of it to all the Gentlemen in the Country; I repaſſed ſeveral Times that Way, ſtill the Hole was there,' and daily grew bigger; it continued ſo for many Months: The Laws were ſufficient' for removing this Nuiſance, for enforcing B the Reparation of this Bridge, but no Man would be at the Pains of putting them in' Execution: At laſt an unfortunate Gentleman, of ſome Diſtinction, paſſing that Way in a dark Night, his Horſe ſtumbled' into this Hole, fell thro', was drowned, and the Gentleman himſelf much hurt.' Then the Juſtices of the Peace met, and' immediate Orders were given for repairing C the Bridge: I do not know but the Gentleman found Means to recover the Value of 'his Horſe, but no Man could make Repara-'tion to him for the Pain he endured.' This, my Lords, was the *French* Gentleman's Obſervation upon our Country, and really what I have heard this Day from ſome noble Lords, who oppoſe this Motion, makes me begin to think it was juſt. But let us conſider, my Lords, that if we make no Proviſion in the Caſe now before us, if we leave this Hole unmended, till that which is the Support of our Conſtitution, a free Election, has fallen thro', it will be impoſſible to prevent our Conſtitution's falling thro' at the ſame Time; and both muſt certainly periſh in that nauſeous Gulph of Corruption.

For this Reaſon, my Lords, I hope, I muſt beg, that a Negative may not be put upon the Reſolution now propoſed; if a Negative ſhould be put upon it, if it ſhould be even but delayed, I ſhall moſt heartily wiſh the Motion had never been made; for it will be a Foundation for ſo much Triumph to the Dealers in Corruption, if any there be; it will caſt ſuch a Damp upon all future Attempts againſt Corruption, that I am afraid the Practice will ſoon come to be barefaced in every Part of our Conſtitution.

[*To be continued.*]

The Case *of the Rev. Mr.* John Goole *and Mrs.* Margaret Hudson, *in relation to a* Marriage Contract: *Extracted from the* Grubſtreet Journals *of* Sept. 26, *and* Oct. 3 *and* 10.

JOHN GOOLE, M. A. * Maſter of the Free-School of *Witney*, and Vicar of *Eynſham*, in *Oxfordſhire*, whoſe Wife died *Nov.* 2, 1729, made his Addreſſes to Miſs *Margaret Hudſon*, in *Eaſter* Week 1730. This young Gentlewoman was the only Child of the late learned Dr. *Hudſon*, Keeper of the *Bodleian* Library; and then lived at *Eynſham* D with her Mother Mrs. *Hall*, Widow of the late Dr. *Hall*, her third Husband. Miſs *Hudſon* ſeemed very well pleaſed with Mr. *Goole*'s firſt Addreſſes: But meeting her accidentally in *Eynſham ſtreet* on *May* 29. he pay'd his Reſpects to her; and obſerving her to look ſhy upon him, which ſhe had never done before, he ſaid to her, 'What's the Matter with 'you? I want to ſpeak to you.' To which E ſhe replied ſcornfully, 'Speak with me!' and turning her Back upon him, went away. This put a Stop to the Continuance of his Addreſſes.

On *Lady-Day* 1731, Mr. *Goole* waiting at *Eynſham* to bury a Corpſe, went to Mrs. *Hall*'s; and among other Things in Diſcourſe, ſaid to Miſs *Hudſon*. 'Well, Miſs, I ſuppoſe F 'we ſhall ſoon have you married, now you 'are almoſt of Age.' To which ſhe anſwered. 'Of Age! Sir, I am not 19 yet.' Which was confirmed by Mrs. *Hall*. Mr. *Goole* replied, 'You will be of Age your next 'Birth-day,' adding Dr. *Hall*'s Authority for what he ſaid. Upon which Miſs *Hudſon* produced her Father's Bible, in which he had written, '*Margaret*, the Daughter of *John* '*Hudſon*, D. D. was born at Two o'Clock 'in the Afternoon, *July* the 24th, 1712.' This ſurprized Mr. *Goole*: But upon a cloſer Obſervation he diſcovered, that the Figure of 2 was originally a Cypher, which Date agreed exactly with Dr. *Hall*'s Account; and ſhewed them both the Alteration, which appeared very plain.

On the *Good-Friday* following, between Morning and Evening Prayer, Mr. *Goole* went again to Mrs. *Hall*'s; and Miſs *Hudſon* immediately ran to meet him, unlocked the Parlour Door, went before him into the Middle of the Room, and turning round, ſmiled upon him in the moſt inviting Manner. Thus encouraged, he renewed his Addreſſes, to which ſhe liſtned with great Pleaſure, till Mrs. *Hall* came in; who alſo expreſſed a great Satisfac-

* *Mr.* John Goole *was born* June 25, 1685. † *Miſs* Hudſon's *Baptiſm is regiſter'd* Auguſt 2, 1711.

Digitized by Google

tion at his Viſit. He went again on *Eaſter-Day* in the Afternoon, and heard Miſs *Hudſon* ſing ſeveral Anthems to her Spinnet, Mrs. *Hall* being preſent; and the next Morning he wrote a Certificate upon Miſs *Hudſon*'s Knee for Mrs. *Hall* in her Preſence.

At 6 in the Evening the next Day, as Mr. *Goole* had deſired her, Miſs *Hudſon* met him at the End of her Mother's Cloſe; he being on Horſe-back, and thinking not fit to alight, becauſe there was a Boy near them, ſtooped down to her, and aſked her to make him a Promiſe; which ſhe very willingly did, with this Reſervation, 'As far as it was in her 'Power.' And this was the only Time he ever aſk'd her to engage herſelf to him. He went again to Mrs. *Hall*'s on *Friday* in the ſame Week, and fearing he ſhould not have an Opportunity to ſpeak with Miſs, he brought a Letter and put it into her own Hand; in which he deſir'd her to meet him at his Orchard Wall on *Sunday* Morning; which ſhe did, and then he put into her Hand another Letter.

On *May* 5. he went to *Eynſham*, hoping to ſee or hear from her; and there he receiv'd her firſt Letter, informing him that her 'Mamma was gone from home, and that 'ſhe ſhould be glad of his Company that Af-'ternoon.'

He forthwith waited upon her, and was received with very great Civility: At which Time the following Words paſſed between them. '*J. G.* Dear Miſs! What had I 'done to deſerve the Slight you put upon me 'on the 29th of *May*? And what was the 'Cauſe of it? *M. H.* It was Jealouſy, 'dear Sir! *J. G.* Jealouſy! I thought I 'had ſufficiently guarded you againſt that. '*M. H.* It ſhall be ſo no more. *J. G.* 'Well, then, I preſume you now deſign to 'make yourſelf mine. *M. H.* Yes, or I 'would not have ſent for you.' Whereupon he immediately kneeled upon his right Knee, and ſaid: 'Dear Miſs, I here ſolemnly, in 'the Preſence of God, engage myſelf to you: 'you ſhall not now engage yourſelf to me; 'you ſhall take your own Time for it.' And then ſhe took him up with both her Hands, and ſaid, 'It is all one as if I had.' As ſoon as he roſe, he returned her Thanks for that kind Declaration, and ſaid, 'If you were to 'engage yourſelf to me while you are under 'Age, I do not know whether it would be 'of any Force in Law.' Afterwards they entertained each other for near two Hours, with great Complacency; and before he left her, he deſired her to ſound her Mother, and to diſcover whether ſhe would conſent that he ſhould marry her.

On *May* 12. he received her ſecond Letter, dated the Day before, beginning. *Dear Sir*, in which ſhe informs him, that upon her talking to her Mamma, 'ſhe declared, that 'ſhe had rather follow her to her Grave, 'than ſee her his; charging her to ſlight 'and neglect him as much as poſſible; and 'concludes, that therefore ſhe *muſt of Ne-'ceſſity be unhappy or diſobedient; but be it 'which Way it would, he ſhould always 'have a Place in her Affections.*'

Upon this Mr. *Goole* wrote a Letter to her, wherein he offered to deſiſt from his Pretenſions, and reſign her. In Anſwer to which, he received her third Letter, dated *May* 16, which runs thus.

'Your Abſence, *Dear Sir*, would be inſupportable, were I not relieved by thoſe 'tender and affectionate Expreſſions I receive 'from you in your Letters. You tell me in 'your Laſt, that you will *reſign me to any 'other that I thought could make me happy: 'But don't wrong my Love*, nor think I can 'be capable of aſking *ſo unjuſt a Thing*; or 'if any Thought that would be prejudicial to 'you, ſhould riſe in my Soul (which I can 'ſcarce think there will) yet it would not continue long, for *your Idea is fixed in my 'Breaſt, ſo that it is impoſſible for Time, or 'Abſence, or any Thing but Death to remove 'it*,' &c.

On *Thurſday*, *May* 20, Mr. *Goole* went to *Eynſham*, to viſit a ſick Perſon; where *John Pentycroſs* told him, that Miſs *Hudſon* had appointed to meet him at his Houſe between 8 and 9 in the Evening. Accordingly he waited there till after 9, and very few Minutes after he was gone, ſhe came over the Wall, and expreſſed great Concern for having diſappointed him: And to excuſe herſelf wrote to him her fourth Letter dated *May* 22, uſing theſe Words.

Dear Sir,

'I am very ſorry I ſhould treſpaſs upon 'your Patience in making you wait ſo long, 'and to diſappoint you at laſt; but I hope 'you will be ſo good as to excuſe it. For my 'Mamma, ſeeing you ride by, kept me ſo 'cloſe all the reſt of the Evening, that it 'was impoſſible for me to come to you, with-'out being diſcovered. Tho' I am depriv'd 'of that *innocent Pleaſure* which I enjoyed in 'your Converſation, pray write to me, that 'I may have *that unſpeakable Satisfaction* of 'reading your Thoughts. I hope it will not 'be in the Power of any Perſon to put a 'Stop to our Correſpondence, tho' they 'have to our Meeting,' &c.

Mr. *Goole* officiated at *Eynſham*, *May* 29, and there received Miſs *Hudſon*'s fifth Letter, dated the Day before: Wherein ſhe informs him of a Rival, whom her Mamma deſigned for her Huſband, a Farmer of a good Eſtate; of the Objections ſhe had made; and of the Anſwer her Mamma had given her: Particularly that ſhe had told her, that 'If ſhe would have Mr. *Goole*, neither of 'them ſhould come within her Doors any 'more.'

Digitized by Google

'more.' She then adds, 'Tho' I bear your 'Abſence as well as poſſible, yet I ſhould be 'glad to have an Hour's Converſation with 'you before you go your Journey; and I 'believe the ſafeſt Way will be to come at 11 'at Night, and I will leave the Garden door 'open, under the Filbeard Trees, that you 'may walk down, and I will meet you at 'the Houſe Door. Pray let me know what 'Evening will be convenient for you, becauſe 'it is equal to me.

According to her Requeſt, he waited on her the next *Tueſday* Night, *June* 1, and ſtaid with her till two in the Morning. Before they parted, ſhe deſired him to ſee her again as ſoon as might be. Having been at *Oxford* on the *Thurſday* following, and bought the Ring, he waited upon her with it that Night, and tried it; and they did not part till 2 in the Morning. They then agreed betwixt them, that he ſhould make his next Viſit *June* 10, being *Thurſday* in *Whitſun* Week; but being informed by *Pentycroſs*, that the Watch would walk about the Town every Night that Week, he ſent her a Letter next Day, to let her know the Danger of their being diſcovered, ſhould he wait upon her according to Appointment.

On the *Monday* following, being *June* 7, Miſs *Hudſon*'s ſixth Letter, dated the ſame Day, was delivered to Mr. *Goole*; wherein ſhe expreſſed herſelf in the following moſt affectionate Manner.

My deareſt Love,

'The only Pleaſure I can enjoy without 'converſing with you, is to hear you are 'well, and that you got ſafe home; for I 'muſt own I am anxious for your Safety 'when you are abroad ſo late: For how can 'I ſleep contented, when *my Guide, my Huſband, Father, Friend*, and *all that is dear to me*, is expoſed to Danger, for my Sake? I think it will be beſt to defer our Meeting on *Thurſday* till the Time you appointed in your laſt; tho' it is hard to deny 'myſelf the Satisfaction of your agreeable 'Company; yet, upon ſuch an Occaſion, I 'muſt ſubmit. If there is any Thing that 'can be called Happineſs on Earth, I believe 'it is the Union of two Perſons, who 'love each other, without aiming at any 'Advantages by Love, than Love itſelf; their 'Hearts are full, and leave no Vacancy for 'any other Paſſion. I am continually think'ing of you ſleeping and waking; nay, when 'my Mind ſhould be otherwiſe employ'd, 'your Image ſteals inſenſibly between my 'Devotions and me. And now I am laying 'open the State of my Soul; if it be not go'ing too far to tell you, *I loved you*, when it 'was impoſſible for me to have the leaſt Re'turn. I reaſoned with myſelf how extra'vagant it was to indulge a Paſſion which 'was againſt all Laws human and divine, 'and ſtruggled hard to overcome it; and made 'a hundred Reſolutions not to entertain ſo 'much as a Thought; but when you ap'peared it all vaniſhed, Love was too power'ful for a Woman, for we are weak in all 'Reſpects, and more in this then any. You 'ſeem to have ſome ſlight Jealouſy of this A 'intended Rival. *Oh! don't ſuſpect my Conſtancy, for had I not gave you a Vow, it 'would have been impoſſible for any Thing to 'alter my Love: Was he Maſter of all the 'Eloquence of an Orator, it would be loſt on 'me, for my Heart is inſenſible, it is armed 'with Ice, and it is not in the Power of any 'Perſon to warm it but you; you only can give 'Eaſe to my Mind, and tune my Soul. All B 'my future Happineſs depends on you*; and to 'deſerve all that Love and Tenderneſs, which 'I hope you have for me, ſhall be the conti'nued Study of

Your affectionate M. Hudſon.

This Letter being ſo very frank and affectionate, made Mr. *Goole* very deſirous of paying his Miſtreſs his moſt grateful Acknow- C ledgements for it in Perſon, as ſoon as ſafely he could. In order to which having met *Pentycroſs* the next *Thurſday*, *June* 10, at *Eyſham-Mill*; and being informed by him, that he might, without any Danger, wait upon her that Night, becauſe the Watch generally took up their Stand under the School-Houſe before their Time of meeting; he gave him a Letter for her, to acquaint her that D he would wait upon her at 11 that Night, which accordingly he did.

After as kind a Reception and Entertainment as ſhe could give, or he deſire, ſhe ſaid to him, 'Dear Sir, you have engaged your'ſelf to me in the moſt honourable Manner 'that ever Gentleman engaged himſelf 'to his Miſtreſs; and I think 'tis Time for E 'me to engage myſelf to you.' To which he anſwered, 'My Dear, tho' I was reſolved never 'to preſs you to it, yet you may aſſure 'yourſelf I ſhall accept of it with great 'Joy and Gratitude; and, if you approve of 'it, I know no Method more *binding*, or 'more *ſacred*, than the Office of the Church, 'which I am ſure I can repeat.' (This he ſaid on Purpoſe to caution her of the Con- F ſequence of what they were going to do.) To which ſhe replied, 'With all my Heart.' He then aſked her, 'Whether there was any 'Thing between Mr. *Boyce* and her?' Her Anſwer was, 'That ſhe had had nothing to 'ſay to him for above a Twelvemonth.' Whereupon Mr. *Goole* ſaid, 'Riſe then, my 'Dear,' (for ſhe was ſitting upon his G right Knee in the Window, in her Mother's Parlour) which ſhe immediately did; and to contract themſelves with as much Serioufneſs and Solemnity as might be, he roſe too. Then both ſtanding, he with his right Hand taking her by hers, ſaid, *I* John *take thee* Mar-

Digitized by Google

Margaret, *&c.* Then letting go her Hand, he ſaid, 'My Dear, now you muſt take me 'by my right Hand,' which ſhe did, and repeated after him, *I* Margaret *take thee* John, *&c.* After which he ſaid to her, 'My 'Dear, I left out *to love, honour, and obey.*' She anſwer'd 'Ah, dear Sir, how came you 'to leave out thoſe Words?' He replied, 'I 'don't know; but they ſhould be in:' And She anſwering, 'So they ſhould:' He ſaid, 'Madam, you muſt begin again.' She thereupon, with her right Hand taking him by his, repeated the Whole after him, mentioning the Words omitted. He then put a Ring, with the Inſcription *Credunt amor*, upon the fourth Finger of her left Hand; and holding it there, ſaid, *With this Ring, &c.* When he had done, he ſaid to her, 'Now, my 'Dear, you are my Wife, as much as ever 'you can be, in the Preſence of God.' To which ſhe anſwer'd, 'Yes, I deſigned ſo, or 'I would not have done it.' And thereupon ſhe immediately threw both her Arms about his Neck, and preſſed his Face to hers for a conſiderable Time.

On *June* 12, Miſs *Hudſon* wrote her ſeventh Letter, beginning thus, 'To 'hear *my deareſt Love* got ſafe and undiſcover'd home, is a very great Satisfaction 'to me, *&c.*' and concluding 'they little 'think we enjoy ſo much Satisfaction in 'converſing with each other, for *none but 'they that love can tell.* I hope I ſhall be 'able to meet you at the Time appointed, 'which will be the greateſt Satisfaction imagi-'nable to,

Dear Sir, your affectionate Love,
M. Hudſon.

Mr. *Goole* waited upon her again *June* 14, and tenderly expoſtulated with her, becauſe ſhe had not ſign'd herſelf his *Spouſe* in the preceding Letter; and inſiſted, that, ſince ſhe knew herſelf to be ſuch, ſhe ought to write herſelf ſo: And how obedient ſhe was in that Particular, her ſubſequent Letters ſhew.

He met her again *June* 18; and on the 19th ſhe wrote the following Letter.

My deareſt Dear,

'I hope you got ſafe home without taking 'Cold, tho' I was fearful leſt any Misfortune ſhould befal you, tho' I had good Succeſs and got to Bed undiſcovered. The 'greateſt Happineſs I can enjoy in this World, 'is to converſe with one who is *ſo dear* to me 'as you are: With what Pleaſure do I ſpend 'thoſe few Hours, and how ſoon do they 'paſs away in your Converſation; for you 'are *infinitely dearer to me than any Thing 'upon Earth; all temporal Enjoyments would 'be dull and inſipid without you; nay Life itſelf 'would become a Burthen, if I were deprived of 'the only Object I could love in it.* I have read 'Part of your Sermon, and am extreamly pleaſ-'ed with your Inſtructions; and I will endeavour 'to live conformable to thoſe Rules which you 'have laid down for the regulating of my 'Conduct; and, as I always ſhall have a Deſire to pleaſe, ſo if there is any Thing you 'miſlike in my Behaviour, I hope you will 'put the favourableſt Conſtructions upon it, 'for it is not my Deſign to give the leaſt Offence in any Thing, if I can help it, as 'long as I live, but to behave myſelf in all 'Reſpects, as I am in Duty bound, and 'becomes

Your dutiful and affectionate Spouſe, M. H.

The next Time of meeting was *June* 22, about which Time Mr. *Goole*, in one of his Letters, had intreated her *not to love him too well.* He was inclined to believe, that her Life was wrapped up in his; and therefore a generous and tender Regard for her Happineſs was the ſole Cauſe of that uncommon Petition. He was indeed very deſirous, that even his Death, had it pleaſed God in his Mercy then to have put an End to his Days, ſhould have been very little or no Interruption to her Peace. This was probably the firſt Requeſt of the Sort, that ever was offered by a Gentleman who thought himſelf only a Lover, or anſwered in the ſame Manner by an ingenious Gentlewoman, who deemed herſelf leſs than a Wife. The Manner in which ſhe anſwer'd it here follows, being Part of her ninth Letter dated *June* 24.

My dear dear Love,

'You intreat me in your Laſt not to love 'you too well, I would not willingly diſobey 'any Command you lay upon me, but I 'can't comply in this; 'tis a Thing *impoſſible* for me to do; I can't help loving you, '*you are dearer to me than Life, and I 'could ſooner part with it than you.* My 'Paſſion is of too long a Date to be extinguiſhed by any Thing but Death. Tho' 'Abſence oftentimes is a Remedy for Love, 'yet that has had no Effect on me; nay, 'even when I thought you had left me, and 'tho' I was exceedingly vexed with you, yet it 'did not laſt long, for my Love was ſtronger 'than my Anger.' This Letter was ſubſcribed like the Former:

Your affectionate and dutiful Spouſe, M. H.

He waited on her that Night, the 24th, and acquainting her, that he ſhould go for *London* on the 29th, offered to make her another Viſit on the *Monday* following, being the 28th. To which ſhe replied, 'No my *dear* 'Love, I ſhall not be eaſy, ſhould you, after 'ſitting up the whole Night, begin your 'Journey; and therefore pray let me ſee you 'on *Sunday*, and then you will have a 'Night's Reſt before you ſet out.' In Conſequence of this, on *Sunday*, *June* 27, after Miſs *Hudſon* had publickly received the bleſſed Sacrament in the Pariſh Church of *Eyrſham* from Mr. *Goole*'s Hands, he met her privately in the Evening; when ſhe received him in the

Digitized by Google

the ſame Manner, in which ſhe had done on the 14th, 18th, 22d, and 24th, *viz.* As ſoon as ſhe ſaw him, ſhe took him about the Neck with one or both her Arms; preſſed his Face to hers; kiſſed him as long as her Breath would laſt, and then led him to a Seat, generally to a wrought elbow Chair, and as ſoon as he ſate down, immediately and unaſk'd, ſate in his Lap, and careſſed him with the utmoſt Earneſtneſs and Complacency; which he did not think ſhe would have done, had ſhe not really and ſeriouſly thought herſelf his Wife. She renewed and confirmed all her Vows and Promiſes till near Midnight: And Mr. *Goole*, knowing the Violence and Baſeneſs of Mrs. *Hall*, and being very apprehenſive of what ſhe might do during his Stay in *London*, thought proper to caution Miſs *Hudſon* againſt every Attempt that might be made upon her to his Prejudice, and her Infamy; and gave her five Guineas (and offered her more) which ſhe accepted, to hire a Chariot to bring her to him, ſhould her Mother, in his Abſence, force her from *Eynſham*. And to put him out of all his Fears, ſhe promiſed him, if poſſible, to get away from her Mother while he was in *London*; and, if ſhe could not avoid a Diſcovery of their Love, that ſhe would actually declare to her Mother and all her Relations, that ſhe was his Wife; in what Manner they were contracted; and that ſhe would go no whither from *Eynſham*, but to him, or by his Advice.

Accordingly on *Tueſday June* 20, 1731, Mr. *Goole* ſet out for *London*, where he received Miſs *Hudſon*'s tenth Letter, dated *July* 3.

Dear Sir,

'I am extreamly glad to hear you had 'ſuch a pleaſant Journey, for I waited with 'a great deal of Impatience for a Line or 'two from you, but could not have an Op'portunity to receive it till this Morning. 'Tho' the Lady knows you are gone, yet, 'I believe, ſhe is apprehenſive you will 'write to me, and for that Reaſon is very 'watchful. What you left for me on *Tueſ'day* came ſafe to Hand, and, were it poſ'ſible, I would have put you out of Pain 'long before this Time, with that agreeable 'Account of my ſafe Retreat; but I know you 'will be ſo good as to excuſe my forced Neg'lect. I have had an Opportunity to be 'meſſured for what you mentioned; and am 'promiſed that they ſhall be ready in a 'Fortnight or 3 Weeks at fartheſt. I am as 'eaſy as 'tis poſſible for me to be, con'ſidering where I am, and *who's Com'pany is wanting* to make the Time paſs 'away agreeably. Pray don't ſuffer an 'anxious Thought to diſcompoſe the Quiet 'of your Soul on the Account of,

Dear Sir, Your humble Servant, M. H.

Upon the Receipt of this, Mr. *Goole* wrote an Anſwer in *London*, and therein deſired of Miſs *Hudſon*, that he might have a Letter from her as he returned home. In Expectation of which, he called upon *Pentecroſs* at *Eynſham* in his Return, who there delivered to him the following, dated *July* 8.

My deareſt Love,

A 'It is with a great Deal of Reluctancy 'that I deny myſelf the Satisfaction of con'verſing with you, after you have been ab'ſent ſo long; but I intreat you not to come 'till *Friday* next, and then, at the uſual 'Time and Place, I hope we ſhall be *ſo hap'py* as to ſee each other. This I am of the 'Opinion, that there is only a Suſpicion of 'our Meeting; yet, for that Reaſon, they B 'will be very watchful for an Opportunity to 'confirm it. I think it will be proper for me 'to ſtay where I am till I remove for good. 'I would not give an Occaſion, if poſſi'ble, for the leaſt Reflexion on my Conduct, 'for you know that my Honour is at Stake, 'and my leaving my Mamma before we can 'be married, would be Ground enough for 'the ill-natur'd Part of the World to cen- C 'ſure. I dare not *truſt myſelf* to write any 'longer, leaſt I ſhould contradict my firſt Re'queſt, and deſire you to *come ſooner* than 'will be conſiſtent with our Safety.

I am, My dear Love,

Your affectionate Spouſe, M. Hudſon.

This Letter was followed by another of *July* 13.

My deareſt Love,

D 'There is no Poſſibility of ſeeing you any 'more at the uſual Place, for ſomebody ſaw 'you come from the Mill laſt Time you 'was with me, and told my Mamma you 'was up all Night with me, and ſhe now 'locks the Door every Night herſelf, and 'takes the Key to Bed with her, and makes 'her own Door ſo faſt, that I can't open it E 'without a great Noiſe. She has charged 'me with ſeeing you at that Time of Night; 'but I denyed that I did: And ſhe don't 'believe me, but keeps ſo ſtrict a Guard 'upon me, that I can ſcarce have Time to 'write, and find it very difficult to deliver F 'my Letter to the Meſſenger. O! my Dear, 'I will not wound your Soul with what ſhe 'has ſaid to me; but its ſo much, that I 'would gladly have thanked any one that 'would have done me the kind Office to 'put an End to that Life, which will be 'the Occaſion of ſo much Trouble to you

'* * * * * * * * * after we are married

'* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

'I have ſent you a Meſſure for the Aprons; 'and am extreamly obliged to the young G 'Lady for her Kindneſs. May you have 'all the Happineſs this World can afford, and 'I hope in the next to, which is the Deſire of,

My deareſt Love,

Your affectionate Spouſe, M. H.

The

Digitized by Google

The next Letter which ſhe ſent him, being her thirteenth, was dated *July* 15; Part of the Contents of which here follow.

My deareſt Love,

'It is a very great Satisfaction to hear you 'grant my Requeſt ſo readily, tho' I think it 'will be proper for you to keep where you 'uſed to be of a *Sunday* 'till we are married, A 'leaſt, by removing before, it ſhould cauſe 'any Suſpition. I am tolerable eaſy at preſent, and hope to continue ſo 'till *Sunday* or 'Monday Sen'night, and then I hope to have 'an Opportunity one of them Afternoons to 'come down to the Mill, where I ſhall expect 'to find my *deareſt Love*, and never part from 'him any more; for it will be impoſſible 'for me to get away in the Morning, as we B 'propoſed at firſt. So if I can be ſo happy as 'to give my Mamma the ſlip; I will leave 'the reſt to Heaven and you. I have had a 'Letter from Mr. *Taylor*, and he tells me, 'that it is confidently reported, at *Woodſtoke*, 'that I am to be married to you, and he longs 'to know the Truth, for he can't believe I 'would do any ſuch Thing without my C 'Mamma's Conſent: In Anſwer to which, 'and to prevent his coming over, I intend to 'let him know there is nothing in it. I was 'at *Oxford* Yeſterday with the old Lady, at 'Sir *John Boyce*'s, and ſhe has made a Bar'gain for his Son and me, and as ſoon as ever 'he can get a Living for him, and he can get 'my Conſent, 'tis to be a Match. She hath D 'been prodigious uneaſy ever ſince the Talk 'of my being up with you all Night, and is ſo 'angry with you, that ſhe will not come to 'Church any more already, and if I marry 'you, ſhe will ſell the Houſe, and live a 'hundred Miles off, and never ſee nor hear 'of me any more. I have ſent your Sermon, 'and all your Letters but one, leaſt ſhe ſhould 'ſearch in Hopes of making a Diſcovery of E 'our Intrigue. This being the laſt Letter I 'ſhall write to you for the preſent, leaſt I 'ſhould be diſcovered. I think I have men'tioned all that is needful, and I am ſure 'I have tired your Patience, but you'll ex'cuſe this Treſpaſs in

Your moſt affectionate Spouſe, M. H.

Between the 15th and 18th of *July*, ſhe F ſent this ſhort one without any Date.

My Dear,

'If I can't get an Opportunity to come to 'the Mill neither of them Days I mentioned 'in my laſt, I have but one Way more, and 'that is to get out of the Cellar Window. 'So if you will be ready at the Garden-Gate, 'under the Filbeard-Trees, a *Monday* 'ſen'night, at One a Clock, I hope I ſhall be G 'ſo happy as to meet you there, *M. H.*

On the 18th ſhe wrote the following.

My deareſt Love,

'My Mamma told me, ſhe was not fully 'ſatisfied as to my Age, ſo deſired Mr. *White-* 'head to look in the Regiſter, and To-day 'ſhe received a Letter from him, wherein 'he informed her, I was baptized *Auguſt* 'the 2d, 1711. This Account not agree'ing with what you ſent me ſome Time 'ſince, ſurprizes very much; for, I believe, 'there was no Artifice on Mr. *Whitehead*'s Side; however my Mamma is very well 'pleaſed I am no more than Twenty, and I 'did not contradict her. I deſire, *my Dear*, 'you would employ Somebody to look once 'more into this Affair, for there muſt be a 'Miſtake in one or the other; and be ſatis'fied, I will perſue your laſt Directions, if 'poſſible, as to the demanding of my For'tune, tho' I am afraid I can't get Mrs. *Bartholomew* to come; but I want to know, 'if her Daughter, or one Witneſs, will be 'ſufficient, and whether I can demand it 'under Age. As to the Time you deſired to 'know if I can get out on *Sunday*, it will be 'while you are at Church in the Morning, or 'elſe in the Afternoon or after Evening-Prayer. 'I can't ſet any Time on *Monday*; but the 'firſt Opportunity that offers, I will make 'uſe of it. Should both my Deſigns be 'fruſtrated, I hope I ſhall be able to put my 'other Deſign in Practice, and ſucceed: 'Should it rain very hard, then expect me 'the firſt fair Day, and in Caſe it ſhould be ſo 'dirty that I can't walk to the Mill, then pray 'contrive ſome Way to take me up at the 'Town's-End. Pray tell *Penticroſs* that he 'muſt not come any more to the Houſe, 'without a very good Reaſon, for my Mam'ma thought it was a very frivolous Arrant laſt 'Time; but I will endeavour to receive your 'Letters as uſual, if poſſible. Tho' I am 'deprived of that *Happineſs* I enjoyed in your 'Company, yet your Letters, in a great 'Meaſure, *relieve and compoſe my Mind*, even 'when it is diſturbed, and almoſt overpowered 'with Grief; *what Pleaſures and Happineſs 'may I not expect from your Converſation:* 'The Tranquility I ſhall then enjoy, will 'make amends for all the Care and Anxiety of 'the preſent Time. I am,

My deareſt Love,

Your affectionate Spouſe, M. H.

On *July* 23, her ſixteenth Letter was F ſent, which run thus.

My Dear,

'There has happened an Accident which 'obliged me to confeſs my Intention to marry 'you; at which, tho' my Mamma at firſt 'was averſe, yet upon further Conſideration, 'and my informing of her I was of Age, and 'could diſpoſe of myſelf without her agreeing 'to it; and added farther, that I had pro'miſed you, and you had laid out 150 *l.* upon 'Cloths for me, and that I could not, neither 'would I go back from my Promiſe, I am 'aſſured ſhe will give her Conſent. She deſired 'me not to marry you till my Fortune was

'ſet-

Digitized by Google

'ſettled upon me; I aſſured her, that it was 'your Deſign ſo to do, not but I would take 'your Word; but ſince ſhe deſired it, I would 'comply in that Reſpect, as well as I have 'done hitherto in every Thing elſe; and added 'further, that I thought Judge *Beſſon* 'would be the propereſt Perſon ſhe could em'ploy in this Affair, which I believe ſhe will 'agree to. You will hear from her very 'ſpeedily; and, in the mean Time, I deſire 'you would not expect me, as we propoſed, 'for now every Thing will be amicably 'made up, which I am ſure will be a very 'great Satisfaction to you and

Your affectionate Spouſe, M. H.

'I did not own I received any Letters from 'you, but only Meſſages.'

Mr. *Goole* went the next Day about 4 in the Afternoon, to Mrs. *Hall*'s; who, tho' ſhe refuſed to let him ſee Miſs *Hudſon*, was in other Reſpects pretty civil. But Miſs herſelf paid him all the Compliments ſhe could out of her Chamber Window, and with the greateſt ſeeming Complacency. On *Sunday* the 25th Miſs ſent for *Penticroſs*, and delivered to him her laſt Letter; which being without Date or Subſcription, very ſhort, and in a Stile ſo different from all the former, was in all Probability dictated by her Mother.

Sir,

'I have almoſt got her Conſent, and 'don't queſtion but I ſhall fully in a little 'Time, ſo I think it will be improper for 'you to come, as you deſigned; nor like'wiſe to talk with her, 'till I find ſhe is a 'little cooler. You ſhall hear further ano'ther Time.'

When *Penticroſs* received this from her, he delivered 3 Letters to her from Mr. *Goole*, with this Meſſage, 'My Maſter ſends 'you his moſt humble Reſpects, and deſires 'you to be ſoon eaſy, and all will be well.' To which ſhe immediately replied, 'Give my 'dear Reſpects to my Spouſe, bid him be 'eaſy, and I will be ſo. She then told him, that 'ſhe ſhould go to *Oxford* on the Mor'row, and not return till *Thurſday*; that 'ſhe ſhould want to ſpeak with him ſome 'Time that Day, but did not know at what 'Time of the Day ſhe ſhould come, and 'therefore deſired him to be at home all the 'whole Day:' Which he was, but neither ſaw nor heard from her. She gave theſe Orders to him not above an Hour before Mr. *Boyce* came to her.

That very Day, being *July* 29, Miſs *Hudſon* was married in the Pariſh Church of *Cowley* to *John Boyce*, Eſq; by the Rev. Mr. *Fiſield Allen* of *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxon*, in Preſence of the Pariſh Clerk of *Cowley*, and *Thomas Taylor*, Servant to Sir *John Boyce*, who in his Livery gave her in Marriage. Theſe were the only Perſons deſigned to be preſent; but one *Wilkins* a Carpenter, and one *Waſey* a Farmer, happened accidentally to ſee the Ceremony performed. The firſt News of this Marriage Mr. *Goole* heard the next Day at *Barton*; where a Maid-Servant of Sir *John Boyce*'s told him it, with the utmoſt Confuſion, and the moſt manifeſt Signs of Guilt. However he ſo fully depended on Miſs *Hudſon*'s Faith and Honour, that he could not believe it, and wrote a long Letter to Mrs. *Hall* the 31ſt, conjuring her in the ſtrongeſt Terms not to hinder his Marriage with her Daughter. His Incredulity continued all the *Sunday* following, tho' Mrs. *Hall* had ordered the Bells to ring for her Daughter's Marriage, to welcome him at his coming to *Eynſham*. Nay, on the *Tueſday* after, he would not believe Mr. *Allen* himſelf, till he had with ſome Warmth aſſured him the fourth Time, that he had married her.

John Boyce, Eſq; the Son of Sir *John Boyce*, formerly Mayor of *Oxford*, was at the Time of his Marriage under Age. He had courted Miſs *Hudſon* ſome Time in the Year 1730; and by Mr. *Allen*'s Advice went after her to *Bath*. She told Mr. *Goole*, *June* 10, 1731, that ſhe had had nothing to ſay to him for above a Twelvemonth. But Sir *John* has ſworn, that his Son did court her from the firſt Day of *January* before *July* 24, 1731. And yet Mr. *Goole* affirms, that Mr. *Boyce* himſelf ſaid, before Dr. *Brooke* and Mr. *Weſley*, that he had had nothing to ſay to her for 16 Months before that Time. Sir *John* has ſworn, that Miſs *Hudſon* had given her Conſent to marry his Son, (as he believes) on or about the 14th or 15th of *July*; that he ſettled between 70 and 80l. *per Ann.* upon them, and engaged to lay out 600l. upon a Parſonage for his Son, within two Years after the Marriage; and that Mrs. *Hall* gave them between 70 and 80l. *per Ann.* But it has been given out by others, and particularly by Mrs. *Scott*, that Miſs *Hudſon* had not conſented till late on *July* 28.

Mr. *Allen* took out the Licence, which was granted by Mr. *Lamprey*, one of the Surrogates of the Chancellor of *Oxford*, upon his making Oath of the Conſent of the Parents, and that he did not know or believe, that there was any lawful Let or Impediment by Reaſon of any Precontract or otherwiſe. There was a Bond for 100l. prepared to be ſigned by Mr. *Allen* to Dr. *Brooke*, in which Mr. *Boyce* is made a Surety, tho' under Age, and to which Mr. *Lamprey* was a Witneſs: But it being thought moſt proper, that Sir *John Boyce* ſhould execute it, Mr. *Allen*'s Name was ſtruck out, and that of Sir *John* inſerted: And the Bond was afterwards executed by him, and delivered to Mr. *Allen*, as Sir *John* himſelf has ſworn.

What

Digitized by Google

What Kind of Conſent Miſs *Hudſon* gave to this Marriage, and by what Methods ſhe was induced thereto, is yet a Secret. Mrs. *Bartholomew* told Mr. *Goole*, that before the Marriage ſhe was forced to ſign a Paper, expreſſing, *That ſhe would uncompelled and voluntarily marry Mr.* Boyce. This he underſtood ſhe had from Mrs. *Boyce*'s own Mouth. It has been publickly reported, that the *Monday* after the Wedding, Lady *Boyce* went to viſit her at *Barton*, and finding her dull, ſaid, 'What dull, my Dear? you ſhould be 'enjoying yourſelf.' To which ſhe replied, before Mr. *Boyce*'s Face, 'Enjoying myſelf! 'Madam, I never expect a Day's Enjoy-'ment while I live.' The Widow *James* of *Eynſham*, a Woman of good Reputation, ſays, that ſoon after the Marriage, Mrs. *Hall* came and diſcourſed with her about the Fatigue ſhe had had with her Daughter. Upon which ſhe ſaid to her 'Sure Madam you 'have a very obedient Daughter, who could 'marry another ſo ſoon after ſhe had gone ſo 'far with Mr. *Goole*.' To which Mrs. *Hall* replied, 'I was too haſty; but to tell you the 'Truth, Neighbour, ſhe could not help it, 'for we forced her.' To Mrs. *Bartholomew*, who took Mrs. *Boyce* to Taſk for having uſed Mr. *Goole* ſo ill, ſhe made no other Exciſe, than this; 'It was done, and could not 'be holpen.'

As ſoon as Mr. *Allen* had convinced Mr. *Goole* that he had really married Miſs *Hudſon* to Mr. *Boyce*, he ſhewed him every one of her Letters, and almoſt all the Things he had bought for her; bidding him tell Sir *John* of all. This he did, that the Knight might have paid him what he had been out of Pocket on her Account; with which he would then have been well contented. But no Steps being taken to give him any Satisfaction, on *Sept.* 15. Mr. and Mrs. *Boyce* were ſerved with a Copy of a Writ in Mr. *Goole*'s Name; at which Time Mrs. *Hall* was out of Order, and therefore not acquainted with it. On the *Saturday* following ſhe was diſordered in her Senſes, ran to *Caſſington*, a Mile from *Eynſham*, where ſhe ſpake many Things in Mr. *Goole*'s Praiſe, and would not endure any one to ſpeak ill of him. She was, as ſoon as could be, brought back to *Eynſham*, and deſired to ſee Mr. *Goole*, declaring, 'ſhe would 'not go to Bed till ſhe had ſeen him.' Upon this Mrs. *Bartholomew* deſired Mrs. *Scott* to ſend for him; who, for what Reaſons ſhe knows beſt, would not ſuffer it. During her Illneſs, Mrs. *Hall* frequently ſaid, 'Mr. *Goole* 'is a Man of Honour; I have wronged Mr. '*Goole*, &c.' A Phyſician was ſent for, and ſhe was let Blood, but not bliſtered. On *Monday* Morning Nurſes were brought from *Oxford*, who immediately bound her in her Bed. On *Tueſday* or *Wedneſday* Morning another Phyſician was ſent for, who complained of binding her, and forthwith ordered her to be let looſe; but then it was too late, and ſoon after ſhe died. Sir *John* himſelf ſwore, that ſhe died raving mad.

About the Middle of *October*, the Rev. Mr. *Snell*, Vicar of *Bampton*, came directly from Sir *John*, to intercede with Mr. *Goole*, on the Behalf of Mr. *Boyce*. And on the 20th, Mr. *Goole*, not having fully enquired into the Nature of the Contract, wrote a Letter to Mr. *Snell*, propoſing, that if 300 Guineas were paid him, he would give Miſs *Hudſon* a Releaſe; which Propoſal he then thought lawful for him to make. But after he had ſeen the Opinion of Council, he then thought it his Duty to bring this Matter before a proper Court, in order to have a judicial Determination of the Validity of the Contract. Soon after the Propoſal, 200l. and 6l. 6s. and 2d. for Coſts, were paid to Mr. *Goole*'s Attorney, to diſcharge only the Action brought againſt Mr. *Boyce*, &c. *Sept.* 15.

About the Middle of *December*, Mr. *Goole* waited upon the worſhipful Dr. *Hen. Brooke*; who, upon hearing the State of his Caſe, told him, that he thought he could not give Mrs. *Boyce* a Releaſe. Soon after, Mr. *Boyce*, being informed of this, waited likewiſe upon the Doctor, and offered him a Fee, which he refuſed and ſaid, 'I have taken no Fee of 'Mr. *Goole*, neither will I of you; I do not 'like your Caſe, and have told Mr. *Goole*, 'and now tell you, that I am of Opinion 'he has it not in his Power to give Miſs '*Hudſon* ſuch a Releaſe as will make her 'Marriage with you legal and valid: But 'the Caſe is nice, and I would have neither 'of you depend upon my Opinion only, and 'therefore I adviſe you to get the Opinion of 'Dr. *Henchman* and Dr. *Straban*, and if they 'diſagree with me, I will give up my Opi-'nion.' And then he dictated to Mr. *Boyce* the following State and Queries. 'A. B. 'ſingle Woman, aged 19 and upwards, 'without Conſent of Friends, enters into 'an abſolute Contract *de præſenti* [of the 'preſent Time] of Marriage with C. D. 'After ſuch Contract *A. B. de facto* [actually] marries *E. F.* —— 1. Q. Is it in 'the Power of *C. D.* to give *A. B.* ſuch a 'Releaſe, as will make her Marriage with 'E. F. legal and valid? —— 2. Q. If 'ſuch a Releaſe may by Law be given by 'C. D. would it not be proper for *A. B.* 'and *E. F.* to ſolemnize Matrimony a-'gain?'

This State and Queries Mr. *Boyce* wrote in the Preſence of Dr. *Brooke*, in the Beginning of *January* 1731-2, and ſent them to *Doctors-Commons* by a Friend: who on or about the 13th of the ſame Month, brought back the Opinions of Dr. *Straban* and Dr. *Paul*, Dr. *Henchman* being then out of Town. The Opinion of the Former run in theſe Words.

'1. A

'1. A Contract *de præsenti* is a real Marriage, and only wants the outward Form and Ceremony: And it is not in the Power of the contracting Parties to release one another from such Contract. I don't think the Woman's being a Minor, and her entering into this Contract without Consent of Friends, will much vary the Case. For she was of sufficient Age to contract Matrimony; and altho' she ought not to have entered into such a Contract without the Consent of her Parents or Guardians, yet the Want of such Consent does not destroy the Contract, no more than it would destroy a Marriage solemnized in the Face of the Church. 2. As no such Release can by Law be given by *C. D.* it would be to no Purpose for *A. B.* and *E. F.* to solemnize Matrimony over again. For the Contract, which cannot be released, remains still a Bar to any subsequent Marriage.' Dr. *Paul* expressed himself thus, 'By the Canon-Law, as it is received in *England*, and become Part of the Laws of the Realm, a Contract in Words of the present Time, seriously and solemnly made, is, in Truth and Substance, Matrimony indissoluble. It has been the general Opinion of learned Divines and Lawyers, that, *tho' there should be no Evidence, according to the Rules of the Laws, of such Espousals*, the Parties having really, tho' secretly, contracted themselves, yet they are thereby become so far Man and Wife before God, that neither can, with a safe and good Conscience, marry elsewhere, so long as the other Party liveth. Upon the whole Case therefore, I am of Opinion, that *A. B.* aged 19, by entring into an absolute Contract of the present Time with *C. D.* may be compelled, by ecclesiastical Censures, to solemnize a Marriage with him in the Face of the Church; and that the Marriage with *E. F.* will (upon proper Proofs of the above-stated Contract) be adjudged null and void in Law.'

These Opinions were obtained at the sole Expence of Mr. *Boyce*, who communicated them to Mr. *Goole* at Dr. *Brooke*'s Chamber on the 15th; which as soon as Mr. *Goole* had seen, he applied to the Doctor, before Mr. *Boyce*, for Letters of Request to begin his Cause in the Arches, and they passed the Seal of his Office that very Night. Accordingly Mr. *Goole* exhibited a *Libel* consisting of 21 Articles, the Truth of the Facts alledged in every one of which Mrs. *Boyce* acknowledged: But, in Answer to the 11th, which contained an Account of the solemn Manner of their contracting themselves to each other by the Office of the Church, she denied, 'That by what passed she then intended to 'marry him, or engage herself to him, but 'apprehended the same to be *in jest*; for 'that he had before that Time told her, that 'he could not marry her till she was of Age, 'and that whatever she wrote or said to him 'while she was under Age would signify no-'thing, or to that Effect.' That he told her the former Mr. *Goole* owns; but absolutely denies, that he told her the latter, and makes this just Observation upon this Plea of hers, 'That her endeavouring to 'make him believe, that she was most seri-'ously *in earnest* in all that she said, did, 'and wrote, if she was not really so, betrays 'such an inexcusable Falseness, unparalleled 'Baseness, and abandoned Perfidiousness, as 'none but the vilest and most abject Crea-'tures upon Earth can be guilty of; and 'which even they, 'till convicted, will 'not own; and then generally not without 'Shame and Confusion, and the universal 'Abhorrence of all Persons of Probity, or 'Honour, or even common Honesty.'

After this Cause had been kept a proper Time in the Arches, it was determined in the following Manner. 'That there was 'no Room to suspect any Collusion between 'Miss *Hudson*, or Mr. *Boyce*, and Mr. 'Goole; That Miss *Hudson*'s *Letters* were 'wrote before her Marriage; That Mr. 'Goole was not to blame, for she would have 'it so; That had she not been married, the 'Case would have been otherwise; That 'there was nothing in Difference of Age or 'Fortune; and That a *Contract of the pre-'sent Time* is indissoluble.' But then, 'That 'the *Contract* was a secret one; That the 'Law was unfavourable to secret Contracts; 'That by the 105th Canon, the sole Con-'fession of Parties is not sufficient to set a-'side a second Marriage; That Mr. *Goole* 'had prayed his suppletory Oath; That 'Miss *Hudson* had not made a full Confession 'of the Contract: That if she had, the 'Proof which the Law requires to be suffi-'cient, would not have been so, tho' he had 'been allowed his suppletory Oath, because 'it would have rested *solely* upon the Con-'fession of the Parties; That he did not 'design to marry her till she should be of 'Age; That neither of them knew *the 'Strength of their* Contract *in Law*, when 'they entered into it: And *Therefore let Mr.* 'Boyce *be put to no farther Trouble.*

This Narrative is a faithful Abridgement of a Book entitled, *The Contract violated*, or *The hasty Marriage*, written by *John Goole* M. A. *&c. and sold by* J. Wilford, *price* 2*s.* 6*d.* A Book very proper to be read by Persons of both Sexes, to regulate their Conduct either in making, or receiving Addresses, in the Way of Matrimony. And this Testimony we think ourselves obliged to give, without the least Application, either from the Author, or the Bookseller.

Bavius.

Digitized by Google

Craftſman, Oct. 5. N° 431.

A Letter from the Dead.

MR. D'ANVERS,

THE Practice of writing Letters from the *Dead*, in order to juſtify the *Living*, is grown ſo common amongſt the *political Authors* of this Age, that I believe you will not be much ſurprized at the preſent Addreſs. *Diogenes*, *Plato* and *Socrates* amongſt the *Greeks*, *Cato*, *Brutus* and *Atticus* amongſt the *Romans*, and *Bacon*, *Sidney* and *Temple* amongſt your own Countrymen, have been in a Manner dragged out of their Graves to father other People's Works. Theſe are the worſt kind of *poſthumous Works*, that can poſſibly be laid to any Man's Charge; and I cannot help thinking it a very extraordinary Liberty, which *you above Ground* take with *us beneath*; for it tends to deſtroy that *After-Fame*, which is commonly the only Reward, that *Authors* and *Patriots* receive for their Labours. Secretary *Walſingham* it quite out of Countenance to ſee his Name proſtituted at the Head of a *ſilly Paper*, in Defence of Blundering and Corruption; and poor *Frank Oſborne* hath declared a thouſand Times that He had rather have left no Reputation behind Him, as a Writer, than fall a Sacrifice to that *doting old Wretch*, who utters Nonſenſe in his Name every Week, and tires the World with a conſtant Repetition of the ſame dull Abſurdities.

I have hitherto had the good Fortune to eſcape pretty well; but leſt I ſhould hereafter fall into ſome of *theſe dirty Hands*, I reſolved to ſend you a Letter myſelf, with ſome Obſervations on the preſent State of *Europe*, as it appears to us in theſe nether Regions.

You muſt know, Mr. *D'Anvers*, that We buſy Spirits, who formerly diſtinguiſhed ourſelves as *Politicians* in the upper World, have inſtituted a ſort of Club, where We meet together, upon all great Occaſions, and talk over worldly Affairs, as we uſed to do. Our Speculations, for 8 or 9 Years paſt, have been chiefly employed on the Counſels of *Great-Britain*, and the glorious Figure ſhe hath lately made amongſt all her Neighbours. For This ſhe is indebted to the admirable Addreſs of *two noble Brothers*, who form a Conſtellation of themſelves, like *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, and attract the Eyes of both Worlds. As thoſe *ancient Twins* were famous for different Qualifications; (*Hic Equos, Ille Pugil*;) the *modern Britiſh Gemini* reſemble them in this Reſpect; *one* ſhining in the Management of *domeſtick Affairs*; and the *other* in the Conduct of *foreign Negotiations*. Both of them have likewiſe ſignalized themſelves, like their Predeceſſors, by clearing the Ocean of *Pyrates*, and are now adored by the *Merchants* on that Account, as the two Guardian Angels of the Sea.

When the Treaty of *H——r* firſt came down, we could hardly believe our Eyes. As ſoon as *Richlieu* had read it, he tipt the Wink upon *Mazarine*, who ſate next him, and ſaid *Ah! Brother, what would I have given for* ſuch a Treaty, *in my Time?* *Harley* could not forbear ſmiling a little, and only ſaid, in his ſhort Way, *well, now let them rail at the Treaty of* Utrecht, *as long as they pleaſe*. But old *Burleigh* hung down his Head, and hath not appeared with a cheerful Countenance ever ſince.

The next *Coup d'Eclat* was the Treaty of *S——le*, which Cardinal *Portocarero* read with the utmoſt Raptures, and cried out, in the Fulneſs of his Heart, *if the* Emperor *does but comply, my Scheme is fully compleated*. As I was a *Florentine* by Birth, I looked upon this Affair in a different Light, and could have wiſhed to ſee my Countrymen reſtored to their Liberty, upon the Extinction of the Houſe of *Medici*; for tho' I have been repreſented as a Patron of *arbitrary Power*, my Writings are Witneſſes to the contrary, when thoroughly underſtood, and prove me a much better Friend to the Cauſe of *Liberty* than ſome *noiſy Pretenders* amongſt you, who have actually reduced into Practice moſt of *thoſe Rules*, which I deſigned only as Scarecrows, and to paint *Tyranny* in the blackeſt Colours.

The laſt Treaty of *V——a*, as well as the *Manner* of conducting it, gave us a freſh Inſtance of your great Talents at Negotiation; for as by the Treaty of *S——le*, you ſtipulated the Introduction of *Spaniſh* Garriſons into *Italy*, without the *Emperor*'s Conſent; ſo by *this* you very wiſely guarantied the *Pragmatick Sanction*, and thereby procured the *Emperor*'s Acceſſion, without the Participation of *France*. *Ay, This is a deep Fetch indeed*, ſaid Richlieu, *and what I little expected from thoſe* Northern Politicians; *but if my Brother* (naming a *certain Miniſter*) *does not reſent ſuch an Affront to himſelf, and ſuch an Indignity to his Maſter, in a proper Manner, he ought to be kicked out of the Cabinet for an arrant old Woman*.

When we conſider the preſent Poſture of Affairs; the Diſtractions in *Poland*; the late Conqueſts in *Italy*; and the Operations on the *Rhine*; it puzzles us to gueſs what the final Iſſue will be; but at the ſame Time, it reflects immortal Honour upon that *great Genius*, who hath undertaken, by his own *ſingle Abilities*, to reconcile ſo many jarring Intereſts, and to put every thing upon a right Foot again; for to make the *victorious Party* quit all the Advantages they have gained, at an infinite Expence, and pocket the Affronts they have received, without any Reparation; or to perſuade the *other Side*, for the Sake of Peace, to ſit down patiently under their Loſſes, and relinquiſh all their Pretenſions to that Aſſiſtance, which they had Reaſon to expect; either

ther of these, I say, seems to be a Task equally arduous, and certainly requires no common Head; but nothing is too difficult for a *Statesman*, who hath already distinguished himself by so many *illustrious Treaties*, and knows the *Ballance of Europe* exactly to an Hair.

What an Happiness is it for *Europe*, at this Time, to be supported by such a *political Atlas*; and what an Honour to his *own Country*, which hath produced a *Genius* capable of rectifying all the Disorders of the Age; I congratulate both one and the other on that *Dawn of Peace*, which already begins to break thro' the Clouds, and shine upon them, by the Force of his prevailing Negotiation.

For this Reason, I am surprized to see the professed Advocates for *him* and his *noble Brother* crying out for Help, and imploring an *Union amongst these*, whom their Conduct hath lately divided. Methinks, this looks as if Things were going wrong, and they were almost got at their *ne plus ultra*; which will certainly give their Enemies an Opportunity of triumphing over them.

You will, perhaps, be surprized to see me write in such a Manner, and begin to suspect me of Double-dealing; but tho' I cannot forbear admiring the *two great Luminaries*, who shine in your Hemisphere, I assure you, Mr. *D'Anvers*, that I have no Correspondence with either of them, and considering their excentrick Motions, shall never be qualified for so great an Honour. I content myself with looking upon them at a Distance, as a sort of Prodigies in Nature, who draw the World after them by some occult Virtue, and shew the Vanity of all human Wisdom; for as they proceed by no Rules of Art, it is plain that they must have some Nostrum, or Specifick for all *political Ruptures*, which the *Faculty* cannot discover, and therefore, like other Professions, endeavour to cry them down as a Couple of *meer Quacks*; but their Cures speak for them, like *Ward*'s Pills, and tho' they keep the Secret of the Composition to themselves, every body will soon be convinced of its Efficacy by the Operation.

You are therefore desired, for the publick Benefit, to insert this Letter in your next *Craftsman*; by which you will oblige many *departed Statesmen* here, and particularly

Your humble Servant,

N. MACHIAVEL.

Fog's Journal, Oct. 5. N° 309.

The Duty of the People's Representatives; with Richard IId's *pack'd Parliament.*

WHEN we elect a Person to represent us in Parliament, we leave our Lives and Fortunes, all our Rights and Privileges to his Disposal. So great a Confidence, with Men of Honour, will ever be repaid by the most watchful Care for the just Discharge of the Trust reposed in them. He must have a very grovelling Soul, who will wrong me, for no other Reason, but that my good Opinion of him has put it in his Power; and whoever betrays the Trust reposed in him by his Electors, will go into Measures to support a wicked M———r, and submit his Principals to grievous Taxes, that he may share in the Plunder, (for I can give unnecessary Imposts no better Name) is in my Opinion, much more despicable than the poor Wretch, whose Necessities force him to ask our Money on the Highway. I acknowledge we have had no Examples of such flagrant Villainy in our Times, and hope *England* will never be cursed with a M—y wicked enough to fear a Parliament elected by the unbiassed Suffrages of the People, or produce such despicable Wretches as can be capable of acting by Direction. The *French* Parliament never sold the Liberty of their Country, they were above Bribery, tho' not strong enough to resist a Standing Army, which, instigated by the Fears of a corrupt Minister, forced their enregistering a Decree they had bravely and obstinately refused. The *English* have formerly shewn themselves more passive, and a Parliament has, by the false Policy of a Prince, I mean by unjustifiable Measures, been packed, which was mean enough to make a Compliment to the Court of the Truth reposed in them. *Richard* II. as he was a weak Prince, and led away by Favourites, aimed at despotick Power; the Scheme for attaining of which, was laid by the Duke of *Ireland*, and was the raising an Army formidable enough to awe all real Patriots, then to call a Parliament, the Members of which were, by Management, to be all in the Court Interest, and this Parliament was to pass such Acts as were necessary to procure him an unlimited Power. What this Management was, we learn from History; all the Sheriffs were changed for such as promised to be subservient to the King's Will, and all Posts, which gave any Credit or Power in the Counties and Boroughs, were in like Manner fitted with the Creatures of the M———y, by Means of these, he had such Members returned as he was before assured would be guided by his Directions; but where it happened that any one was elected not agreeable to the Court, the Sheriffs were ordered not to return them, but to get others chosen in their stead; but as he had thus secured a considerable Majority, he was sure of their rejecting whomsoever he thought not fit for his Purpose, should a few elude his Vigilance. It was *Richard*'s Misfortune to be guided by Favourites, and *theirs*, to be hated by the People, wherefore they found it necessary to be feared. *Rapin* after mentioning these low Arts which the Duke of *Ireland* had put his Master upon, says, 'It must not be looked upon as an invincible

Digitized by Google

' vincible Difficulty for a King of *England* to
' execute such a Project. Experience has
' since convinced us of the Possibility of get-
' ting a requisite Number of such Represen-
' tatives elected, as are at the Devotion of the
' Court. Historians however take no notice,
' that such Practices were ever introduced be-
' fore the Election of this Parliament (1398); A
' but it must likewise be said that it was one
' of the principal Causes of *Richard*'s Ruin.

Master Fog,

It is astonishing that to throw Dirt you banish even the Appearance of Veracity. In your last *Saturday*'s Paper, you charge a certain Person with Sorcery; (See p. 484.) this is the greatest Indication of Malice you have yet given, for I believe all the World will agree that the Person you there hint at, was never taken for a Conjurer in his Life; his Brother indeed has lain under some Suspicions among the *French* and *Hollanders*, and I have heard the former often say, *C'est un pauvre Diable*, speaking of that consummate Politician, and you know a *pauvre Diable* may make a tolerable C Wizard. But, Master *Fog*, we are never to believe ill Reports of our Neighbours behind their Backs; and I never did believe, even when I was in my Error, I mean a declared Enemy to the illustrious Pair of Brothers, that either the one or the other had ever wrote their Names in Blood; and as a convincing Proof that you have basely scandalized the D R——t H——ble Person in saying he is a Wizard, read *Glanville* upon Witches, and a Penny Book printed for *S. Giles* in *Gilt-Spur Street*, entitled, *The famous History of the* Lancashire *Witches*, &c. and a Speech made in the last Parliament by ——— and you will find how different are the Characters, the one being bent upon Dissension and Mischief, the other upon Peace; for this Speech makes him E the most condescending, good natured Man breathing, and is far from hinting at his being a Conjurer. *Your quondam Friend*,

TIM SCRUB.

London Journal, Oct. 5. N° 797.

Of the Constitution, *and the* Independency *of Parliaments*; *in Answer to the* Craftsman. F (See p. 476.)

WHEREVER the *Legislature* of any Country is lodged in *one single Power*, *unchecked* and *uncontrouled*, whether that Power consists of one Man, or several Hundreds, the Government is always *absolute* and *tyrannical*; for such is the Bias of human Nature to G Ambition, and Authority, that where Power is not *restrained* and *guarded*, it will ever degenerate into Tyranny.

This *strong Guard* against lawless Power, the Constitution of *Great Britain* furnishes us with. But our Preservation absolutely depends upon the *Equality* of the Powers lodged with the Constituent Parts of the Legislature. If the *Crown* grows too strong for the *Commons*, or the *Commons* for the *Crown*, we are gone; the *Balance* is lost, and *our Liberties* will soon follow; for those can only be secured by securing the *Equality* of the Balance; or, however, by keeping it as *near an Equality* as possible; for there is no reducing *Practical Politicks* to Mathematical Calculations.

The *Craftsman* asserts, That *an Equality* of the Balance is *essential* to the Constitution. I agree with him; and from thence infer, that the *King* must have *his real Powers*, as well as the other Parts of the Legislature; and that he can have *no real Power*, (now the *Crown Lands* are gone, and he *depends absolutely* upon the People for Money) but by *those Dependencies*, which his Power of disposing of all Places, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical, creates.

To support our Constitution, and carry on the great Ends of Government by *an Union* of the three Powers, there must be a *Relation* between the King and the People arising from *mutual Interests*; not a *nominal*, but a *real Relation*: He must receive Benefits from them, and they must receive Benefits from him. For, if the King could not *oblige*, as well as *be obliged*, and, if the *People* felt no Advantage derived from him to them, they would consider him no more than a *Royal Cypher*, or meer *Pageant of State*.

By a *Constitutional Independency* we understand, that the three Parts of the Legislature have their several Powers *distinct* from and *independent* of each other, which are always to be exercised by being *joined* or *opposed*, in subserviency to the Good of the Whole. The Commons, for Instance, have the Power of *giving Money*; and the King his Power of *Calling* and *Dissolving* Parliaments; and *the Disposition* of all Places of Honour, Trust, and Profit, in Church and State. The Commons, 'tis true, may *abuse* their Power, and *refuse* the King Money when *the Necessities* of the Kingdom call for it, as they did in the Reign of K. *William*: And the King may *abuse* his Executive Power. But what then? tho' these Powers are *capable* of being *abused*, yet they must both exist, or else *the Balance*, which is acknowledged *essential* to the Constitution, will be lost: *Powers* must not be taken away, because they *may be abused*; for then *all Power* must be taken away. A King may, indeed, endeavour to use his Power to the Detriment of the People; and when he does so, 'tis the Duty of the Commons to exert their *natural Independency*, and oppose him. The Commons *may abuse* their Power of giving Money, and distress National Affairs, thro' *false Principles* and *Hatred* to the King, as they did soon after the *Revolution*. When they do so, 'tis the King's Duty to make use of all *his Dependencies* throughout the

Digitized by Google

the Kingdom, and oppose them; by *refusing* his Voice, when 'tis not *reasonable* to give it.

All these *distinct Powers* of the Legislature are, therefore, *necessary* to support the Constitution, the Preservation of which depends upon their *just Exercise*. If a King of *England* should ever attempt to make an *unjust Use* of his Power, and labour to raise his Prerogative upon the Ruin of *the other Parts* of the Legislature, they must look to that, and exert *the Independency* which they derived from God, and which no Being, but him, can take from them.

We have been saved against *wicked and corrupt Kings*, by *honest and uncorrupt Parliaments*: We have been saved against *dishonest and corrupt Parliaments*, by the Power of a good King *prudently* exerted: And we have been saved (to their immortal Honour I speak it) by *the House of Lords*, when the Prince upon the Throne, and the *Commons* seemed determined to deprive us of our Liberties. This happened in our own Days; and 'tis impossible we should forget how gloriously *those noble Peers* stood in the Gap, when they voted *the Hanover Succession in Danger*, under the Queen's Administration.

Weekly Miscellany, Oct. 5, N° 95.

The Impossibility of Matter *being eternal.*

1. THERE is no Matter, however existing, but what may be supposed not to be: If so, the Idea of Matter implies nothing more in it, than the Possibility of existing. The Question then is, What gives Matter its Existence? It cannot be itself; for then it would have acted before it was, *i. e.* it would have been both *Cause* and *Effect*, *Efficient* and the *Thing effected*, which is absurd. Again: If Matter gave Existence to itself, it would be self-existent; and if self-existent, its Existence would be necessary, and so no longer possible: It remains therefore, that Matter must depend upon some other Being for Existence.

2. If Matter existed from Eternity, it had no Beginning of Existence; and if no Beginning of Existence, it is independent on any Being for Existence; and what is independent, is incapable of being affected by any external Cause; and if so, no external Cause has Power over it.

3. If Matter be *unproduced*, and depends upon no Being for Existence, it has Existence of itself; and what has Existence of itself, its Existence is *necessary*, i. e. its Existence is *essential* to it, or such is its Nature, that it cannot but exist: And if so, it cannot be brought into, or removed from Being, by any Cause whatever; and what cannot be brought into, or removed from Being, by any Cause whatever, is omnipotent; and if omnipotent, it being of equal Power with any other Being, no other Being has a Power to oppose, however not to prevail over it.

4. And if Matter be *independent*, and *omnipotent*, nothing besides itself could have existed from Eternity. For Omnipotence and Independency, *naturally* and *in Idea*, include a Power and Authority over every individual Thing and Being; and if Matter has a Power and Authority over every individual Thing and Being, every individual Thing and Being must be *subordinate to*, and *dependent on* it; and if every individual Thing is *subordinate to*, and *dependent on* it, it alone can be *omnipotent* and *independent*; and if it alone be *omnipotent* and *independent*, there cannot be two *independent* and *eternal* Principles.

5. But if our Ideas of *Eternity*, *absolute Independency*, and *Omnipotence*, exclude all Beings but one, from having these Attributes ascribed to, and predicated of them, the Nature and Properties of Body will not admit Matter to be this eternal and independent Being; because no Portion of Matter, *how small soever*, or in *whatever Situation*, can *possibly* be one *simple indivisible* Being, but is composed of innumerable distinct Parts, each of which are composed of others, and these of others; and so on *in infinitum*.

Lastly. What is *eternal* is *independent*, and what is *independent*, is incapable of undergoing any *Changes* or *Alterations*, *ab extra*. But Matter is liable to undergo an Infinity of *Changes* and *Alterations*; consequently it cannot be *independent*, nor consequently *eternal*.

A true and exact Account of the Taking and Apprehending several Sorts of Rogues, for robbing the Garden of the Rev. Dr. Swift, D. S. P. D.

By Solomon Shuttleworth, *Drapier.*

WHEREAS an Advertisement was lately published by the Rev. Dr. *Swift*, offering a Reward of two Guineas, for the Discovery of those who were concerned in robbing his Vineyard near St. *Kevan's*: And, whereas he gave a very particular Description of one Person, strongly suspected of the said Robbery, *viz.* that he commonly wore a very dark Wig, and had an extraordinary ill Countenance: Now, this is to acquaint the said Dr. *Swift*, that I, *Solomon Shuttleworth*, Drapier (thinking it the Duty of every Native of this Kingdom, to hinder that worthy Patriot from Injuries of all Kinds) have taken a great deal of Pains to detect the Robber, by seizing several Persons, who in my Opinion exactly answered every Part of the Description.

On Monday last, I met a Fellow with a dark Wig, and a most villainous Countenance, just coming out of the *Thessel*; he had, methought, the Look and Air, and Gait of a private Robber; I ran and seized him instantly; called for Assistance, and roared out my Reasons for so doing; but I happened to be a little

Digitized by Google

little mistaken in the Person, for the Standers-by told me, he was an Attorney at Law, in good Practice, who had no Occasion to rob Gardens, since he had a more profitable Way of making Money, and with much greater Security. In the Evening I fixed on another in St. *John's-Lane*, who seemed by the Paleness of his Face, the Lankness of his Body, and the sheepish Cast of one of his Eyes, together with a very dark Wig, to be undoubtedly the Person I was seeking. I seized him; he trembled, and cried that he was a Taylor, with a large Family, and swore that he never stole any Thing in that Way, during his Life.

On Thursday last, I cast my Eyes on a Fellow, who had, I think, the worst of Countenances, wrapt up in a dark Wig; his Look expressed a Mixture of Insolence and Folly, not without a strong Tincture of the Highwayman in it: He seemed capable of the boldest Villainies, and at first Sight made me conclude him the Robber I was seeking. As I was running to secure him, a Friend of mine stopped me; persuaded me to desist, assuring me, that he knew the Fellow I was going to attack; that his Mind was still worse, if possible, than his Face; that he would take an Opportunity to cut my Throat in a dark Corner; that he seldom walked without murdering Weapons about him; and that after all, he was no Chandler, but a Common Serjeant. I wonder the King will employ such ill-looking Fellows, to be a living Terror to his Majesty's loyal Subjects.

In short, having escaped many Dangers, by attacking Multitudes with dark Wigs, and very ill Countenances, I have, as yet, not fixed on the proper Person, but shall still continue my Zeal for the Interest of that worthy Patriot; and, I thought it not improper to take this publick Method to testify it, being his most

Dublin, Sept. 28, 1734. *Faithful Servant,* Solomon Shuttleworth, *Drapier.*

Craftsman, Oct. 12. N° 432.

Of the Craftsman's *Treatment of the Ministerial Writers.*

SIR,

THE Manner, in which the *Independency of Parliaments* hath been treated in your late Papers, seems to have equally alarmed the *Friends* and the *Enemies of our Constitution*; the *one* from their unbiassed Zeal for its Preservation, the *other* from their venal Devotion to its Ruin.

It is evident, if we regard the Opinion of the Publick concerning *these Papers*, that they have been received with the same Ardour with which they were manifestly written; since otherwise it would be impossible to account for the Clamour, which the Publication of them hath raised, and the painful Employment it hath found for every low Drudge of the whole *ministerial Tribe*.

Upon slight Occasions, it seems, they are taught not to collect their political Strength; lest the Weakness of their Cause should be too openly exposed by that Variety of Inconsistencies, to which so many *bungling Hands* would naturally reduce it. Their fixt, united Attention can be gained by nothing less than that of the People's; whose uncommon Approbation of any *particular Principle of Liberty* may be almost exactly known from the Number of *Slaves* employed to oppose it.

If we may estimate the Merit of your *late Dissertations* by this Measure, and discern the Influence they have had on the Minds of the *People*, that *Load of Trumpery*, with which the Press hath groaned for these three Weeks past, would amply defend the *one*, and be an undeniable Proof of the *other*.

It will be perceived, without the least Pains to shew it, that the Debate, as it stands referred to the *Publick*, (from whose Jurisdiction no Appeal lies) is here clearly stated. The Arguments must have reach'd the *Sense of the People*, or so labour'd an Opposition would have been as useless as it is despicable; for if *Corruption* did not support *those*, who ought to be destroyed, upon what Principle did it become necessary so pathetically to support *Corruption*? Why are all the *Powers of Darkness and Confusion* employed to obscure so feeble a Ray as your Papers convey'd to the People, if it was not esteemed a Subject of so peculiar a Nature that they ought not to behold it in a *true Light*?

Is not every Pen which hath yet appeared against you in this Dispute, manifestly guided by that *undue Influence*, of which you so justly complain? Is there one amongst the *whole Collection*, that hath learnt to *set his Mark*, who does not subsist by the *Wages of Iniquity*? Or who has any other Idea of *Liberty* or *Virtue*, than that of being free from all Restraints in his Attempts to write the People out of *both*?

As many of their Letters are fill'd with Reflections upon the *unkind Reproach* and *indecent Appellations*, by which your Correspondent hath distinguish'd them in his late Papers, I will condescend to examine their Claim to *better Treatment*; in which I shall avoid any Commerce at present, with that old Drone Mother *Osborne*, who plainly intimates that she has a long Journey to take; and as she is too aged and weather-beaten to explore a *new Path*, or travel with any Spirit in the *old*, I shall patiently wait till *this Paralytick in Politicks* hath finished her Course, and then some Considerations may perhaps be offered

Digitized by Google

fered to the Publick, if any ſhould be thought neceſſary to diſentangle the Argument from her aukward Sophiſtries and Miſrepreſentations.

To enter into a particular Diſcuſſion of the Views of *theſe Writers*, their Qualifications to ſupport thoſe Views, and the Honeſty of endeavouring to accompliſh them, will be quite unneceſſary; ſince theſe Points have been long ago conſidered and determined by the Publick. That they are the ſworn Enemies of *Truth*, *Virtue* and *Liberty*, was known the very Moment they appeared to be the Friends of *him*, whoſe chief Aim it hath long been to remove *theſe Diſtinctions* from among Men: That they have oppoſed (tho' impotently, yet with all their Might) every Argument, which *Truth and Reaſon* could dictate in Support of *Liberty*; that they have been as willing, as they were unable, to wreſt this Bleſſing from us, and to defend every Meaſure, which could be conceiv'd to have the remoteſt Tendency to that End, are Things ſo notorious that it would be ridiculous to attempt a Proof of them; and unleſs we conclude that theſe *Contenders for Slavery* are the only Perſons in the Nation unacquainted with the Character they have ſo long ſuſtained, it will be extremely difficult to account for their complaining ſo loudly, where all the World agrees there is the leaſt Reaſon for it; tho' this is not the only Inſtance in which their Singularity is as much the Effect of a *bad Head*, as it is in others of a *bad Heart*.

Strange! that theſe ſhould be univerſal Truths, and yet that it ſhould be *Slander* to give Men the *Titles*, to which their Conduct hath preferred them! But do theſe *honeſt Men* really want to be informed that your treating them in ſuch a Manner has been of great Advantage to them, by affording them an Opportunity of learning from the Publick what they pretend to be wholly ignorant of before; as well as of lamenting this inſupportable Affliction to their *Patron*, and inſiſting that their *Pay* ought to be advanced, in Proportion to their *Infamy*?

Taking the Characters of *theſe unhappy Gentlemen*, in this Light, with the general Opinion of the People in Support of it, your *Correſpondent*'s Compliance with what they inſiſt on would be as great a Violence to the *Language of England*, as they have offered to its *Liberties*. A clear and diſtinct Uſe of *Terms* is now ſo generally admitted to be eſſential to all Enquiries, that it would be an Affront to common Senſe to endeavour at a Miſapplication of them; eſpecially in *thoſe Inſtances*, in which their Meaning and proper Uſe are univerſally agreed upon.

I will ſuppoſe, Mr. *D'Anvers*, that your late Correſpondent had ſacrificed Truth to Complaiſance; and, inſtead of treating his *Adverſaries* as they deſerved, or giving them *theſe Epithets*, by which alone they are known to the People, had uſed *Terms*, which they did not underſtand, or knew to be improper; would not the Imputation of *Obſcurity* and *Falſehood* have as juſtly lain upon *him*, as it now does upon theſe *bereft Gentlemen*? A

The *real Argument*, as Mother *Oſborne* has it, *lies here*. Their *Appellations* are taken from their *Proſtitution*, and not their *Proſtitution* from their *Appellations*. They are not *abandon'd Hirelings*, *Slaves*, *Proſtitutes*, *State-Miſcreants*, *Tools of Power*, *Deſtroyers of Merit*, *Engines of Corruption*, &c. becauſe they are ſo *called*, but they are ſo called, becauſe they are engaged in a Sort of Buſineſs, which cannot be carried on without *ſuch Workmen*; and it was never yet eſteemed an Incivility to diſtinguiſh any Perſon by his *Trade*, as long as he continued in the *Profeſſion*. B

A Writer in the *Courant* upon the foregoing *Paper*, ſays: If a *Writer* betakes himſelf to theſe *low* Arts, what muſt all ſober, underſtanding Men think of him, but this; —— that he had undertaken to write upon a Subject of great *Importance*, for ſuch the *Freedom* and *Independency* of *Parliament* muſt be acknowledged to be, —— that he had treated it, either in a very weak and trifling, or in a very ſophiſtical and diſhoneſt Manner, —— that his *Weakneſs*, his *Sophiſtry*, or *Diſhoneſty*, or perhaps all of them, had been ſufficiently expoſ'd, —— that this had *reach'd the Senſe of the People*, and conſiderably *alarm'd* the Friends and the Enemies of the Conſtitution, —— that he thought it abſolutely incumbent upon him to make ſome Reply; and being fully convinced within himſelf, that the Arguments brought againſt him were *unanſwerable*, aſſumes the *Garb* of a *Conqueror*, tells his Readers, with what *Ardour* his Papers have been received by the Publick; and without taking the leaſt *Notice* of one Argument, that had been made uſe of to expoſe the *Fallacy* and *Diſhoneſty* of his Papers and Deſign, publiſhes a *Letter*, which he calls a Defence of the Arguments, he had advanced, ſtuffed with nothing but the moſt *ſtupid Encomiums* of his own Performances, and abuſing his Opponents, by endeavouring to fix on them all the *low*, *ſcurrilous Names*, that his *Envy*, *Malice*, or *Rancour*, could ſuggeſt to him. C D E F

Fog's Journal, Oct. 12. N° 310. G

The Duty of a Patriot in Times of Danger.

THERE is a Kind of Men who mean no Ill to their Country, and who would not be tempted either by Place or Penſion to

Digitized by Google

join in any Measures ruinous to its true Interests, and yet by a fatal Indolence in their Tempers are altogether useless to it.

Of this Sort was *Atticus*, who lived at a Time that Attempts were made to destroy the Liberties of *Rome*, and lived to see those Attempts accomplish'd. It is true, that *Atticus* had no Hand in them himself, but he never enter'd the Lists, or assisted those who opposed them; he might perhaps have some Love for his Country, but he loved his own Quiet much better, and whatever Character he might have left, as a fine Gentleman, he was certainly a very bad Patriot. (See Vol. I. p. 248.)

There is another Sort who have not the Excuse of Indolence (bad as it is) to plead, they can be active enough in Pursuit of their own private Interest, but when their Country is divided into Parties, a little selfish Cunning gets the better of their Liveliness, and they think it a wiser Part to lie by till the Storm is blown over; these are such Men as are half honest, which my Lord *Rochester* says, is being very great Knaves; they have not Virtue enough to join with those who struggle for Liberty, nor Courage enough to list with those who are aiming to oppress it, but wait to see which Side shall prevail, in order to make their Court at last to the Successful.

There is one Excuse commonly made by these cautious Men, at such Times as Liberty seems to lose Ground; which is, that they retire because they can do no Good, that they should only expose themselves by a fruitless Opposition, without doing their Country any Service, and the like; but if these cowardly Sentiments had possess'd all Men at all Times, no Country could have kept its Liberty long, the History of all the Commonwealths of Antiquity would have been much shorter than we read them; and there are many and many Instances, where national Points of the utmost Consequence have been carried by a Majority of one Voice, so that in an Assembly consisting of some Hundreds, any one Man may at certain Times save or destroy the Constitution.

I am afraid we have had many of these cautious Tempers in much later Times than those of *Atticus*, Men who flatter themselves that they do their Duty to their Country, if at such Times as oppressive Measures are taken they share not in the Spoil; content with this they hug themselves in their Privacy and Safety, and abandon the Commonwealth to be worried by Beasts of Prey.

A Writer of our own Country has discuss'd this Point long ago, he has examin'd whether an honest Man can remain neuter in Times of Faction, whether this Faction consists of a certain Body of the People aiming at Anarchy, or of those in Power tending to enslave their Country.

It has been long a Question (says he) *whether a good Citizen, and a virtuous Man is to withdraw himself in Times of Danger, and whether he may cease to act in the Concerns of the Commonwealth, and meddle neither Way, when civil Discord rages, and when his Fellow-Citizens are divided into strong and powerful Factions among themselves? That he ought to use his utmost Endeavours to calm these Tumults, that he should be an active Mediator to reconcile Differences, that he should bend all his Faculties to set those right who are pursuing Measures destructive of the publick Good, and to persuade them to sacrifice to their Country's Safety, Resentments of any Kind whatsoever, is a Point that will not be disputed; but if this cannot be compass'd, if their Passions are wound up to such a Pitch, as to be incapable for a while of listning to the Dictates of Reason, if their Minds are so ulcerated as not to bear the Application of present Remedies, is a just Man, and a good Patriot in such a Situation, to get out of the Storm, and to join himself with neither of the contending Parties?*

Solon *the* Athenian *seems to have given a full Decision in this weighty Point, when he made a Law which noted with Infamy such as in any civil Sedition pretended to stand neuter; whereby*, Plutarch *says, he design'd, that private Men should not so regard their own particular Affairs, and the Security of their own Persons, as to abandon their Concern and Passion for the Publick; nor think it a wise Caution not to participate in the Miseries and Misfortunes of their Country, but that rather in the very Beginning of the Seditions, Troubles or Ferments, they should declare for those whom they conceiv'd to have the justest Cause, and lend all their Assistance to that Side, and run the same Fortune with them; and not lie by, and wait an Opportunity of joining without Danger, with that Party which should happen to remain victorious.*

London Journal, Oct. 12. N° 798.

Of Corruption, and Members of Parliament holding Places under the Crown.

CORruption is giving a Place, Pension, or any Gratuity, Fee, or Reward, to induce a Man to act against his own *Judgment*, or against what he conceives to be the *true Interest of his Country*. Serving the *King*, the *Government*, or the *Court*, is not *Corruption*, as long as they are not corrupt, or carrying on any Designs against the *real Good* of the Community.

The great Purpose of our pretended Patriots is to persuade the People, that no Member of *Parliament* ought to hold a Place at *Court*; and that 'tis *inconsistent* with the *Design* of his being chosen a Representative of the People. This hath been often said by

honest

Digitized by Google

honeſt Whigs before the Revolution, and by *weak* or *diſappointed* ones ſince; and Bills have been brought into the Houſe of Commons, and paſſed that Houſe too, *to diſable all their Members from holding any Places under the King.*

Whoever reads Biſhop *Burnet*'s 2d Volume, will ſee the Truth of what hath been lately obſerved by the Author of *A Letter to a Friend in the Country*, that this hath been the Game always play'd by the *Leaders* of Parties *out of Place.* The Rev. Hiſtorian ſays, *That when the Party that was ſet againſt the Court, in* 1693, *ſaw* they could carry nothing *in either Houſe of Parliament, they agreed to call* hard Names, *and ſaid we were governed by* Standing Armies, *and* Standing Parliaments; *and they try'd to carry a Bill that render'd all Members of the Houſe of Commons* incapable *of Places of Truſt and Profit; ſo that every Member that accepted a Place ſhould be expelled the Houſe, and be incapacitated for being choſen again to ſit in the current Parliament:* But the Lords threw out this Bill, and gave a very good Reaſon for it, *That* the Paſſing *it would* eſtabliſh an Oppoſition *between the* Crown *and the* People; *as if thoſe who were* employ'd *by the One could not be* truſted *by the Other.*

This was an unanſwerable Reaſon; and 'tis my Opinion, that if ever ſuch a Bill ſhould paſs, our Conſtitution, which is own'd by thoſe very Writers to be *admirably adjuſted* to ſecure the Liberties of the People, would, in the Courſe of a few Years, be entirely ſubverted: Thoſe two Powers, the King and Commons, without whoſe *Union* and *Agreement* no Laws can be made, nor the great and fundamental Buſineſs of the Government carried on, would be *abſolutely ſeparated by Law:* From that Moment it would be taken for granted, that the *Court* and *Country* Intereſt were entirely *inconſiſtent*: That *the King* was an Enemy to the *People*, and that all who *ſerved him, diſſerved them.* This Opinion would lay the Foundation of eternal Suſpicions and Jealouſies, and *naturally create ſuch an Oppoſition* between the *Court* and *Commons*, as muſt neceſſarily end in ſome fatal Convulſions of State: for ſuch a Bill once paſſed, that every Gentleman who was thought *worthy* to be truſted by his *Miſtreſs*, was *unworthy* to be truſted by the *People*, ſuppoſes the *King* and *People* diametrically oppoſite to one another, and that they have *irreconcilable* Intereſts; the Conſequence of which would be, their never reſting till one had got the Victory over the other; 'tis no great Matter which; for either Way our Liberties would be gone, whether the *King* or the *Commons* triumphed.

We are very well at preſent; ſo well, that we cannot get by a Change, but may loſe, and that terribly too. We may, perhaps, fear that a Houſe of Commons ſhould be *corrupted* by the Favour of Courts; this is poſſible, and there's no preventing the Corruption of thoſe who *will be corrupted.* Our Repreſentatives do well to ſecure our Conſtitution by the beſt Methods they can think of; but, after all, we muſt truſt *England* to a *Houſe of Commons*; that is, *to itſelf.* We have *one great Security* againſt their ever giving up our Liberties; which is, that 'tis *out of the Power* of the *King* to give them an *Equivalent*; we have nothing to apprehend, while we chuſe Gentlemen of *free Principles, large Eſtates*, and *good Senſe*, which depends upon ourſelves; we have *now* the Power of *rejecting* a Man who hath *accepted a Place*, and that, I think, is Power enough, and as much as our Conſtitution will bear.

F. OSBORNE.

Weekly Miſcellany, Oct. 12. Nº 96.

The Abuſe of the Word Freethinker.

THE Term *Freethinker* has been very ſcandalouſly proſtituted by thoſe who call themſelves by that *honourable* Title. The true Import of it conveys a moſt amiable Idea; the Perſons who have aſſumed it, deſerve an Appellation that implies every Thing reproachful to human Underſtanding. The Word *Freethinking* has been explained to the following Purport, by Mr. *Collins*; and if his *Conduct* had been anſwerable to his *Definition*, his Character had been truly valuable, I had almoſt ſaid more than mortal. 'A *Free-thinker*, according to that Writer, is one 'who is *free*, or ready to enquire into the '*Meaning* and *Truth* of any Propoſition that '*merits* an Examination, and to give it all the 'Conſideration which its *Nature* and *Importance* requires; and whoſe *Judgement* is '*free*, or at *Liberty* to determine itſelf according as the *Evidence* ſhall appear.' This, I ſay, is a Character which cannot, in its utmoſt Extent, belong to any Man living, ſince every Man is liable to *ſome Degree* of Influence from *Intereſt*, from *Inclination* and *Affection*, from *Impreſſions* and *Prepoſſeſſions*, imperceptibly made and entertain'd; all which will, proportionably to their Power, deſtroy the *Freedom* of Thought and Judgment. But as a Man may *properly* be called a *good* Man, who *habitually* endeavours to do his Duty, notwithſtanding ſome *occaſional* Eſcapes and *invincible* Infirmities; ſo I would call him a *Freethinker*, whoſe *ſincere Deſire* and *Endeavour* it is, to enquire carefully into ſuch Truths as belong to him, and who *honeſtly* determines his Judgment according as the Evidence appears to him, tho' he ſhould not, at *all* Times, be *abſolutely* free from Prejudice and Prepoſſeſſion. In the *ſtrict* Senſe of the Word, *no* Man can be a *Freethinker*; in the *looſer* Senſe, *every good* Man is one; a *wicked* Man cannot be ſo in any proper Senſe

Digitized by Google

But let us try the Pretenſions of thoſe who talk ſo much of *Freethinking*, by their own Definition, and we ſhall find, that, to give them a Title to the Character, a *Freethinker* ſhould be defined thus: 'One who is *free*, or 'ready to think, or not to think, on any 'Subject; to enquire, or not to enquire, into 'the Meaning or Truth of any Propoſition, A 'however it *merits* an Examination; to give 'it ſuch a Conſideration, not as is agreeable 'to its Importance, but to his Pleaſure; and 'to believe or diſbelieve, according as it ſuits 'his Inclination, or preſent Conveniency, 'without any Regard to the Evidence.' *Religion*, beyond all Diſpute, *merits* Examination more than any other Subject, and its *Importance* deſerves the moſt ſerious and careful Conſideration; and eſpecially the *Chriſtian* Religion, whoſe Precepts are the moſt excellent, whoſe Doctrines are the moſt ſublime, whoſe Sanctions are the ſtrongeſt. The Perſons, uſually denominated *Freethinkers*, diſbelieve the Truth of this Religion. Now, what is their uſual Conduct in this moſt important Concern? By far the greateſt Part of C them have never *conſidered*, *examined*, or *thought* at all about it, unleſs by Chance they have had an Opportunity of picking up ſome ſtale Objection, or ſtaler Joke. The *City Apprentice*, or *Attorney's Clerk* has heard, or overheard, at home, ſome Infidel Converſation; or perhaps has been told, by ſome of his Companions, that ſuch and ſuch ſhrewd D Objections were ſtarted by one of their *Leaders*, at the *Coffee-Houſe* or *Tavern*; and thus furniſhed, he ſets up immediately for a *Freethinker*: Then, ſtand clear; flap-daſh at the firſt *Parſon* that unluckily falls in his Way. The Youth has found out all the Craft of the *Prieſts*, before the poor Thing underſtands the Art and Myſtery of his own E Buſineſs; and can diſprove the *Bible*, tho' he can ſcarce read it in his Mother-Tongue. Vaſtly pleaſed, that he has had the good Luck to be let into the Secret, he ſoon grows a *Free-liver* too, and the Catalogue of his Virtues is as ſhort as the Articles of his Faith.

The *Maſter*, it is likely, has gone a little farther in his Enquiries, has attended the F Lectures of a *Heathen Rabbi*, in Perſon, and received thoſe Things at firſt Hand, which the *Servant* has by Tradition. It may be, too, he has read over a ſmall *Pamphlet*, or two, againſt Chriſtianity; if not peruſed, the Title Page, the Preface, and here and there a Bit of Dr. *Tindal*'s Book, or been well informed by the *ſedate* and *judicious* Mr. *Badgell*, that it is unanſwerable (tho' it has G been thoroughly anſwered by ſeveral) and ſo the Buſineſs of Information is made very ſhort, and the Man fully ſatisfied, without any Trouble. As for conſulting the Learned about the Force of the Objections, or reading any Arguments in *Proof* of *Chriſtianity*, it is all needleſs; the Caſe is clear, and he is very poſitive, that nothing of Moment can be offered.

I am afraid moſt of our young Sparks of Faſhion and Fortune, who pretend to *Freethinking*, are in the ſame Claſs, and have taken as little Pains to underſtand what they take as much Pains to depreciate. Many more who read, read only to confirm themſelves in their Infidelity, by confining their Studies to their own Side of the Queſtion. If any Thing comes out in its Favour, every Part of it is nothing ſhort of *Demonſtration*, and the Author entitled to *Horace*'s *Jamque Opus Exegi*; and if you recommend an Anſwer, tho' written by the moſt able and eminent Hand, it is not worth looking into; and for Fear well-meaning People ſhould loſe their Time and their Labour, they take what Care they can, that no Body ſhall ſuffer by it but the *Bookſeller* and the *Author*. Very few, if any of them, have gone thro' a regular Examination of the Evidence on both Sides, read the beſt Authors, and conſulted the beſt living Judges, upon any Difficulty, ſuſpending their Determination, 'till they have uſed the beſt Means of Information in their Power. A Man may have a *rational* Conviction of the Truth of *Chriſtianity*, that has not Leiſure, or Capacity, to go thro' all the Learning and Subtilty of the Diſputes about it; but no Man can *rationally diſbelieve it*, till he has fairly and candidly heard and conſidered what can be ſaid for it by the moſt able Advocates.

Univerſal Spectator, Oct. 19. N° 315.

Of Sincerity in aſking and giving Advice.

THERE is no greater Inſtance of good Senſe, than to be capable of *receiving Advice*; for we may eaſily find that the greateſt Part of Mankind are unanimouſly reſolved to play the Hypocrite with one another. The Perſon, who aſks *Advice*, ſeldom means any Thing more by it, than to let you know either what he has already done, or is reſolv'd to do: The Giver of Advice therefore knowing that this is a common Maxim, repays the Fraud of his Friend with another of his own, and inſtead of conſidering the Thing propoſed, conſiders only what the Intention of his Friend is, and immediately adviſes him to that.

There are ſome who aſk Advice, but proclaim their own Reſolution before they can receive any Anſwer —— *Shall I do this?* —— *Yes*, —— *I will do it* —— is the conſtant Practice of an old Barriſter of my Acquaintance; whilſt my Friend Mr. *Wilful* takes a contrary Method, and with his —— *I will do this* —— *Shall I?* —— makes his aſking Advice

Digitized by Google

Advice an equal Absurdity. Mrs. *Indigo* in *Cheapside* is of the same Turn of Mind with my Friend *Wilful*; she never does any Thing without consulting her Husband, but wisely lets him know her Resolution first, and asks his Advice after. The other Afternoon, Mrs. *Edging*, the Milliner, brought a *Brussels* Head to shew her, of about 80 Pieces Value; she immediately asked her Husband's Advice, after her usual Way, whether she should have it or no; he argued very seriously to persuade her against it, but found it to his Cost, that her asking whether she *should* have it, was only her Manner of telling him she *would*.

Jack Easy has a far happier Way of managing his Wife, who will not take the least Step without his Approbation: If she'd walk in the Mall, go to the Play, make one at a Party of Quadrille, she never fails to ask his Advice first. *Jack* puts on a grave Face, and violently persuades her to what he knows she's resolv'd on: She cries, *Well, since you advise me to it, my Dear, I will,* —— and thus certainly obeys him: By this Means, he is the most absolute Husband in the World.

There is another Set of People, who ask Advice only to court our Flattery; and 'tis easy to observe, notwithstanding all their Grimace, that it's rather Praises than Counsel they consult us for. A young *Author* of the present Age shew'd a Poem to one of the *Greatest Genius's* in it, and consulted him as the Oracle who was to pronounce its Fate: The Gentleman, with the utmost Tenderness and good Nature, yet with a Sincerity above the common Mode, pointed out its numerous Errors, and advis'd him against committing it to the Press. The young Bard was incapable of receiving Advice, and thought it was nothing but Envy to suppress his *Merit*: He ran immediately to some wiser Counsellors, who complaisantly applauded his Piece; he printed it, and proved himself a Blockhead on Record.

Sincerity in giving *Advice* is always received ill by all but those Persons who have good Sense enough to bear with it; and the sincere Counsellor comes off well, if he is not recompenc'd with some blunt Remonstrance or keen Reproach.

Craftsman, Oct. 19. N° 433.

A Letter from Mr. Courtley Grub, *concerning the late Negotiations and Treaties.*

SIR,

ABout four Years ago I sent you a Letter, in Defence of a *certain great Minister*, which you did me the Justice to insert in your Paper. I think it my Duty to throw in t'other Mite, and must once more rely on your Impartiality for making it publick.

Notwithstanding your Drollery on our *late Treaties*, and little Witticisms on the *two noble Brothers*, who have had the Honour to conduct them, I will undertake to defend both our *Negotiators* and our *Negotiations*, and prove the Abilities of *one* from the Effects of the *other*.

There cannot be a greater Mark of true *political Wisdom* than the Choice of *proper Means* to attain the *End*, which a Man proposes to himself. Now, if we look back to the Year 1725, it will appear that the Design of *those Gentlemen* was to reduce the Power of the House of *Austria*, which was then become formidable, by its Acquisitions in the late War, and had farther strengthened itself by an Alliance with *Spain*. Besides, our *Ministers* had the Sagacity to discover several private Articles in *this Alliance*, by which it was stipulated, to destroy our Trade both to the *East* and *West Indies*, to wrest *Gibraltar* out of our Hands, and to place the *Pretender* upon the Throne of *Great Britain*. Of this, it seems, *They had positive Intelligence, and Intelligence from more than one Person, and such as could be entirely depended upon.* The Ingratitude of this Return from the *Emperor* for all our good Offices, is very pathetically set forth by the Author of the *Enquiry*, * ' Is not this the ' *Prince*, says he, whom we once bore upon ' our Shoulders out of the Reach of all his ' Enemies, and supported by our Strength, ' in the Time of his own greatest Weakness? ' The *Prince*, whom our Zeal, and our Fleets, ' and our Treasure laboured to fix upon the ' Throne of *Spain* at a Time, when Difficulties and Dangers surrounded the whole ' *Imperial* House at *Vienna*? And now vested, as we always wished him to be, with ' the high and august Dignity he enjoys? Is ' not this the *Emperor*, who may justly be ' said to owe the Preservation even of all his ' hereditary Countries, and of his *Imperial* ' Crown itself, (if we may have Liberty to ' say so) to that hazardous and unequal'd March ' of the confederate Army into *Germany*, and ' to the happy Consequences of it? And all ' this long Scene of Service and Toil entered ' into and prosecuted by us, we must own a- ' gainst the repeated Remonstrances of many, ' *That we were hastening apace to make* ' *him a Power too great and too formidable*; ' *and that we should find in him at last the* ' *Enemy we then dreaded only in another?*

This Ingratitude and even Breach of Faith in his *Imperial Majesty* was farther illustrated by Mr. *Walsingham*, in another Instance. — † ' Had the ancient Proverb of *German Faith* ' been infallible, a *certain great Prince* had ' granted an *Investiture*, which he once so- ' lemnly promised, on a very valuable Consideration,

* *Enquiry*, p. 6. † *Free-Briton*, *Nov.* 20, 1730.

'deration, nor would he have expected a '*Million Sterling*, as a refreshing Fee.

When so much *ill Usage* was joined to the Consideration of that *exorbitant Power*, which the *House of Austria* had acquired by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, it was certainly the Duty of our *Ministers* to resent the *one* and reduce the *other*; for, as it is excellently observed by a very *eminent Hand*, '* Power is fluctuating; 'and tho' we did lend the *Emperor* an helping Hand, we are not to let him do what 'he pleases. When we set him up, it was 'good Politicks; and now it is equally good 'to take him down.'

As this, I say, was the Duty of our *Ministers*, so we shall find that it was really their Intention. The first Step they took, for this Purpose, was to concert a close Alliance with *France*; which, being the natural Rival of the House of *Austria*, was the most proper Confederate at such a Juncture; or, as another *eminent Author* expresses it much better, † 'it 'was thought the most advisable Step, for 'the common Good of both Nations, (*meaning* England *and* Holland) that *England* 'should first strengthen herself by an Alliance 'with some other considerable Powers, whose 'Interest it is to check the *Imperial Power*; 'and as the Opposition between the *Emperor* 'and *France* must be constant in all Junctures 'and Events, an Alliance with *France* was 'certainly the most natural Alliance *England* 'could have, in this Case.

Thus far then it is clear, that our *Ministers* made Use of proper Means to attain the End they had in View; but as the *Emperor* was still supported by his Alliance with *Spain*, this End could not be compleatly accomplished, whilst *that Union* subsisted. The next Point therefore to be gained was a Dissolution of *that Alliance*; and this was at length happily effected by the Treaty of *Seville*, which the Author of the *British Journal* very justly extolled as 'one of the best good Fortunes, which 'could befal this Nation. Here was the *Master String*, said he, and this we have touch-'ed with Success.' It is true, indeed, that *this ingenious Gentleman*, as well as one of his *Patrons*, had the Misfortune to assert the direct contrary about 7 *Months* before; which involved him in a small Contradiction, and gave you an Opportunity of triumphing over him. But this Objection was only personal, and did not affect the main Argument in Favour of the *Seville Treaty*, which was vindicated with great Force by several *other Gentlemen*, whom you call *ministerial Advocates*; particularly a *right rev. Author*, who *considered it very impartially*, and observed that it ‡ *answered all our Purposes, all we could expect from a Treaty.*

Well then, the Treaties of *Hanover* and *Seville* were rightly calculated to bring about the End proposed by the *Negotiators*; that is, to humble the Pride of the House of *Austria*. But the principal Stipulation of the *Seville Treaty*, relating to *Don Carlos*, could not be put in Execution, without great Hazard and Expence, against the *Emperor*'s Consent; and he was so far from shewing any such Disposition, that he poured a numerous Army into *Italy* to prevent it. Here therefore was Occasion for another Cast of our Art, by negotiating his *Imperial Majesty* into Compliance, and making him, as it were, the Instrument of his own Humiliation. This likewise was effected by the last Treaty of *Vienna*, which I look upon as one of the finest Strokes of Policy, that any Age hath produced; for notwithstanding your Insinuations, that we left *France* in the Lurch, upon this Occasion; if any Body can be said to have been left in the Lurch, it must be the Emperor, who hath hitherto proved the only Sacrifice, and been made the Scape-Goat of *Europe*. The *Spaniards* were hardly got warm in their new Quarters before they discovered an Inclination to extend their Bounds, and having united themselves to *France*, who had gained over the King of *Sardinia*, have verify'd Mr. *Manley*'s Observation in the ‖ *British Journal*, 'that 'a Prince in Possession of *Parma* and *Tuscany*, 'assisted by the Treasures, the Fleets and Forces of *Spain*, might with the greatest Ease 'subdue the *Austrian* Territories, *Sicily*, *Mi-'lan*, and *Naples*." Indeed, when he found it necessary to contradict himself, in order to justify the Treaty of *Seville*, and the Consequences of this Position stared him full in the Face, he corrected himself, and told us '§ that 'if *Spain* should presume to break the Bounds 'of Power in *Italy*, there are formidable 'Princes will arise in Opposition; perhaps our 'selves.' Who these *formidable Princes* are, I know not; but they have not yet thought fit to exert themselves, tho' it is now almost two Years since *Spain* began to *break her Bounds in Italy*; and as for *ourselves*, we have been so far from *rising in Opposition*, that, we have not given the *Emperor* the least Assistance; unless the second Armada at *Spithead*, and our present exhortatory Negotiations abroad are to be looked on in this Light.

The Expence of our *late Measures*, which hath been made another Topick of Complaint, will farther evince the Wisdom and Integrity of *these Gentlemen*, when fairly examined. It is generally agreed, I think, that it cost the Nation about 200 *Millions*, in the two last Wars, to check the exorbitant Power of *France*, and restore the Balance of *Europe*. Now, even *your own Party* do not pretend that all our

* See *a Letter to the occasional Writer*, printed in 1727. † See *Considerations on the present State of Affairs, &c.* ‡ See *the Treaty of* Seville *impartially considered*, p. 20, printed in 1730. ‖ *Jan. the* 4th, 1728-9. § *August the* 16th, 1729.

Digitized by Google

our extraordinary Expences for 13 or 14 Years past, amount to above 25 *Millions*; excepting only the Charge of *this Year*, which could not be brought into the Account, and will no Doubt make some Addition to it; so that the whole Expence of chastising the *Emperor*, as he deserved, will not come to much above an *eighth Part* of what it formerly cost us to reduce the Power of *France*. A mighty Sum, truly, to occasion so much Clamour!

But it may be objected that the *Balance* is now turned too much on the *other Side*, and that it is once more become necessary to throw some Weight into the *Austrian* Scale. I am afraid there is too much Truth in this; but what then? The *Balance of Power* being only a speculative, imaginary Thing, it cannot be fixed to a mathematical Point, like *real Balances*, but is apt to fluctuate and vary with every Breath of Wind. It is therefore our Business to watch the Changes of *political Weather*, and regulate it accordingly.—*Ay, but what a constant Expence*, say you, *must this be to us, if we are to be always doing and undoing?*—To this I shall reply in the Words of the *Enquiry*; p. 99. '*Let the Expence be what* '*it will*; if it be necessary for our own Security, and that of *Europe*; it may justly 'be said to be not at all comparable to the Necessity for it. The whole Point to every *true* '*Briton* is, whether it is *necessary*, *fitting*, 'and *reasonable*. They, that think it certainly so, and they, that think it probably so, 'must be pleased with it. They, that think 'it a meer Piece of Gaiety in *those*, who preside, or an hasty Blunder in the Dark, will 'have other Resentments about it; but they 'must first think them *meer Madmen*, or '*meer Ideots*, before they can come to this.

I am, Sir, &c.

COURTLY GRUB, *Esq*;

Fog's Journal, Oct. 19. N° 311.

Causes of the Ruin of States.

THE *Roman* Commonwealth, the most powerful as well as best contrived for Duration, first lost its own Liberties, and afterwards its Dominion over other Nations, by Luxury and Corruption.

Persia, which gained the Empire of the East, was at first no more than a little Province of that Country, which was afterwards, and is at this Day, called *Persia*. In the Time of *Cambyses*, Father of *Cyrus* the Great, it contained no more than 26,000 Men fit to bear Arms, so that we may compute the whole Inhabitants, including old Men, Women and Children, did not amount to 100,000, which is not above a ninth, or tenth Part of what the City of *London* contains at this Day; and yet this small Piece of Ground became the Head of a great Empire, and gave Laws to several Kingdoms vastly superior to itself.

But perhaps this will be no such great Wonder, when we consider the Customs and Manners of that People; for the Historians tell us, that all the Laws of that Country were contrived and framed with no other View than to promote the publick Good. The State had Regard to the Education of Youth, and Parents were not suffered to poison the Minds of their Children by an ill-plac'd Fondness, and Blindness to their Faults; for it is always seen that too much Indulgence only swells the Mind with Pride, makes young Persons impatient of Contradiction, and fit for nothing but to indulge their irregular Passions, which is the Source of all Corruption.

Here the State did not only appoint their Masters and Instructors, but also pointed out what they were to be instructed in, their Exercises, their Punishments, nay their very Diet; that they might betimes acquire a Habit of Temperance and Sobriety, and be under the less Temptation of being seduced by Luxury.

As in other Nations Youth are sent to Schools to learn Languages and Sciences, here they were sent to learn Justice, and the Crime that was punished with the greatest Severity was Ingratitude.

All the Males were divided into 3 Classes; those under 17 which was the first Class, were under the Tuition of Masters and Instructors; the second Class was of those above that Age, and under 27, from these were chosen those who did the Duty of Militia, and guarded the Frontiers of the State, and watch'd the City, and also executed the Orders of the Magistrates; the third Class was of Men more advanced in Years, and from them were chosen the Generals of the Armies, as well as Lawgivers and Magistrates; nor was it ever known that any Person was elected to either of these Honours, that had not distinguished himself in all the 3 Classes with Reputation.

So long as the *Persians* preserv'd these excellent Customs, so long did they preserve their Liberty and their Empire, which was not quite 250 Years, reckoning from the Death of *Cyrus* the Great; for they dwindled away by Degrees soon after, and were so fallen off from Virtue, that scarce were they known to be the same People. Their Decay and Ruin are attributed to four Causes.

A Luxury in their Way of Living.

A servile Respect and Compliance to Power and Greatness.

The bad Education of their Princes, which is a Source of all Mischief.

A Breach of Treaties, and a Want of Faith in all publick Engagements.

Thus

Thus the *Perſians* having loſt all their Virtues, loſt their Empire; they drew upon them firſt the Contempt, and afterwards the Reſentment of other Nations, and when they were attack'd, there was neither Virtue, Publick Spirit, Diſcipline, nor Courage, to be found amongſt them; different Cuſtoms and Manners had made different Men; thoſe who were in the Military Poſts, like thoſe in the Civil Employments, were altogether ignorant of the Duties of their Charge; their Preferments were beſtowed upon them as the Rewards of Flattery, and other ſervile Compliances to ſome vile Upſtart in Power; there was no Enquiry made concerning the Capacity of the Perſons to be preferred, if they would but do the dirty Work of the Man in Power, they were qualify'd for every Thing.

When they were obliged to aſſemble their Army, and march againſt the Enemy, to defend themſelves, the Camp-Equipage of the Prince, inſtead of Arms of all Sorts, with Horſes and Chariots of War, conſiſted of Concubines of various Shapes and Sizes, and Choice of Muſicians; all the Officers of the Army followed the Example to the utmoſt of their Power, that is, as far as their Pay would reach; for thus the publick Money had long been ſpent; ſo that their Camp in Effect was no more than an Aſſembly of Whores and Fiddlers. Where is the Wonder that ſuch a People were undone?

It is no doubt but the common People, who are the Support of all Commonwealths, muſt have loſt all Reſpect for a Government that was in the Hands of ſuch Men as are here deſcribed. It is a true Obſervation that when a Man loſes his Liberty, he loſes all that which ſhould engage his Affections to his Country; when the People come to ſee plainly, that there is leſs Wiſdom, leſs Virtue, leſs Courage, in thoſe who are placed in Power over them, than in the meaneſt and moſt contemptible amongſt themſelves, that Affection which Men have for their Country under good Governments will die away; for in this Caſe they do not pay or fight for the Defence of good Laws, and the Preſervation of Liberty, but for the Support of their Oppreſſors, and maintaining ſo many Drones in Sloth and Pride.

Luxury and Effeminacy take the Mind off from every Thing that is great or noble, and it is obſerved that the Paſſions of Men who are tainted with thoſe Vices, are ingaged upon nothing but Trifles. If I ſhould ſee Perſons of an eminent Rank paſs their Lives amongſt Dancers and Muſicians, if I ſhould obſerve that they are capable of thinking or talking of nothing elſe, and that they intereſted themſelves more in an Emulation betwixt two Singers, than in the Fate of their Country, what Veneration could I have for Laws or Counſels that came from ſuch Fiddling Fellows?

London Journal, Oct. 19. N° 799.

On the ſame Subject with the former. (See p. 534.)

IF Government is neceſſary and reaſonable, then *mere ſerving* a Government cannot be *Corruption*; nor can *holding Places* under the *King* incapacitate a Man for ſerving the *People*, unleſs the Service of the *King* and *People* are *incompatible*; which is ſo far from being true, that 'tis much better for the People, that ſome of the Gentlemen who ſerve the *King*, both in a *Civil* and *Military* Capacity, ſhould be *choſen* to ſerve them: Their Liberties are more ſecure, by having Perſons in the *higheſt Truſt* under the King *Repreſentatives* of them, than they would be, if all who are thought worthy to ſerve the *King*, ſhould be *cut off*, and *abſolutely diſabled* from *repreſenting* them. The *King*'s chooſing a Gentleman to *ſerve him*, whom *the People* have thought worthy to *repreſent* them; and *the People*'s chooſing a Gentleman to *repreſent* them, whom *the King* has thought worthy of one of *the higheſt Truſts of Government*, is a Means of preſerving that *Union* and *Harmony* between the *King* and *People*, which is neceſſary to the carrying on the great Ends of Government. When a Perſon who is truſted by his *Majeſty*, is alſo truſted by the *People*; and a *Lord of the Treaſury*, for Inſtance, or a *Colonel of the Army* are thought worthy to be choſen *Legiſlators* and *Guardians* of the *People's Liberties*, they will *naturally* take more Care of them than if they were *branded by Law* as Perſons unworthy of ſuch a Truſt. This is natural and reaſonable; I am, therefore, againſt all *Civil Excommunications*, as well as *Religious* ones: But if the Legiſlature could agree upon limiting the *Number* and *Quality* of Officers, Civil and Military, to be admitted into the Houſe, *that* might be of Uſe in *Times of Danger*; for I don't think every *little petty Officer* ſhould be a Member of Parliament, nor every little petty *Gentleman* or *Tradeſman*; but that the People ſhould chooſe Perſons of *large Eſtates*, *good Senſe*, *great Probity*, and *generous Sentiments*; and then they need not fear the Loſs of their Liberties.

THE following Paſſage is taken from the *Courant* of *Oct.* 21. *Tacitus* ſays, *Cunctas Nationes & Urbes Populus, aut Primores, aut ſinguli regunt. In all Nations or Cities the Government is in the Hands of the People, of the Nobility, or of a ſingle Perſon.* The *firſt Mode* of *Rule* is ſtiled *Democracy*, the *ſecond Ariſtocracy*, the *third Monarchy*, all *Greek* Words; but by *Cuſtom*, render'd free of our *Language*.

Each of theſe *Forms*, tho' none of them abſolutely perfect, is well enough adapted to the preſerving *Peace* and procuring *Plenty*, to thoſe

Digitized by Google

those who live in *Subjection* thereto; but as there is a certain *Malignity* in *Human Nature*, which fails not to weaken, and in Time to destroy the *noblest Structures* its better *Faculties* are capable of raising, so each of these *Schemes*, from the *Faults* of its *Administrators* and *Subjects*, has a continual Proneness to sink into an evil, corrupt *Form*, productive only of *Misery* and *Destruction*. Thus the *Democracy*, by the Rashness and Giddiness of the People, is apt to dissolve into an *Ochlocracy*, i. e. a turbulent State, on the Borders of *Anarchy*; the *Aristocracy*, thro' the *Ambition* of the *Nobles*, uncontented with their *legal Share* of *Power*, is inclined to change into an *Oligarchy*, or *fraudulent Dominion* of a *Few*; and the *Monarchy*, from the *Pride* of him entrusted with *sole Power*, too frequently degenerates into a *Tyranny*. Those three general *Modes* of *Rule*, then, *first* specified, are capable of being converted into *three* Methods of *Oppression*; and in a continual *Rotation* from *one* to *another* of these six Forms, some penetrating *Politicians* have affirmed, all *Political Constitutions* to move, some however with greater *Velocity* than others.

Craftsman, Oct. 26. N° 434.

The Freedom and Independency of Parliament further considered, in Answer to Mother Osborne *and other* ministerial Writers.

Mr. D'Anvers,

AS Mrs. *Osborne* had teaz'd us almost to Death with her heavy Lectures upon the *Expediency of corrupt, dependent Parliaments*; you gave her a particular Invitation to exercise her Talents at *Reasoning* on this Subject; which, with great Reluctance, she at length was compelled to accept; but her Patron finding her unequal to so difficult a Task, he called in to her Assistance the Clamour of his *whole Posse*; whose Business it was to drown the Voice of *Reason* in that of *Corruption*; and, by the Multiplicity of their Papers, endeavour to confound what was clearly proved in yours; but, unhappily for *him*, this tumultuous Onset has had one Effect, which he seems not to have foreseen; that their *Quotations* from the *Craftsman* have served as a Conveyance of your Sentiments to *those*, who are denied all other Means of Information.

As Mrs. *Osborne* has fill'd 3 Papers with what she calls her *Opinion* upon this Subject, and her *Coadjutors* have fill'd 20 more, the Publick, will, we hope, excuse an Examination into the Consistency, Honesty and Tendency of *these Sentiments*, as they are opposed to those laid down in the *Craftsman*.

We defy all the *Powers of Nonsense*, to produce such an unenliven'd *System of Slavery* as lies in the Compass of those *three Papers*. We will prove the Reasonableness of this Defiance, by taking a short View of her Contradictions and Absurdities in the same Order, in which she hath carefully laid them.

1*st*, To preserve the Balance of the *three Powers*, she insists that each of them should have a *certain Kind, or Degree of Independency*; by which she acknowleages that there are *several Kinds*.

2*dly*, That altho' a *certain Kind, or Degree of Independency* is thus become necessary, yet she insists upon it that there is but *one Sort of Independency*, which is *natural Independency*.

3*dly*, That *natural Independency* is *absolute Independency*, as absolute as the *Independency of God*; and that no Power upon Earth can deprive the House of Commons of this *absolute Independency*; and yet she says,

4*thly*, That Mr. *Oldcastle*'s Distinction between an *absolute Independency* and a *constitutional Independency* is a very just one.

5*thly*, That altho' *Places of Profit* and *Trust* can't remove the *natural Independency* of any Person on whom they are conferr'd; yet

6*thly*, She says that when the King loses the *Dependencies*, created by the Disposition of *those Places*, his *Crown* will follow.

But there is *one grand Absurdity* involv'd in what she looks upon as the Foundation of all this Gibberish; which, as the *Laureat* has it, *quite outdoes all her usual Outsayings*. It is this; that altho' the Wealth of the Nation should be drain'd to *bribe* every Member of the House of Commons, yet their *absolute Independency* would be as effectually preserv'd, as by the firmest Resistance of so destructive a Temptation; by which Piece of *metaphysical Polly* we are given to understand that they have a *natural Power* still left to act virtuously, and of contributing to the Support of our Liberties, under the corrupt Influence of a *Bribe* to betray them.

In the *third Letter*, her Notions clear up a little, where she avows what she had before only prepared us to receive; *that the Distribution of Places to Members of Parliament is absolutely necessary to the Security of our Liberties*; in Support of which a Passage is pretended to be taken out of Bishop *Burnet*'s History, relating to the Parliament in 1693; (see p. 535.) and by the Manner, in which it is quoted, it could hardly be supposed that she had sunk the following Words, *viz. Whereas K.* Charles's *long Parliament was called the* Pensioner Parliament, *that was called the* Officers Parliament, *because many, that had Commands in the* Army, *were in it*. Even this Omission shews her Want of Candour; but what Excuse will she offer for concealing what the *Bishop* says in the next Page, *viz. That a Parliament of a* long Continuance *seem'd to be very dangerous, either to the* Crown, *or to the* Nation. *If the Conjuncture*

and their Proceedings gave them much Credit, they might grow very uneaſy to the Crown; *which happened in K.* Charles IIſt's. *Time*; *or, in other Situation of Affairs, they might be ſo practis'd upon, that they might give all the* Money *and all the* Liberties of England *up, when they were to have a large Share in the* Money, *and were to be made the* Inſtruments of Tyranny; *as it was in K.* Charles IId's. *Time.*

How ſincerely will the *old Gentlewoman* repent of ſo unlucky a Reference to this *Rev. Hiſtorian*, in Confirmation of *Bribery* and *Corruption?* Surely Mrs. *Oſborne* thinks that nobody hath ever read *Burnet*'s Hiſtory but herſelf?

The Productions in the *Courant* can be no way ſo effectually anſwer'd as by oppoſing them to each other; ſince, throughout the whole Debate, what *one* admits to be a Truth, *another* endeavours to prove a Falſhood. But moſt of them agree in this; *that the firſt Letter upon the* Independency of Parliament *contains only ſelf-evident Truths*; *that the* corrupt Dependency, *which it* oppoſes, *had never been defended*; *and that the* Conſequences of ſuch a Dependency *are too viſible to become the Subject of Argument.* Yet it was neceſſary to write 20 impertinent Diſcourſes, not only in Contradiction to what is thus univerſally admitted, but to juſtify *that very Species of Corruption* they had decry'd.

One of *theſe Scribblers* has taken great Pains to reduce the general Principles of *Liberty* into a *Scheme of arbitrary Government*, and to demonſtrate that the *cleareſt Streams* flow from the *foulеſt Springs*; in Support of which he draws his Reader thro' five or ſix Papers, that ſtink with the very *Dregs of Corruption.*

So ſlender an Opinion has he of the Virtue and Integrity of the *People's Repreſentatives*, that he thinks it no leſs than a Contradiction to ſuppoſe the Conſideration of *publick Good*, including their own private Share of that Good, ſhould be a *Medium to induce a Houſe of Commons to co-operate with the Crown.*

All the Concluſions, which he undertakes to confute, were deduced from the undue Influence of the Crown upon the Houſe of Commons, by *pecuniary Gifts*, *Gratuities*, and *Penſions.* Is it not therefore very extraordinary that he, who accuſes the *Craſtſman* of great Partiality in the Conduct of his Arguments, ſhould intirely drop the *only Terms*, upon which they are founded, and change the Words *pecuniary Gifts*, *Gratuities*, and *Penſions* into *Places of Profit and Truſt?*

Private Corruption can never be known, conſequently not guarded againſt without *ſevere Teſts*; and therefore by a *Parliament*, thus corrupted, a *free State* may be reduced to *Slavery*, even before it could be ſuſpected that their *Liberties* were in the leaſt Danger. But an Influence ariſing from the Enjoyment of *Places of Profit*, which are *viſible Advantages*, may be, in ſome Degree, computed; and from thence the proper Meaſures of Redreſs be taken.

It is therefore quite another Diſpute, tho' of no leſs Importance to *Liberty* than the preſent, how far the *Power of the Crown*, with the ſtupendous Weight, which at preſent is on its Side, may overreach the *other Parts of the Legiſlature*; and whether the ſame Principle, upon which thoſe, who are in the *Receipt of the Revenue*, are already excluded Seats in Parliament, is not equally concluſive againſt *many other Perſons*, who now ſit there, and enjoy *Places of Profit under the Crown?*

If this *tedious Scribe* looks upon himſelf in any other Light than as an *Engine of Corruption*, let him reduce his *Scheme of Government* into a narrower Compaſs. Let him acquaint the Publick what he means by *Corruption*, if *pecuniary Gifts*, *Gratuities* and *Penſions* are not ſo: Let him tell us in what Meaſure he contends for *ſuch an Influence*; what Inſtances thoſe are, in which a Houſe of Commons may be influenced to act *contrary to their Opinion*, and yet not *betray* their *Truſt.* How far they may be biaſſed in Things of *little Conſequence*, and yet truly repreſent the People in thoſe of *greater.* What Degree of *real* Influence the *King* ought to have in the Houſe of Commons, diſtinct from that, which ariſes from his ſteady Regard for the *publick Good*; and how many *Placemen* are neceſſary to the Support of this *Influence*; That is, whether it is requiſite to have a *ſure Majority*, upon all Occaſions; or how many ſhort of it. In fine, how far a *Houſe of Commons* may be dependent upon the *Crown*, conſiſtent with the Security of our *Liberties*, and at what Point of *Dependency* the Danger of loſing them commences.

Till *theſe Points* are ſettled, we ſhall take the Liberty to conclude this Paper with our former Poſition; *That an* independent, uncorrupt Parliament is *eſſential to the Preſervation of the* Conſtitution *and the* Liberties of the People.

I am, Sir, &c.

Fog's Journal, Oct. 26. N° 312.

A Project for the Army.

Mr. FOG,

OF all the Characters in Life, I think *we Projectors* have the *beſt* Claim to the Glorious Title of *Patriot*; becauſe it is *certain* that moſt of us have been ruined by our own Projects, and all of us *pretend* we have no private View in what we propoſe; we *never* have *any* Thing in View but the publick Good, and the Happineſs of our Country; *even* the *Projector* of the famous *Exciſe-Scheme* told us he had nothing in View, but the *Benefit* of the *Publick*, and the *Eaſe* of the *Subject.*

We Projectors have another excellent Quality

lity, which is, that we are all convinced of our being *great* Politicians, and of our understanding *thoroughly* the *true* Interest of our Country. That I have not a wrong Opinion of myself in this Particular, I hope the Proposition I am to make will evince; and that I am a disinterested Projector must appear from hence, that tho' for the Sake of my *dear* Country, I have been at *great* Pains and Expence, in bringing the following Project to Perfection, yet I profess I neither have nor expect a *Pension* or *Gratuity* from any *Minister*; and from the Nature of the Project the World will see I cannot expect a *Patent*.

I must confess I was a little shy in offering my Project to the World till I had read with great Pleasure some Essays lately publish'd in the *Courant*: By which it appears that *publick Good* would be *no Inducement* to Members of Parliament, if they were not *dependent* on the King for some *Pension*, *Post* or *Employment*. But lest some of your Readers may not have seen these *Courants*, I shall give you the Author's own Words *. 'Or should 'these Persons (Lords and Members of Parliament) be by Law universally excluded 'from *such Posts*, (Posts at the King's Disposal) there would be *no Medium* to *induce* 'them to co-operate with the Crown, but 'the *remote one* of *the publick Good*; which 'is, as above-said, a *direct Contradiction* to 'suppose *a sufficient Motive*.'

I must confess this is *no Compliment* to our Lords and Members of Parliament, and I know that some of our *pert* little Fellows may upon this pretend to be *witty*, and say that at this Rate it may be *properly* said, that our *Constitution stands* upon *Posts*. But the Maxim is nevertheless honest and just. To my Project then,

Tho' this be a true Maxim, yet as I have a *great* Respect and Esteem for the *Gentlemen* of our *Army*, I *dread* the Consequence as to them. I know they are *all* Men of *strict* Honour, and many of them related to some of the best Families in *Britain*; and as *all* Gentlemen of Honour must have a *great* Regard for their Relations, for the Families which *gave* them *Birth*, and for the *Interest* of their *Country*, the Officers of our Army, if it should *continue* upon the *present* Footing, may hereafter be reduced to *great* Hardships; for if ever *a prime Minister* should arise, who should make their *Behaviour* in *Parliament*, or at *Elections*, the *only Tenure* by which they can expect to *hold* their *Commissions*, *the Regard* they owed to their Country and to their Families, and *the holding* of their Commissions, would in many Cases become *incompatible*, which to a Man of Honour would be a most *grievous Contest*. This has often kept me awake when I should have slept, and to my inexpressible Joy I have at last found a Remedy.

*Courant, Oct. 1.

We have many Hospitals for various Purposes in this Kingdom, but there is one Sort we are no way yet furnished with, tho' it be allowed by all to be much wanting. I mean an *Hospital for Foundlings*: I propose therefore that such Hospitals shall be immediately erected at the Publick Charge, and a proper Vehicle hung out with a Bell to it, for receiving all Children whose Parents may be inhuman enough to trust to the Care of the Publick. Those Children I would have brought up at the publick Expence, and *great* Care taken that *none* of them should ever *hear of*, or *know* their *Parents*. From such Hospital's erected in every City and County-Town within the Dominions of *Great Britain*, I am perswaded we might soon draw Men enough for *recruiting* our *Army*, so that the *Money* usually *spent* in *recruiting* might be converted to the Use of these Hospitals: As soon as they began to be pretty well stocked, a Law might be made, that *none* but such as were taken in and brought up in them, should be *allowed* to be a *Soldier* or *Officer* in the Army; and as for the Girls, the Officers and Soldiers might be *obliged* to take them, *and them only*, for *Wives*; by which the *Gentlemen* of our *Army* would for the future be prevented from *contracting* any *Alliance* by *Marriage*.

I could fill up many Sheets in describing the Advantages which would accrue to this Nation, from such a *salutary* Regulation; but my *principal* Aim is, that the Officers of our Army for the future may be made *free* from that *Regard* for their Country or their Relations, which *at present* so *remarkably* influences *all* their Actions and Behaviour, and which may often prove to be *inconsistent* with their *private* Interest as Officers, and consequently may hereafter subject them to most *terrible Conflicts*.

I know it may be objected, that as such Officers can have no *Land Estates*, they cannot be *Members* of the *House* of *Commons*; but we know that the *present* qualifying Laws may be *easily* evaded, and it has been deemed *inconsistent* with the *Public Good*, to make any *new* Provision for the preventing of these Evasions; so that in Time to come, it is not to be doubted but that Methods may be found to bring *Landless Officers* into that *House*.

It is needless to answer all the *trifling* Objections that may be made. I know my *Project* to be for the *Public Good*: I *never* will forgive *any* Man that opposes it: I am perswaded *all* those Great Politicians who approved of the *last famous* Scheme that was offer'd to the Publick, will approve of mine; and as for the *little short-sighted* Dablers in Politicks, they may *burn* me in *Effigy* if they will, but I hereby tell them I *despise* them.

I am, Sir, Yours,

John the Projector.

Univer-

Digitized by Google

Universal Spectator, Oct. 26. N° 316.

Man a variable Animal.

THE World is full of *Changes*, and *Revolutions*; and *Viciſſitude* is the only certain Thing in it: But of all living Beings none is ſo variable as *Man*; he is a Creature perpetually ſailing out with himſelf, and ſuſtains two or three oppoſite Characters every Day he lives; is *chearful* and *angry*, pleas'd and deſpairing, cynical and good-humour'd, and all perhaps in the Space of half an Hour.

I ſometimes pay a Viſit to my old Friend *Tom Weathercock*, and ſhould oftner, was he always in the *ſame* Humour, or even near it: But he's in a continual State of War with *himſelf*, he is an *Enemy* to his own Peace, therefore cannot be any great Friend to that of any Body elſe. As ſoon as *Tom* hears me at the Bottom of the Stairs, he meets me at the Top with all the Joy imaginable, and profeſſes the utmoſt Pleaſure at my Viſit; but ſcarce has one half Hour paſs'd away but he grows quite tir'd of *himſelf* and *me*. As I p'eaſe him in coming to him, I humour him no leſs in going from him: He is ſorry when I do not come, and would be equally ſorry if I did not go; I am never from him but he wants to ſee me, and he never ſees me but he grows weary to ſee me again. Some Evenings I ſpend in a Company where there is an old *Humouriſt* much of this Turn of Mind: The firſt Time I ſaw him I happen'd to drop in when he had about finiſhed his firſt Bottle, and by the Catches he ſung, the pleaſant Tales he told, I took him for one of the beſt-natur'd old Gentlemen I had ever met with. The next Night I ſaw him at the *Græcian* diſputing on Politicks over a Diſh of *Coffee*, and found him the dulleſt, conceited, poſitive old Fellow that ever liv'd. Nothing could pleaſe him, he found Fault, ſnarl'd, and confuted every Thing that was ſaid. We adjourn'd with ſome Friends to the *Tavern*, and after three or four Glaſſes of good *Claret*, I found that Gloominеſs began to diſpel; he grew wonderous *kind* and *facetious*, and kept up this good Humour till the repeated Bumpers fitted him for a ſound Nap; after which he awaked that dogged ſurly Cynic we found him at the *Græcian*. This Gentleman I found was never agreeable but when he was near *drunk*, and never diſagreeable but when he was quite *ſober*.

But of all the variable Creatures, none can compare with *Limberham*, whoſe whole Life is a ſtrange Medley of *Revision* and *Detouchery*: He lives in a *Bettel-Houſe* four Days in a Week, and ſpends the other three in *Prayer* and *Repentance*; and when he thinks he may have reconcil'd himſelf to *Heaven*, and ſet aſide his Sins, he returns to them again, and makes new Work for new Devotion.

Thus *Whim*, *Wine* and *Affliction* can make a Man differ from nothing ſo much as he does from *himſelf*; but let us enquire whether *Pride*, *good Fortune*, &c. have not the ſame Power, and produce the ſame Effects.

We are generally ſo partial to ourſelves, that whatever good Fortune we have, we immediately aſcribe it to our *Merit*, rather than *Providence*, *Chance* or *Friendſhip* of others, and value ourſelves on our *Worth* when we ſhould rejoice at our *Fortune*. If you approach a Man after any new Acquiſition of *Wealth* or *Honour* with that Degree of *Freedom* and *Familiarity* you before us'd, his haughty Behaviour will ſoon inform you that you are unacquainted with a new Accumulation of Merit, which ſhou'd command a greater Deference and Reſpect.

John Myrtle, E'q; was a good-natur'd, affiable, honeſt Fellow about five Months ago: I was intimate with him, and many agreeable Hours have we ſpent with a *Familiarity* that is neceſſary for Friendſhip: I perceiv'd indeed ſometime ago the Seeds of Grandeur and Haughtineſs riſing in him, on his *elder* Brother *Sir Harry* being taken ill: From a quiet peaceable young Gentleman, he grew a Demoliſher of *Drawers* and *Linkboys*, and a *Chairman* or *Porter* run the Danger of a broken Head, if they addreſs'd him without the diſtinguiſhing Appellation of *your Honour*: His Brother's Illneſs encreas'd, and conſequently my Friend's *Pride*: But ſtill he retain'd a decent Reſpect to me till his Brother *died*. When I came to congratulate him on his ſucceeding to his Brother's *Honours* and *Eſtate*, I immediately found that *Sir John Myrtle* was in no Ways the ſame Perſon I was before acquainted with, call'd *John Myrtle*, *Eſq*; Inſtead of his uſual Way of calling me *dear Harry*, he began *Mr. Stericoſile*——His Indifference encreas'd as his *Liveries* came home, and by the firſt Day he went out in his *new Chariot*, he entirely *forgot* me: But as he had forget *himſelf*, it gave me no Surprize nor Uneaſineſs that he ſhou'd not remember *me*.

But *Will. Lace* differs from *himſelf* not according as he himſelf appears, but according to the Appearance of his *Friends*; and is intimate more or leſs juſt as the Dreſs they wear makes any Figure. A Perſon who is ſometimes his Crony may paſs him in the *Park* twenty Times, and if he is not dreſs'd, *Will.* always takes Care to turn his Head another Way, and betrays a great deal of Concern for Fear of receiving a Bow. Meet him in the Side-Box in the Evening, he'll profeſs a prodigious Joy at the Sight of the Perſon he in the Morning ſo induſtriouſly ſhunn'd: He laughs aloud, talks aloud with you, and takes Care that the whole Playhouſe ſhall know that he and you are particularly intimate. Next Morning you appear in another Dreſs, and he in another Opinion.

Con-

Digitized by Google

Conclusion of the Poem *on Sir* ISAAC NEWTON; *begun in our laſt. (See page* 490.)

THE ſilver waves againſt the painted prows
Raiſe their reſplendent boſoms, and im-
pearl
The fair vermillion with their gliſt'ring drops;
And from on board the iron-cloathed hoſt
Around the main a gleaming horrour calls;
Each flaming buckler like the mid-day ſun,
Each plumed helmet like the ſilver moon,
Each moving gauntlet like the lightning's
blaze,
And like a ſtar each brazen-pointed ſpear.
But lo the ſacred high-erected fanes,
Fair citadels, and marble-crowned towers,
And ſumptuous palaces of ſtately towns
Magnificent ariſe, upon their heads
Bearing on high a wreath of ſilver light.
But ſee my muſe the high Pierian hill,
Behold its ſhaggy locks and airy top;
Up to the ſkies th' imperious mountain heaves
The ſhining verdure of the nodding woods.
See where the ſilver Hippocrene flows,
Behold each glitt'ring rivulet and rill
Through mazes wander down the green deſcent,
And ſparkle through the interwoven trees.
Here reſt awhile and humble homage pay,
Here, where the ſacred genius, that inſpir'd
Sublime *Maeonides* and *Pindar*'s breaſt,
His habitation once was fam'd to hold.
Here thou, O *Homer*, offer'dſt up thy vows;
Thee, the kind muſe *Calliopea* heard,
And led thee to the empyrean ſeats,
There manifeſted to thy hallow'd eyes
The deeds of gods; thee wiſe *Minerva* taught
The wondrous art of knowing human kind;
Harmonious *Phœbus* tun'd thy heav'nly mind,
And ſwell'd to rapture each exalted ſenſe;
Ev'n *Mars* the dreadful battle-ruling god,
Mars taught thee war, and with his bloody hand
Inſtructed thine, when in thy ſounding lines
We hear the rattling of *Bellona*'s carr,
The yell of diſcord, and the din of arms.
Pindar, when mounted on his fiery ſteed,
Soars to the ſun, oppoſing eagle like
His eyes undazled to the fierceſt rays.
He firmly ſeated, not like *Glaucus*' ſon,
Strides his ſwift-winged and fire-breathing
horſe,
And born aloft ſtrikes with his ringing hoofs
The brazen vault of heav'n, ſuperior there
Looks down upon the ſtars, whoſe radiant light
Illuminates innumerable worlds,
That through eternal orbits roul beneath.
But thou all hail immortalized ſon
Of harmony, all hail thou Thracian bard,
To whom *Apollo* gave his tuneful lyre.
O might'ſt thou, *Orpheus*, now again revive,
And *Newton* ſhould inform thy liſt'ning ear
How the ſoft notes, and ſoul-inchanting ſtrains
Of thy own lyre were on the wind convey'd.
He taught the muſe, how ſound progreſſive floats
Upon the waving particles of air,
When harmony in ever-pleaſing ſtrains,
Melodious melting at each lulling fall,
With ſoft alluring penetration ſteals
Through the enraptur'd ear to innmoſt thought,
And folds the ſenſes in its ſilken bands.
So the ſweet muſick, which from *Orpheus* touch
And tam'd *Amphion*'s, on the ſounding ſtring
Aroſe harmonious, gliding on the air, [woods,
Pierc'd the tough-bark'd and knotty-ribbed
Into their ſaps ſoft inſpiration breath'd,
And taught attention to the ſtubborn oak.
Thus when great *Henry*, and brave *Marl-
b'rough* led
Th' imbattled numbers of *Britannia*'s ſons,
The trump, that ſwells th' expanded cheek
of fame,
That adds new vigour to the gen'reus youth,
And rouzes ſlugg'ſh cowardice itſelf,
The trumpet with its Mars-inciting voice,
The winds broad breaſt impetuous ſweeping o'er
Fill'd the big note of war. Th' inſpired hoſt
With new-born ardor preſs the trembling *Gaul*;
Nor greater throngs had reach'd eternal night,
Not if the fields of *Agincourt* had yawn'd
Expoſing horrible the gulf of fate;
Or roaring Danube ſpread his arms abroad,
And overwhelm'd their legions with his floods.
But let the wand'ring muſe at length return;
Nor yet, angelick genius of the ſun,
In worthy lays her high-attempting ſong
Has blazon'd forth thy venerated name.
Then let her ſweep the loud-reſounding lyre
Again, again o'er each melodious ſtring
Teach harmony to tremble with thy praiſe.
And ſtill thine ear O favourable grant,
And ſhe ſhall tell thee, that whatever charms,
Whatever beauties bloom on nature's face,
Proceed from thy all-influencing light.
That when ariſing with tempeſtuous rage,
The North impetuous rides upon the clouds
Diſperſing round the heav'ns obſtructive gloom,
And with his dreaded prohibition ſlays
The kind effuſion of thy genial beams;
Pale are the rubies on *Aurora*'s lips,
No more the roſes bluſh upon her cheeks,
Black are *Peneus*' ſtreams and golden ſands,
In *Tempe*'s vale dull melancholy ſits,
And every flow'r reclines its languid head.
By what high name ſhall I invoke thee, ſay,
Thou life-infuſing deity, on thee
I call; and look propitious from on high,
While now to thee I offer up my prayer.
O had great *Newton*, as he found the cauſe
By which ſ und rouls thro' th' undulating air,
O had he, baffling time's reſiſtleſs power,
Diſcover'd what thy ſubtle ſpirit is,
Or whatſoe'er diffuſive eſſe is ſpread
Over the wide-extended univerſe,
Which cauſes bodies to reflect the light,
And from their ſtrait direction to divert
The rapid beams, that through their ſurface
pierce.

But

But ſince embrac'd by th' icy arms of age,
And his quick thought by time's cold hand
congeal'd,
Ev'n *Newton* left unknown this hidden pow'r;
Thou from the race of human kind ſelect
Some other worthy of an angel's care,
With inſpiration animate his breaſt,
And him inſtruct in theſe thy ſecret laws.
O let not *Newton*, to whoſe ſpacious view,
Now unobſtructed, all th' extenſive ſcenes
Of the ethereal ruler's works ariſe;
When he beholds this earth he late adorn'd,
Let him not ſee philoſophy in tears,
Like a fond mother ſolitary ſit,
Lamenting him her dear, and only child.
But as the wife *Pythagoras*, and he,
Whoſe birth with pride the fam'd *Abdera* boaſts,
With expectation having long ſurvey'd
This ſpot their antient ſeat, with joy beheld
Divine philoſophy at length appear
In all her charms majeſtically fair,
Conducted by immortal *Newton*'s hand:
So may he ſee another ſage ariſe,
That ſhall maintain her empire: then no more
Imperious ignorance with haughty ſway
Shall ſtalk rapacious o'er the ravag'd globe:
Then thou, O *Newton*, ſhalt protect theſe
lines,
The humble tribute of the grateful muſe;
Ne'er ſhall the ſacrilegious hand deſpoil
Her laurel'd temples, whom his name preſerves:
And were ſhe equal to the mighty theme,
Futurity ſhould wonder at her ſong;
Time ſhould receive her with extended arms,
Seat her conſpicuous in his rouling car,
And bear her down to his extremeſt bound.
Fables with wonder tell how *Terra*'s ſons
With iron force unloos'd the ſtubborn nerves
Of hills, and on the cloud-inſhrouded top
Of *Pelion Oſſa* pil'd. But if the vaſt
Gigantick deeds of ſavage ſtrength demand
Aſtoniſhment from men, what then ſhalt thou!
O what expreſſive rapture of the ſoul,
When thou before us, *Newton*, doſt diſplay
The labours of thy great excelling mind;
When thou unveileſt all the wondrous ſcene,
The vaſt idea of th' eternal king,
Not dreadful bearing in his angry arm
The thunder hanging o'er our trembling heads;
But with th' effulgency of love replete,
And clad with power, which form'd th'
extenſive heavens!
O happy he, whoſe enterprizing hand
Unbars the golden and relucid gates
Of th' empyrean dome, where thou enthron'd
Philoſophy art ſeated. Thou ſuſtain'd
By the firm hand of everlaſting truth
Diſpiſeſt all the injuries of time;
Thou never know'ſt decay, when all around
Antiquity obſcures her head. Behold
Th' *Egyptian* towers, the *Babylonian* walls,
And *Thebes* with all her hundred gates of braſs,
Behold them ſcatter'd like the duſt abroad.
Whatever now is flouriſhing and proud,
Whatever ſhall, muſt know devouring age.
Euphrates' ſtream and ſeven-mouthed *Nile*,
And *Danube*, thou that from *Germania*'s ſoil
To the black *Euxine*'s far-remoted ſhore,
O'er the wide bounds of mighty nations ſweep'ſt
In thunder loud thy rapid floods along;
Ev'n you ſhall feel inexorable time;
To you the fatal day ſhall come; no more
Your torrents then ſhall ſhake the trembling
ground,
No longer then to inundations ſwol'n
Th' imperious waves the fertile paſtures drench,
But ſhrunk within a narrow channel glide;
Or through the year's reiterated courſe
When time himſelf grows old, your wond'rous ſtreams
Loſt ev'n to memory ſhall lie unknown
Beneath obſcurity, and Chaos whelm'd.
But ſtill thou Sun illuminateſt all
The azure regions round, thou guideſt ſtill
The orbits of the planetary ſpheres; [courſe,
The Moon ſtill wanders o'er her changing
And ſtill, O *Newton*, ſhall thy name ſurvive,
As long as nature's hand directs the world,
When ev'ry dark obſtruction ſhall retire,
And ev'ry ſecret yield its hidden ſtore,
Which thee dim-ſighted age forbad to ſee,
Age that alone could ſtay thy riſing ſoul.
And could mankind among the fixed ſtars,
E'en to th' extremeſt bounds of knowledge
To thoſe unknown innumerable ſuns, [reach,
Whoſe light but glimmers from thoſe diſtant
worlds,
Ev'n to thoſe utmoſt boundaries, thoſe bars
That ſhut th' entrance of th' illumin'd ſpace,
Where angels only tread the vaſt unknown,
Thou ever ſhould'ſt be ſeen immortal there:
In each new ſphere, each new-appearing ſun,
In fartheſt regions at the very verge
Of the wide univerſe ſhould'ſt thou be ſeen.
And lo, th' all-potent goddeſs *Nature* takes
With her own hand thy great, thy juſt reward
Of immortality; aloft in air
See ſhe diſplays, and with eternal graſp
Uprears the trophies of great *Newton*'s fame.

-R. GLOVER.

By a young Lad of *Perth* School, in *Scotland*, aged 15.

Upon a STORM.

A Gloomy tempeſt riſing from the main,
With midnight darkneſs hides the heav'nly plain;
The clouds diſplay their ſable files on high,
Fraught with the dread artill'ry of the ſky.
The rainy Auſter, with tempeſtuous flight
Pours from his caverns, and provokes the fight.
With ſudden flaſhes all the welkin glows,
And with full force the winged ſquadrons cloſe:
Hark! ruſhing clouds commence the rolling war,
And angry thunders grumble from afar;

The

The bolts impetuous through the æther fly,
And floods of rain confound the liquid sky.
Say, knowing goddess, what superior pow'r
Restrains the thunder in this dreadful hour?
'Tis thou, great God, whose uncontested sway
All parts of wide immensity obey.
Fix'd by thy power, and made at thy command,
Ten thousand orbs in graceful order stand.
Unnumber'd spirits fall before thy throne,
Thou great, eternal, infinite and one.

The same in Latin, *by the same Hand.*

Ecce fugit Phœbus, pelago ruit atra procella,
Et densa æthereos volvit caligine campos.
Nubila se expandunt, quæ fulmina dira ministrant,
Arma Jovis magni. Madidis Notus evolat alis,
Atque ciet tenebras terris, cœloque ruinam.
Ecce etiam ingeminant subitæ per inania flammæ,
Aereique ruunt pedites, & prælia tentant.
Iracunda fremunt volitantque per æthera late
Fulmina, confiso descendit Jupiter imbri.
Dic mihi, Musa sciens, quis dira tonitrua frænat,
Temperat & rapidum flammanti turbine fulmen,
Quin laniet mundum? Superi regnator olympi,
Qui regit immensum vasto molimine regnum.
" Splendida tu nitidi stellâsti mœnia cœli
" Mille vagis flammis, te pangunt mille Phalanges [tentem.
" Æthereæ, Æternum, Solum, sine fine Po-

On the Approach of *Winter.*

HOary Winter now appears,
Boreas *from his cavern rears*
His blustring head, and with fresh force
Takes his o'erbearing dreadful course;
Whilst once bluth nature seems to die,
And rain comes pouring from the sky;
Or snow all o'er the meadow lies,
And waters are congeal'd to ice:
The warblers now our woods decline,
And bye them to some better clime;
Prepar'd, when spring returns again,
To cheer us with enliven'd strain.
The country lawns no more we love,
The fields nor please us nor the grove,
No more we thro' the forest rove.
But to the city take our way,
There haunt the tavern, Mall and play,
And from our breast drive care away.

E.

The Reconcilement. In Imitation of the ninth Ode of the third Book of *Horace.*

Hor. *WHILST I with love's persuasive charms,*
Could warm your tender female breast;
Whilst round your neck entwine my arms,
Nor Persia's king was half so blest.

Lydia. *Whilst you ador'd none else but me,*
Nor Chloe's *charms could rival mine;*
Whilst I was thought the fairest foe,
What maid was then so blest as thine?

Horace. Chloe's *now mistress of my heart,*
Her voice and lyre attractive are;
For whom with life I'd freely part,
If death the lovely maid would spare.

Lydia. *How happy and how blest am I,*
That can young lovely Calais *charm!*
So blest,—I'd ne'er refuse to die,
To save the tender youth from harm.

Horace. *What if sweet love and* Hymen *kind,*
Our broken vows again unite;
If Chloe's *banish'd out of mind,*
And Lyddy *should retrieve her right?*

Lydia. *Tho' he more fair than morning star,*
And you like raging Boreas *prove,*
Inconstant too; I'd chuse by far
With thee to die, or living love.

A. Z.

The XIVth ODE of ANACREON.

Upon LOVE.

REBEL I shall not be still;
Love at last I will, I will.
Once the godhead gently strove,
To persuade my soul to love:
But perverse and senseless I,
With his will would not comply.
Strait his ivory bow he took,
(Full his golden quiver shook)
And to combat me defy'd.
Clad in mail with martial pride,
Like Achilles, *I advance,*
Arm'd with buckler, and with lance,
All my force resolv'd to prove,
'Gainst the mighty god of love.
He let fly his shafts,——I run,
When his arrows all were done;
Vex'd, that I unwounded flew,
Like a dart himself he threw:
In my heart sunk deep he lay,
Melting all my strength away.
Vainly now the shield I bear,
Vainly brandish high the spear,
Guard with outward arms my skin,
Since the combat's all within.

A TALE.

SIR John, *to large estate the only heir,*
His mother's hope, *her* darling *and her* care,
Not suffer'd from his mamma's *sight to roam,*
But kept to novels *and to* plays *at home,*
Fill'd with romantick love began to sigh,
Thought he must love, but knew not what, nor why.
Still he read on, and still encreas'd his flame,
And found that each knight-errant *had his* dame:
What

Digitized by Google

What shou'd he do alone without a fair?
'Just at the nick o'time, with wond'rous air,
Susan *with broom was sweeping down her stair.*
Sir John *was smitten with a pleas'd surprize,*
And swo imaginary charms arise,
New beauties at each look their sweets disclose,
Here the white lilly, there the blushing rose:
In short — to Susan *be reveal'd his love,*
Which the coy cunning gypsy did improve,
'Till with intrigue *he stole his fatal curse,*
To Suky *ty'd for better and for worse.*
Soon marry'd, *the succeeding honey-moon,*
As it too often proves, was over soon;
He views his wife, *not as he view'd his* maid,
The Lillies vanish, *and the* roses *fade;*
Discords, *(as discords will in marriage rise)*
From morn to evening fill the house with noise:
Her Ladyship, *to hinder wars to come,*
Renews the operation *of her* Broom;
The Knight *too late convinc'd by aching side,*
She who could brush *his* stairs, *could* brush
his hide.

And § *Neptune* blisstom'd like a *ram.*
If *horns* must follow louse amours,
Know, * * bold *aggressor*, they are *yours*:
Not his, who *weds* the charming dame;
His forehead's smooth, and clear his fame.
The forked *crest* should we remove,
It were false *heraldry* in *love.*
A *peasant*, without learning, wife,
As I was talking thus, replies,
Those husbands, whom folks *Cuckolds* call,
Three creatures represent 'em all.
See yonder, in that plat of grass,
My shaggy *goat*, my *ram*, my *ass.*
Old *grey-beard* bears *behind* his horns,
And the reproach, he sees not, scorns.
Gibby in vain from scandal flies,
His *horns* hang ever in his eyes.
But *Jack* the only wretch appears,
Who takes for *horns* his lopping ears.

A Consolation for CUCKOLDOM.

——*Cornu petit ille, caveto.* Virgil.

'IN *France* de one man's drink no make
'Another's sober head to ake,'
Quoth poor * *Dusky*, when drunken master
Made bleeding noddle want a plaister:
And yet the silly whim prevails
Through all the world, that wanton tails
Of *Messalinas* must translate
The penance to the Husband's pate.
The *wiser Antients* never thought
The worse of him, whose Wife was naught.
Atrides, † his lewd rival slain,
Kindly receiv'd his *Neil* again,
Sunk in the bosom of the Fair,
Forgot the toils of ten years war.
Amphytrion ‡ thought it no disgrace,
That mighty *Jove* supply'd his place;
That hero rather did rejoice,
The thunderer approv'd his choice,
Hugg'd in his arms the foster child,
And with a father's fondness smil'd,
When-e'er he rock'd him in his shield:
And measur'd with triumphant joy,
The serpents strangled by the boy.
Wife *Cato* ‖ lent his friend his dame:
Yet *Cato* had no other name.
O tyrant custom! all the shame
Of *cuckoldom* lies in the *name*:
'Twas thy contrivance sure, *Old Nick*,
Or some loose marriage-hater's trick,
To make poor Husbands run horn-mad,
Whene'er their wives are pleas'd to gad.
Jove, when he deign'd in maiquerade,
To ravish some fair mortal maid,
A § *satyr*, or a *bull* became:

Of the *Choice* of a *good Wife.*

IF *I were to chuse a woman,*
As a wiser man may marry,
I would trust the eye of no man,
Nor a tongue that may miscarry,
For, alike, in love and glory
Our own tongues best tell our story.

First, to make my choice the bolder,
I would have her child to such
Whose free virtuous lives are older
Than antiquity can touch;
For 'tis seldom seen that blood
Gives a beauty great and good.

Yet an antient stock may bring
Branches, I confess, of worth,
Like rich mantles shadowing
Those discents that brought them forth:
Yet such hills as sun-gilt shows,
Scorn'st feel the age of snows.

Therefore, to prevent such care
That repentance soon may bring,
Like merchants I would chuse my ware,
Useful, good, not glittering.
He that weds for state or face,
Buys a horse to lose the race.

Yet I would have her fair as any,
Her own charms not kiss'd away:
I would have her free to many,
Look on all like equal day:
But, descending to the sea,
Make her set with none but me.

Yet I would not have her lose
So much breeding, as to fling
Unbecoming scorn on those
That must worship ev'ry thing.
Let her fear loose looks to scatter,
And lose men will fear to flatter.

Children

* *Sir* George Etheridge's *Plays.* † *The Story well known of* Paris *running away with* Menalaus's *Wife* Helen. ‡ *Vide* Theocrit. *Idyl.* ‖ Cato *never called* Cuckold *(that I know of) in any Historian.* § *Brethren in Iniquity. Vid.* Ovid. Metam. * * *The Horns fairly turned.*

Digitized by Google

Children I would have her bear,
More for love of name than bed;
So each child I have is heir
To another maidenhead:
For she that's in my arms afraid,
Ev'ry night's another maid.
Such a one, as when she's woo'd
Blushes not for ill thoughts past,
But so innocently good,
That her very dreams are chaste:
For that maid who thinks a sin
Has betray'd the fort she's in.
In my visits let her still
Passe with doubts, and start with fears,
Not to do, but suffer ill,
And strow her tenderness in tears:
How to live a constant life;
Nor like the lover in the wife.
When the priest first gives our hands,
I would have her think but that,
In what high and holy bands
Heav'n, like twins, hath planted us;
That, like Aaron's *rod, together*
Both may bud, grow ripe and wither.

The seventh Ode of the first Book of Horace *imitated, and address'd to Mr.* R. R. *By the Author of* Sawney the Scot. (*See p.* 488.)

WHilst *Windsor*'s charms profuse display'd,
In *Pope*'s unrival'd numbers flow;
With beauty *Cowper*'s hill array'd,
Does greatest charms to *Denham* owe.
Whilst *Bath* renown'd yields boundless bliss
To youthful and decrepid years;
And *Richmond*'s pleasures never cease,
The Elysium which the age reveres:
Whilst *Scarb'rough*'s flood and air diffuse
Delight that's worthy blest abodes,
While streams inspire the Laureat *muse,*
And joy us with mellifluous odes.
Nor *Windsor* park; nor *Cowper*'s hill;
Nor *Richmond* cheer'd with gentle *Thames*;
Nor *Scarb'rough*'s sea serene and still;
Nor pleasant *Bath*'s salubrious streams,
So much as *Dulwich* me delight,
Dulwich replete with every joy;
Where mirth and jollity invite;
And solitude, if mirth shou'd cloy:
Lofty hills that threat the sky,
Subsiding vallies here behold;
Groves retir'd from mortal eye,
The Druids calm retreat of old:
Hither then, prythee, *Bob*, repair,
The hurry leave and quit the town,
Hence far we'll drive corroding care,
And in Champaign our sorrows drown.
Wisely embrace the present hours
The bounteous gods to us assign,
Tho' money fails and fortune lours,
Let's cheer our hearts with generous wine.
Thus we'll soar 'bove mortal flight,
And spurn the giddy fickle croud;
Envy of gods, each day, each night,
'Midst rapt'rous joys our heads we'll shroud.
Thus fam'd *Dick Steel*, each *Briton*'s praise,
Excell'd in wit as most allow,
When tipsy or in drink he was,
Nay sometimes drunk as *David*'s sow:
And thus address'd in merry mood
His friends with wine and pleasure crown'd,
Regard no duns, ne'er mind being su'd,
Brisk put relief, the bottle round.
Had *Dick* been now, *Dick*, *Bob* and *Ned*,
How we wou'd chase away dull sorrow!
At least let us his footsteps tread,
Drink deep to day, the same to-morrow.

E. C.

The twenty-sixth Epigram of the first Book of Martial *translated extempore. By the same Hand.*

To ÆLIA.

ÆLIA, if I remember right,
Four stumps your laugh betray'd;
Till two mischievous coughs one night,
Your gums quite toothless made:
How'e'er no winter you need fear,
Nor spring that's something kinder;
For coughs and phthisick you may bear,
And now lose ne'er a grinder. *E. C.*

Tom Turdman's *Epistle to a School-Master in* Dublin.

SAY, great * *Pythagoras* of our happier days,
How shall I stile thee in my ruder lays?
Hast thou from *Horace* or *Longinus* drawn
Their souls to animate thy liteless brawn?
Or didst thou once in *Mævius* plague old *Rome*,
Tho' *C*——*y*'s senseless trunk is now thy doom?
With justice sure this judgment we may pass,
That thou art doom'd to animate an ass.
O happy, couldst thou but assume the form,
Ere with its kindred † lice thy carcase swarm.
But damn the luck! —— thy brother *Chiron*'s dead;
He had a tail, and you cou'd give the head.
Say, did thy nurse, when with her gentle fist
She squeez'd thy nose, or wip'd thee when bepiss'd,
Suck out thy snot, as thro' a hollow quill,
Not ceasing till she made thy brains distil?
Or did the midwife, in the natal minute,
Squeeze thy thin skull, till nothing was left in it?
Yet thy poor tongue escap'd her clumsy thumb;
Had that been lost, half *Grubstreet* had been dumb.
On thy birth-day (ye gods avert such things!)
Apollo trim'd his bays, and clip'd his wings;

* *So call'd from the various Shapes he has appear'd in, as that of* Theocritus, Horace, Longinus, *and hereafter, probably, that of* Pindar, *or* Homer. † *As our Hero's Body by Reason of its Fatness inclines to Putrefaction, his Transformation into this Animal would be of Service to him, as it is the only Creature that is free from Vermin,*

Digitized by Google

The *Muſes* ſlumber'd with their harps unſtrung;
A fog around thy infant temples hung:
When the dull *Naiad*, hov'ring o'er thy head,
Within this ſkull I build my dome, ſhe ſaid.
Here let not *Phœbus* with his beams approach,
Or the bold Muſe upon my ſhrine encroach.
My thriving ſpawn of nonſenſe here I'll lay,
And ſhed my muddy influence ev'ry day;
Till grown mature, and into faſhion wrought,
They tumble out ſome huge unmeaning thought.
So oft' we find in ſome ſheep's hollow noſe,
The vermin flies their little eggs depoſe; [riſe,
There hatch'd, and nouriſh'd by the heat they
And crawl forth maggots of prodigious ſize.
Art thou then, great tranſlator, come at laſt
To fight the living dead in dire contraſt?
Beware, ſince *Horace* claſp'd thee juſt to death,
Leſt bold *Longinus* ſqueeze out all thy breath.
Try not the virtue of his *Gorgon*'s head,
If you confront him, he will ſtrike thee dead.
So with fond hope to ſhow his vigour fir'd,
Vain *Milo* in the oak's embrace expir'd;
To wolves and bears his body fell a prey,
Thine to the yawning boghouſe we'll convey:
Yet ſtill you'll not ſuſpend your grey-gooſe
quill; [ſtrive to kill.
Tho' pluck'd you'll write, tho' kill'd, yet
Thy Muſe, like ſome young proſtituted whore,
The more the's pox'd, will go aſtray the more;
Or, like ſir-reverence in a ſtagnant ſink,
The more ſhe's ſtirr'd about, the more ſhe'll
ſtink.
She's like a fleſh worm hid beneath the ſkin;
The more you rub, the farther it works in.
She's like a top, which ſleeping on the ground,
The more you whip, it twirles the faſter round.
So various are the paths, thy reſtleſs muſe
Thro' all the labyrinths of fame purſues.
Now ſhe's on ground, now leaves her native
earth,
Now flounders in the mud that gave her birth.
This way or that ſhe ſteers, no matter where,
She's ſure to leave her dirty relicks there.
Thus ſometimes ſnails attempt a tree or wall,
Tho' doom'd by nature on the earth to crawl;
But where the groveling reptile ſtrove to climb,
It leaves behind a filthy odious ſlime.
Yet ſtill you ſay, you'll write —indeed,
why not?
Tho' few can write, yet ev'ry dunce may blot.
But you'll write ſatire—yes—I follow nature—
A goat will but, and he's my fellow-creature.
But will you write good ſenſe?—Ay, there's
the pauſe — [laws!
Then fun go back, and nature change your
When *Memnon*'s buſt was ſtruck by *Phœbus*'
ray,
It felt the god, and chim'd in vocal lay.
But ſuch the ſtructure of thy wooden ſkull,
Its texture is ſo exquiſitely dull,
That were his beams eternally to beat,
One tuneful echo you could ne'er repeat.
If after all you'd cenſure, or commend,
Be this your rule, and you'll obtain your end:
For ſatires, write your panegyrick lays;
And when you'd ſatirize, be ſure to praiſe.
You fear'd, when firſt thy pointleſs arrows
flew,
The woeful vengeance that wou'd cloſe purſue.
When thou, well-conſcious of thy feeble wrath,
Rinſack'dſt each garret in thy own *Montrath*;
Rak'd thro' the ſtews, and jakes, and mug-
houſe lanes,
For paultry ſcriblers to ſupply thy brains;
When you with oyſter-bribe, or potent bub,
Hir'd muſter'd up the Hackney *Grubſtreet* club,
Now from all quarters met the ſpurious fry
'Hiſs, bounce, and crack, then ſmoaking
ſtink and dye.'
So ſcatter'd geeſe are ſeen to flock together,
And cackle loud before tempeſtuous weather.
Of witlings ſuch a noiſy, buzzing herd
Around thee flock, as flies around a t—d.
A neſt of ſtingleſs waſps each fain wou'd ſpirt,
And thro' its quill its little venom ſquirt.
Of plagiaries I might ſpeak; what then?
For who ſteals books, from books may ſteal
again.
Each has a ſtomach keener than his wit;
For one that miſſes here, there ten will hit.
O wretch condemn'd to feed this louſy tribe,
And cram their craving guts with daily bribe.
The ſhepherd thus his wand'ring herd obeys,
And tho' he feeds them, follows as they pleaſe.

MASTICUS.

The XVth *Ode of* Anacreon. *Upon himſelf.*

GYGES' grandeur, *Sardian* king,
Care to me can never bring.
Ne'er, in gold's bright fetters bound,
Can I envy tyrants crown'd.
With rich oils my beard and hair
To perfume, is my chief care:
My chief care with roſes twin'd
Is my fragrant brows to bind.
All my care this inſtant Now
Claims: To-morrow who can know?
Whilſt the ſky's ſerene and gay,
Drink then, drink, I ſay, and play.
Due libations, this bright hour,
Sacred to *Lyæus* pour;
Ere diſeaſe with ſudden pain
Cry, thou ne'er muſt drink again.

The XVIth *Ode of* Anacreon. *Upon himſelf.*

YOU the *Theban* wars recite;
He the *Phrygians* noiſy fight;
I Beauty's victories, in chains
Which my captive heart detains.
'Twas not horſe that vanquiſh'd me,
Nor foot arm'd, by land, or ſea:
But ſur other forces new,
Darts from brighteſt eyes that flew.

N. B. *The Verſes on Mr.* Dalacourt's Proſpect of Poetry, *and one Miſs* B—— W——th's *Death, ſhall be inſerted in our next.*

The

The GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

OCTOBER, 1734.

WEDNESDAY, *Oct.* 2.

THE six following Malefactors were executed at *Tyburn*, viz. *William Heyward*, for Burglary; *Robert Colson*, for the Highway; *Thomas Macguire*, for Horse-stealing; *Mary Haycock*, *Elizabeth Tracey* and *Catherine Tracey* (two Sisters) for Coining. The three last were drawn on a Hurdle from *Newgate* to the Place of Execution, and burnt at a Stake to Ashes. (See p. 385, 493.)

THURSDAY, 3.

His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* was pleased to visit the Hospital near *Hyde-Park-Corner* (of which his Royal Highness is President.) He enquir'd into the Attendance, Laws and Regulations of the Society in every Branch, went thro' the several Wards, examin'd the Provisions, view'd the Offices, the hot and cold Baths, the dry Pumps, and other Conveniencies, and expres'd his Approbation of the Whole. His Royal Highness at his going away directed Col. *Schutz* to give 50*l.* to the Charity, and 20 Guineas to be distributed among the Servants of the Hospital, to encourage them in the Continuance of their Care of the poor Patients.

THURSDAY, 17.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when the two following Persons received Sentence of Death, viz. *John Butler*, for breaking open the House of Mr. *Lucas* in *Red-Lion-street*, *Clerkenwell*, and stealing thence Goods to a great Value; and *Elizabeth Pugh*, for the Murder of her Fellow-Servant, *Richard Ward*. The Woman-Servant and one of the Men-Servants of the late Mr. *Cantillon* were bail'd out of *Newgate* before the Lord Mayor; the other Man being detain'd for Want of Sureties. About 16 were cast for Transportation.

At a General Court of the *York-Buildings* Company, a Plan of an Agreement between the Company and their Creditors, for giving them a Satisfaction for their respective Debts, was unanimously agreed upon, and ordered to be put in Execution.

MONDAY, 21.

This Morning about Seven o'Clock, the Princess of *Orange* set out from *Kensington* for *Holland*, attended by the Lady *Herbert*, Lady *Southwell*, and Miss *Sutton*; she lay that Night at *Isaac Lemyng Rebow's* House at *Colchester*, where she was complimented by the Mayor and Corporation, and by the Protestant Dissenting Ministers; but one of the Prince's Gentlemen arriving with certain Advices from his Serene Highness, her Royal Highness return'd the next Day to *Kensington*.

Exported into Foreign Parts from the 5th to the 19th Instant, 11710 Quarters of Wheat, 200 Quarters of Barley, 100 Quarters of Meal, 200 Quarters of Beans, 10000 Ounces of Gold Bullion, 5000 Ounces of coin'd Gold, 160000 Ounces of uncoin'd Silver, and 160000 Ounces of Silver coin'd.

The Gentlemen of the North-Riding of the County of *York*, at their late Quarter-Sessions held at *Thirsk*, agreed upon a Petition to be presented to Parliament, for obtaining an Act to oblige all Persons to register the Securities they give their Mortgagees upon any Loan of Money, to prevent the frequent Frauds that are at present committed.

FRIDAY, 25.

Letters from *Holderness* in *Yorkshire*, mention the following remarkable Inscription on a Tomb-Stone newly erected in the Church-Yard of *Haydon*, viz.

Here lieth the Body of WILLIAM STRUTTON *of* Padrington, *buried the* 18*th of* May 1734, *aged* 97, *who had by his first Wife* 28 *Children, and by a second Wife* 17; *own Father to* 45, *Grandfather to* 86, *Great Grandfather to* 97, *and Great Great Grandfather to* 23; *in all* 251.

About Four this Morning, a dreadful Earthquake was felt all over the Town of *Portsmouth*, the Gun-Wharf, Dock, and the Common, as well as several Miles about the Country; it awak'd the Inhabitants of *Portsmouth*, who were in a great Consternation, not being us'd to such Terrors; and a Captain of one of the Men of War in the Harbour, declar'd, that he felt it on board his Ship, not in Shocks, as usual abroad, but a Trembling for the Space of a Minute; in which every Body else agrees. By other Accounts we find it reach'd as far as *Chichester*, where it shook several Things off Peoples Shelves, &c.

Digitized by Google

SATURDAY, 26.

A Proclamation was publiſh'd, requiring all Seamen and Mariners in his Majeſty's Service to repair forthwith to the Ships of War to which they belong, on or before *Nov.* 24. on Pain of Death.

MONDAY, 28.

The Princeſs *Amelia* arriv'd at *Kenſington* from *Bath*.

TUESDAY, 29.

Sir *Edward Bellamy*, Knt. the new Lord Mayor, was ſworn before the Barons of the *Exchequer* at *Weſtminſter*.

By an Account lately taken it appears there are above 11000 Houſes empty in the City of *London*, *Weſtminſter*, *Southwark*, and within the Bills of Mortality; and about 4000 within ten Miles of *London*.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

JOHN NICHOLAS, Eſq; married to Miſs *Mary Thompſon*, a 16,000*l.* Fortune.

Mr. *Grance*, the younger, the famous Trumpeter, to the Widow of *Chriſtian Cole*, Eſq; late one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for *Middleſex*, and formerly Reſident at *Venice*.

William Marneck, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Sir *Francis Manneck*, Bart. to Miſs *Wright*, Siſter to Mr. *Wright*, an eminent Banker in *Covent-Garden*.

Velters Cornwall, Eſq; Member of Parliament for the County of *Hereford*, to Miſs *Bray*.

Hall Dawe, of *Ditchett* in *Somerſet*, Eſq; to Miſs *Moore*, Daughter of *Andrew Moore*, of *North Newton* in the ſame County, Eſq;

Mr. *John Knight*, Son of Mr. *Knight*, an eminent Builder in *Burlington-Gardens*, to Miſs *Lawrence* of *Tottenham High-Croſs*, a 10,000*l.* Fortune.

Thomas Carleton, Eſq; to Mrs. *Prudence Vane*, a near Relation of the Lord *Barnard*, a 20,000*l.* Fortune.

Mr. *George Garret*, youngeſt Son to *Alexander Garret*, Eſq; in the Commiſſion of the Peace for the *Tower* Hamlets, to Miſs *Slaughter*, Daughter to the late Mr. *Slaughter*, a *Blackwell-Hall* Factor.

Gerard Van Neck, Eſq; late one of the Directors of the *Eaſt-India* Company, to the Relict of the late Sir *Dennis Dutry*, Bart. a Fortune of 100,000*l.*

Stephen Cotyn, Eſq; to Miſs *Tay*, only Daughter to Mr. *Edward Tay*, a great Trader in *Cheapſide*.

Richard Reynolds of *Staffordſhire*, Eſq; to Miſs *Gery*, Siſter to *George Gery*, of *Great Bolton*, Eſq;

Joſeph Churchill, Eſq; Brother to *William Churchill*, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Salt Duty, to Miſs *Small*, youngeſt Daughter of Mr. *Small*, a Surgeon in *York-Buildings*.

——— *Wingfield*, Eſq; to Miſs *Dorothy Williamſon*, Daughter of Sir *William Williamſon*, of *Monkweremouth* in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, Bart.

The Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Pomfret*, ſafely deliver'd of a Son.

DEATHS.

AT *Altena*, near *Hamburgh*, the Right Hon. *Donagh*, Earl of *Clancarty*, Viſcount *Muſkerry*, &c. in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, aged 78 Years.

James Kemp, Eſq. one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for *Middleſex*.

Brigadier *Lloyd*, formerly Capt. of a Company in a Marching Regiment, and Brigadier in the Marine Service in the late War.

Mr. *Mortimer Powell*, an eminent Merchant in the *Old Jewry*; he dropt down of an Apoplectick Fit in St. *James's-Park*.

Lady *Beck*, Relict of Sir *Juſtus Beck*, the firſt Baronet created by his late Majeſty K. *George*, and Mother to the preſent Sir *Juſtus Beck*, Bart.

Rev. Mr. *Price*, Miniſter of *Landewen* in *Brecknockſhire*.

Rev. Mr. *John Hugeins*, M. A. one of the Senior Fellows of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*.

Capt. *Merwick*, formerly Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the *Scarborough*.

Rev. Mr. *Richard Simpſon*, Rector of *Norton* in the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*.

Dr. *Symſ*, at his Houſe in St. *Mary-Overs* Church-Yard.

At *Tottenham*, *Charles Shaler*, Eſq; aged 73.

At *Galway* in *Ireland*, the Rev. *Henry Hart*, D. D. Warden of the Collegiate Church of *Galway*.

Dr. *Thomas Fay*, a Member of the College of Phyſicians.

Capt. *Jabez Singleton*, who ſerv'd upwards of 47 Years in the Navy.

Sir *William Ogborne*, Knt. Maſter-Carpenter to the Office of his Majeſty's Ordnance, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, Col. of a Regiment of the Militia of the *Tower-Hamlets*, one of the Elder Brothers of the *Trinity-Houſe*, and Sheriff of *London* in the Year 1726.

The Lady of Col. *Montagu*, Brother to the Earl of *Halifax*.

At *Kingsbury* in *Warwickſhire*, *John Cuton*, Eſq;

Mr. *Jermet Radcliff*, a near Relation to the Earl of *Derwentwater*.

Lady *Garbart*, Widow and Relict of Sir *Henry Garbart*, late of *Shelford* in *Nottinghamſhire*.

Counſellor *Brown*, Treaſurer to the Society of *Lincoln's-Inn*.

At *Leeds-Caſtle* in *Kent*, the Hon. *Henry Culepeper Fairfax*, Eſq; Brother to the Lord *Fairfax*.

In *Cheſhire*, *Charles Hulſton* of *Newton* in that County, Eſq;

James

Digitized by Google

James Moore Smyth, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for *Middlesex*.

At her Lodgings in *Canongate*, *Edinburgh*, the Right Hon. the Lady *Reid*.

Hon. Col. *Robinson*, Col. of a Company in his Majesty's Cold-stream Regiment of Foot-Guards.

At her House in *Grosvenor-street*, of the Dropsy, having been tapped upwards of 12 Times, the Lady *Irby*, Mother to the present Sir *William Irby*, Bart.

Mr. *Thomas Ward*, House-keeper of the House of Commons, and Deputy Serjeant at Arms to that Hon. House.

At Sir *Gerard Conyers*'s in *Austin-Fryars*, *Barrington Eaton*, Esq; an eminent *Turkey* Merchant.

Hugh Boscawen, Visc. *Falmouth*.

Lady *Ebison*, Relict of Sir *Clement Ebison*.

Owen Wynne, Esq; Lieut. Gen. of his Majesty's Forces.

The Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. *John Waugh*, Lord Bishop of *Carlisle*, and Rector of St. *Peter's Cornhill*.

Mr. *Hall* the Comedian, who belong'd to *Covent-Garden* Theatre.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

BENJAMIN Lord Bishop of *Winchester* confirm'd Prelate of the Order of the Garter.

Dr. *Thomas Tennison*, made Chancellor of the Diocese of *Oxford*, in the room of Lord *Talbot*.

His Majesty was pleased to grant his Congé d'Elire, for electing Dr. *Thomas Sherlock*, Lord Bishop of *Bangor*, to the See of *Salisbury*, void by the Translation of Dr. *Benj. Hoadley* to the See of *Winchester*.

Mr. *John Smith* presented to the Vicarage of *Netley Boetles*, *Hants*.

Mr. *Tipping Silvester*, M. A. chosen Lecturer of St. *Bartholomew the Great*, in the room of Mr. *Piddington*, deceased.

Mr. *John Woodcesse*, presented to the Rectory of *Warden* in the Diocese of *Canterbury*.

Mr. *Scriven* to the Rectory of *Church-Lowsoot*, *Warwickshire*.

Mr. *Stevens*, Rector of *Malden*, *Surrey*, collated to a Preb. of *Winchester*.

Mr. *Croxall*, Preb. of *Hereford*, inducted into the Vicarage of *Sellack* in that Diocese.

Dr. *Reuben Clark*, Rector of St. *Magnus*, *London Bridge*, sworn in one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary.

Mr. *George Stubbs* presented to the Rectory of *Tollemunt-Knights*, *Essex*.

Mr. *Bridges Thomas* to the Rectory of *Little Comberton Worcestershire*.

Mr. *John Williams* to the Rectory of *Fishguard*, *Pembrokeshire*.

Mr. *Caleb Parnham* to the Rectory of *Pickworth*, *Rutlandshire*.

Mr. *Lionel Lamber* to the Rectory of *Pusey*, *Berks*.

Mr. *Blomberg* to the Rectory of *Fulham*.

Promotions Civil and Military.

MR. *Jepson* appointed one of the principle Purveyors of Wine to his Majesty's Houshold.

Hon. Mr. *Henry Berkeley*, and the Hon. Mr. *Lumley* appointed Commissioners for the Office of Master of the Horse.

Mr. *Roberts*, appointed a Page of Honour to his Majesty, in the room of *John Fitz-Williams*, Esq; made a Cornet in the Royal Blue Regiment.

Capt. *Ramsay* succeeds the late Capt. *Reeves* as Capt. Lieut. of the same.

Thomas Wilkins, Esq; Serjeant at Arms to his Majesty, chosen a Burgess, Alderman, and Mayor of the Corporation of *Brackley*, *Northamptonshire*.

Hon. *Othniel Haggat*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Council in *Barbadoes*, appointed Chief Baron of the Court of *Exchequer* there, in the room of the Hon. *Thomas Beckles* deceased.

Capt. *Nicholas Clare* elected an elder Brother of *Trinity House*, in the room of Sir *William Oborne*, deceased.

James Gee, Esq; appointed Receiver General of the County of *York*.

Mr. *John Robins* made Surveyor of Houses for *Cornwal*.

Roberts Curtis, Esq; made General Treasurer of *Rhode Island*.

Persons declared BANKRUPTS.

PETER *Hudson*, of *Richmond* in *Surrey*, Vintner, Victualler and Chapman. *Richard Boycott*, of *Wallingford*, *Berks*, Distiller and Chapman. *James Watts*, of *Cateaton-street*, *London*, Packer and Chapman. *John Blake*, late of *Taunton*, in *Somersetshire*, Serge-maker. *William Hicks*, of *Halesowen*, *Salop*, Mercer. *Charles Lucas*, of St. *Olave*, *Silver-street*, Goldsmith and Chapman. *Richard Trubey* of St. *Paul's Church-Yard*, Vintner. *Henry Burton*, of *Woodbridge*, *Suffolk*, Grocer and Chapman. *Francis Bradshaw*, of *Hind Court* in *Fleet-street*, Sadler and Chapman. *Charles Porter*, of St. *Paul*, *Covent-Garden*, Goldsmith. *Edward Oakes*, of *Rainow*, *Chester*, Chapman. *Wil. Miller*, of St. *John*, *Southwark*, Innholder and Chapman. *William Hobson*, late of St. *George*, *Hanover-square*, Vintner and Chapman. *Geo. Forest*, of St. *Martin in the Fields*, Coffee-Man, Retailer of Wines, and Chapman. *John Cliff*, of *Exchange Alley*, Broker and Chapman. *Henry Stamp* of *Waltham-stowe*, *Essex*, Apothecary and Chapman. *John Squire*, of *Love-lane*, Packer. *John Enfield*, *Egham-hith*, in *Egham*, *Surrey*, Brewer. *John Merry*, of *Mark-Lane*, Merchant. *Stephen Hanby*, of *Swithin's-Alley*, Haberdasher of Hats. *John Preese*, late of *Taunton* in *Somersetshire*, Dyer.

Prices

Digitized by Google

Towards the End of the Month.

STOCKS.

S. Sea 97	*Afric.* 20
—*Bonds l.* 2 7	*Royal Aff.* 97
—*Annu.* 110 ⅓	*Lon. ditto* 12
Bank 35	*Y. Build.* 4
—*Circ. l.*2 15	3 *per C. An.* 92 ¾ a 3
Mil. Bank 107	*Eng. Copper* 1*l.* 15*s.*
India 141 ½	*Welsh ditt.* shut
—*Bonds* 2*l.* 15	*Equivalent* 105

The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amst.	35 8 a 7	*Bilboa*	40
D. Sight	35 6 a 5	*Legborn*	50 ¼
Rotter.	35 9	*Genoa*	52 ¼
Hamb.	35 4	*Venice*	49 ¼
P. Sight	31 ⅞	*Lisb.*	5 5 ⅛ a ¾
Bourd.		*Oport.*	5 5 ⅛
Cadiz	40 ¼	*Antw.*	36 1
Madrid	40 ¼ a ⅜	*Dublin*	9 ¾

Prices of Goods at *Bear-Key*.

Wheat	30 34	*Oates*	9 13
Rye	15 17	*Tares*	18 23
Barley	14 17	*Peafe*	20 22
H. Beans	16 20	*H. Peafe*	16 19
P. Malt	17 20	*B. Malt*	16 19

Abſtract of the *London* WEEKLY BILL, from *Sept.* 24. to *Oct.* 22.

Chriſtned	Males 686	Females 655	1341
Buried	Males 1042	Females 1004	2046

Died under 2 Years old			842
Between	2 and	5	219
	5	10	89
	10	20	87
	20	30	157
	30	40	163
	40	50	183
	50	60	117
	60	70	98
	70	80	55
	80	90	52
	90 and upwards		4
			2046

Prices of Goods, &c. in *London*. Hay 39*s.* *to* 42*s.* a Load.

Coals per Chaldron 28 *a* 30
New Hops p. Hun. 5*l* 10 *a* 6*l*
Old Hops 3*l.* 10*s. a* 4*l.*
Rape Seed 10*l. a* 11*l.*
Lead the Fodder 19 *Hun.* 1 *half on board*, 14*l. a* 14*l.* 10*s.*
Tin in Blocks 3*l.* 16
Ditto in Bars 3*l.* 18*s.*
Copper Eng. beſt 5*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto ordinary 4*l.* 16*s. a* 5*l.*
Ditto Barbary 85*l. a* 95*l.*
Iron of Bilboa 15*l.* 5*s. per Ton.*
Ditto of Sweden 16*l.* 10*s.*
Tallow 30*s.*
Country Tallow 27*s.* 6*d.*
Cochineal 18*s.* 9

Grocery Wares by the C.

Raiſins of the S. new 32*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto Malaga Frailes 17*s.*
Ditto Smirna new 22*s.*
Ditto Alicant 18*s.*
Ditto Lipra new 19*s.*
Ditto Belvedera 29*s.*
Currants 32*s.*
Prunes French none
Figs 20*s.*
Sugar Powder beſt 54 *a* 59*s.*
Ditto ſecond Sort 46*s. a* 50
Loaf Sugar double ref. 12*d. per lb.*
Ditto ſingle refine 7*d. half penny*

Grocery Wares by the lb.

Cinamon 7*s.* 8*d.*
Cloves 9*s.* 1*d.*
Mace 15*s.* 0*d.*
Nutmegs 8*s.* 7*d.*
Sugar Candy white 14*d. a* 18*d.*
Ditto brown 6*d.*
Pepper for home conſump. 16*d.*
Ditto for Exportation 12*d. half.*
Tea Bohea fine 10*s. a* 12*s.*
Ditto ordinary 8 *a* 9*s.*
Ditto Congo 10 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Pekoe 14 *a* 16*s.*
Ditto Green fine 9 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Imperial 9 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Hyſon 20 *a* 25*s.*

Drugs by the lb.

Balſam Peru 14*s.*
Cardamoms 3*s.* 6*d.*
Camphire refin'd 9*s.* 6
Crabs Eyes 1*s.* 8*d.*
Jalip 2*s.* 8*d.*
Manna 2*s.* 6*d. a* 4*s*
Maſtick white 4*s.* 0*d.*
Opium 9*s.*
Quickſilver 4*s.* 3*d.*
Rhubarb 18 *a* 25*s.*
Sarſaparilla 3*s.* 0*d.*
Saffron Engliſh 22*s* 6
Wormſeeds none
Balſam Copaiva 3*s.* 0*d.*
Balſam of Gilead 20*s.*
Hypocacuanæ 4*s.* 6 *a* 5*s.*
Ambergreece per oz. 8*s.*

Wine, Brandy, and Rum.

Oporto red per Pipe 25*l. a* 26
Ditto white none
Liſbon red 35*l. a* 40
Ditto white 26*l. a* 28
Sherry 26*l.*
Canary new 25*l. a* 28
Ditto old 32*l. a* 34
Florence 3*l. per Cheſt*
French red 30*l. a* 40*l.*
Ditto white 20*l.*
Mountain Malaga old 24*l.*
Ditto new 20 *l. a* 21*l.*
Brandy Fr. per Gal. 7*s.* 4*d.*
Rum of Jam. 6*s. a* 7*s.*
Dit. Lew. Iſlands 6*s.*4*d.*a6*s.*10*d.*

FROM

FROM *Mantua*. Several Fatalities in the Battle of *Guastalla* (as the Thickneſs of the Trees, ſeveral Cailines, and deep Ditches, where the Allies were advantageouſly poſted, &c.) made Count *Konigſeg*, after a Fight of 6 Hours, during which he loſt no Ground, to ceaſe the Attack, and retire; which was done in good Order, ſo that about half an Hour paſt 5 in the Evening, the Army entered again into their Camp at *Luzara*, without being hindered by the Enemy. Our Loſs both of Foot and Horſe amounts to 4 or 5000 Men kill'd or wounded. If the Enemy's Loſs was not more conſiderable, it is at leaſt equal, the Firing on both Sides being kept up with extraordinary Vigour. (p. 499.)

Amidſt this dreadful Scene of War, ſome Perſons were diſpoſed to make themſelves merry; as may appear by the following romantick Account, *viz.* An Expreſs arriv'd at Court, by which we have the Particulars of the Victory gained by the *Imperialiſts* over the *French* in *Italy*, at the Caſtle of *Guaſtalla*, wherein the *Allies* ſuſtain'd the following Loſſes, *viz.* 25 Pair of Kettle-Drums, 30000 Weight of Powder, 40000 Weight of Lead, 50000 Match, 365 Wax Flambeaux, 10000 Bombs, 25 Pieces of Cannon, 500 Large Savillat Sauſages, The King of *Sardinia*'s Tent, valued at 10000 Rixdollars, 2050 Horſes, 3000 Mules, The King's Cheſt, with ſeven Millions of Rixdollars, 55 Mortars, 600 Shovels and Pickaxes, 1000 Hand Granades, 500 Aums of Wine, 5000 Weight of Silver Plate, 1000 Oxen, 500 Milch Cows, 100000 Weight of Nails, 50 Barrels of Flints, 300 Packs of Accoutrements, 400 Firelocks, The King of *Sardinia*'s Watch ſet with Jewels, The Chancery, 300 Bales of Paper, A Liſt of 50 Spies kept in the King's Salary, 6 Months Proviſion for 10000 Men, 300 Officers and 1500 Common Soldiers taken, 1200 Slain.

From *Warſaw*, *Sept. ult.* The Affairs of King *Auguſtus* mend daily, while thoſe of King *Stanislaus* are in a Manner deſperate: The Troops of *Ruſſia* and *Saxony* are ſo diſtributed throughout the Kingdom, that they are Maſters of all the principal Places, except *Cracow*, whilſt the oppoſite Party never appear to face their Enemy, but fly about in ſmall Numbers, and ſubſiſt by the Booty they gain in their continual Courſes, deeming every Thing that falls in their Way lawful Plunder.

From the *Rhine*; that Prince *Eugene* ſet out for *Vienna* the 2d Inſtant, having left the Command of the *Imperial* Army encamped at *Heidelberg*, to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*.

From *Vienna*. We are aſſured, that the Emperor has at laſt made a Convention with the Court of *Peterſburg*, to take 30,000 *Ruſſians* into his Pay; and that till his *Imperial* Majeſty has Occaſion to make Uſe of them, they are to be quartered in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

From *Vienna*. By Letters from *Conſtantinople*, of the 23d paſt, the Peace between the *Turks* and the *Perſians* was not yet concluded.

From *Venice*, *Oct.* 16. An Officer of Truſt arrived a few Days ago from *Conſtantinople* at the *French* Conſul's, who brought certain News, that the Peace is ſigned between the *Turks* and *Perſians*; and that in a Divan, the Grand Seignior came to a Reſolution to declare War againſt two Powers.

From *Mantua*, *Oct.* 16. On the Arrival of the *Imperialiſts* before *Mirandola*, the *French* under the Count *de Maillebois*, rais'd the Siege, leaving 8 Pieces of Cannon, 2 Mortars, with a great Quantity of Ammunition behind them.

From *Naples*. Count *de Traun*, Governor of *Capua*, has lately play'd off a Stratagem upon the *Spaniſh* Troops which inveſt that Place, whereby 500 were kill'd and 600 wounded.

From the *Hague*, *Oct.* 22. Nothing has been talk'd of here for ſome Days paſt, but an Augmentation of the Land-Forces of the Republick, and putting the Naval upon a better Foot.

From *Berlin*, that his *Pruſſian* Majeſty was alive on the 26th Inſtant, N. S. and thought a little better; but however without Hopes of Recovery.

From *Stockholm*; that the Treaty ſigned lately between that Crown and the Crown of *Denmark*, is a Treaty of Friendſhip, for preſerving the Tranquillity of the North, and is to laſt 15 Years.

The Marſhal *d'Aſfeldt*, juſt before he broke up his Camp, wrote to the Magiſtrates of *Worms*, that he had the King's Order to quarter 8000 Men upon them: They anſwer'd it was impoſſible for them to quarter any Troops, being in Want of almoſt all Neceſſaries: That they had neither Wood, nor Straw, nor Hay, nor Oats; but were willing to pay a Sum of Money in Lieu of them: The Marſhal replied, that the King's Order was poſitive, and the Troops muſt be there the 24th of *October*. The Duke of *Wirtemberg* being informed of all theſe Circumſtances, orders 4000 *Imperial* Troops and 4000 *Huſſars* to paſs the *Neckar* privately in the Night between the 23d and 24th, and with them he entered *Worms* at Six o'Clock the 25th in the Morning, and thereby prevented the *French*, who were come as far as *Spiers*.

From *Bruſſels*. They write from *Dunkirk* and *Calais*, that *Engliſh* Sailors arrive in thoſe Ports from Time to Time, who are ſent to *Breſt* and other *French* Ports, to ſerve on board the Fleet of his moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty.

The

DIVINITY.

* 1. A Compleat Body of speculative and practical Divinity; consisting of five Parts. 1. Of the Being, Nature, and Attributes of God, and of the Evidences of divine Revelation. 2. Of the Works of Creation and Providence. 3. Of the most memorable Transactions from the Beginning of the World to the Coming of Christ; with proper Dissertations upon each. 4. Of the Mysteries of our most holy Faith. 5. Of the great Precepts of moral and evangelical Righteousness. The Whole extracted from the best antient and modern Writers, but chiefly from the Works of such as have been reputed the most able Divines and celebrated Preachers amongst us. By *Thomas Stackhouse*, A. M. The second Edition. Printed for *J. Batley* and *T. Cox*. In one Vol. Folio. price 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

2. A Paraphrase and Notes on St. *Paul*'s Second Epistle to *Timothy*. In Imitation of Mr. *Locke*'s Manner. To which is subjoined, an Essay, in two Parts. By the Author of the Paraphrase and Notes on St. *Paul*'s Epistles to *Philemon*, &c. Printed for *R. Ford*, pr. 3*s.*

3. The Torments of Hell and Joys of Heaven conjecturally describ'd. By *Joshua Ware*. Printed for *A. Ward*, price 2*s.* 6*d.*

4. Four Discourses on the four last Things. By a Divine of the Church of *England*. Printed for *J. Downing*, price 2*s.* 6*d.*

* 5. Christian Directions; shewing how to walk with God all the Day long. By *T. Gouge*. A new Edition. Printed for *R. Hett*, price 1*s.*

6. The Excellency and Beauty of the Church of *England*, illustrated, recommended and enforc'd. In 3 Parts. By a Lay-Hand. Sold by *S. Austen*, price 4*s.* 6*d.*

7. Glad Tidings for the Elect of God, of two glorious Cities, that are to be on Earth. By *Richard Elmer*, of *Hampton-Wick*, Middlesex. Printed for *J. Wilford*, price 1*s.*

8. A Sermon, containing some Reflections upon Mr. *Bulguy*'s Essay on moral Goodness; preach'd before the University of *Oxford*, on *July* 25, 1734. By the Rev. *Tipping Sylvester*, M. A. Printed for *J. Wilford*, pr. 6*d.*

9. A Sermon preach'd on Occasion of the Death of Capt. *Digory Hearle*. By *Jer. Tidcombe*. Printed for *J. Noon* and *R. Hett*, price 6*d.*

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

10. The Life of *Osman* the Great, Emperor of the *Turks*, who first attempted the Conquest of *Poland*, and the uniting that Kingdom to the Dominions of the *Ottoman Porte*. By Madam *De Gomez*. Translated from the *French*. By *John Williams*, Esq; Printed for *J. Hazzard*, *S. Birt*, *C. Corbet*, *C. Ward*, and *R. Chandler*. 2 Vols. 12mo. price 4*s.* 6*d.*

11. A fair Warning to the Ladies; or, Vows of Love a Jest. Exemplified in the History of *Cordelia* and *Philaret*, Persons of Distinction. Sold at the Pamphlet Shops, price 1*s.*

12. Of Superstition: An Epistle to a Friend. Printed for *J. Wilford*, price 6*d.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

13. A Collection of Tracts, moral and theological. By *John Balguy*, M. A. Printed for *J. Pemberton*, 8vo. price 6*s.*

* 14. Discourses on such Particulars of natural History as were thought most proper to excite the Curiosity and form the Minds of Youth. The 2d Edition. Printed for *J. Pemberton*, *R. Francklin*, and *C. Davis*, 8vo. price 6*s.*

15. A military Discourse, whether it be better for *England* to give an Invader present Battle, or to temporize and defer the same. Publish'd by *N. Booth*, Esq; Sold by *R. Williamson*, price 1*s.*

16. Three Letters written by the late unhappy Mons. *de Catte*. Sold by *J. Wilcox*, price 6*d.*

17. The Master-Piece of Imposture; or, the Adventures of *John Gordon*. Sold at the Pamphlet Shops, price 1*s.* 6*d.*

* 18. The Lives of *Pomponius Atticus*, *Miltiades* and *Cymon*. By Major *Pack*. The 2d Edition. Printed for *E. Curll*, price 3*s.* 6*d.*

* 19. Children's Guide to the *French* Tongue. The 2d Edition. Printed for *S. Harding*, price 4*d.*

20. A Letter to the Protestant Dissenting Congregation Meeting in *Broadstreet*, *Wapping*. By *John Rhudd*. Sold by *J. Noon*, price 6*d.*

* 21. The Expence of University Education reduc'd. The 6th Edition. Printed for *G. Strahan*, price 1*s.*

PHYSICAL.

22. An Essay on Physick; or, an Attempt to revive the Practice of the Antients. By *Andrew Hooke*, M. D. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 1*s.* 6*d.*

23. Oratio de Physiologiæ Explicandæ Munere ex Celeberrimi Woodwardi Testamento Instituto: Habita Cantabrigiæ in Scholis Publicis a Carolo Mason, M. A. Cantabrigiæ: Impensis Gul. Thurlbourn. Prostant apud J. J. & P. Knapton, Gul. Innys & R. Manby, & Car. Rivington, Bibliopolas Londinenses, pr. 6*d.*

24. The Fountain of Health. By *H. Burdon*, M. A. Sold by *C. Rivington*, pr. 1*s.*

POLITICAL.

25. A Letter to a Friend in the Country, on the present Posture of Affairs in *Europe*; and on the Conduct of our Ministry at Home: Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 4*d.*

26. Antient and modern Liberty stated and compar'd. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 1*s.*

27. The Ministry and Government of *Great Britain* vindicated, price 6*d.*

28. A short Specimen of a new Political Arithmetick. Printed for *F. Jefferies*, pr. 1*s.*

29. An Apology for the Clergy of the Church of *England*. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6*d.*

Digitized by Google

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1734.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the *laſt Seſſion* of PARLIAMENT; continued from *Page* 519.

RESOLUTION *about the* Sinking Fund, *&c.*

ON *March* 11, the Houſe of Commons (according to Order) reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider further of Ways and Means for raiſing the Supply granted to his Majeſty; and a Motion was made as follows, *viz.* That it ſhould be reſolved, that towards raiſing the Supply granted to his Majeſty, there ſhould be iſſued and applied the Sum of 1,200,000*l.* out of ſuch Monies as had ariſen, or ſhould or might ariſe, for the Surpluſſes, Exceſſes, or overplus Monies, commonly called the Sinking Fund: Which Motion was warmly oppoſed; but after a Debate the ſame was carried in the Affirmative: After which the following Reſolution paſſed without any Oppoſition, *viz.* That the Sum of 20,578*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* Half-penny, remaining in the Receipt of his Majeſty's *Exchequer*, on Arrears of former Land-Taxes, ſhould be applied towards raiſing the Supply granted to his Majeſty, for the Service of the Year 1734. Both which Reſolutions, being next Day reported to the Houſe, were agreed to; and a Bill was ordered to be brought in purſuant to the firſt, and an Inſtruction was ordered for the Land Tax Bill Committee to receive a Clauſe purſuant to the ſecond. (See the Lords Proteſts on the firſt of theſe Affairs, p. 200.)

DEBATE *on the Motion for repealing the* Septennial Act.

ON *March* 13. upon a Motion made by *P——p G——n*, Eſq; it was ordered, that the Serjeant at Arms ſhould go with the Mace into *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and into the Court of Requeſts, and Places adjacent, and ſummon the Members there to attend the Service of the Houſe; and he being returned, a Motion was made by *W——m B——m——ley*, Eſq; and ſeconded by Sir *J——n St. A——n*, for repealing the *Septennial Act*. (See both their Speeches at large, in our *Magazine* for *April*, from p. 202 to 206.)

J---n C-----t, Eſq; Member for *W----te Cb-----b* in *Hampſhire*, ſpoke next, in Subſtance as follows, *viz.* Sir, as I happen to differ in Opinion from the two honourable Gentlemen who have ſpoke in Favour of this Motion, I ſhall endeavour to follow them in every Thing they have ſaid, and give my Reaſons for not thinking the Arguments they have made uſe of any way concluſive. They have talked a great deal of our antient Conſtitution, and ſeem, I think, mighty deſirous of reverting to it; but if Gentlemen will conſider the Diſadvantages as well as the Advantages which attended every Part of our old Conſtitution, I believe they will not be ſo very fond of returning to it. I ſhall agree that there were ſuch old Statutes as have been mentioned, relating to the frequent holding of Parliaments; but that Gentlemen may recollect a little the Nature of thoſe Parliaments, and the Rights and Prerogatives which the Crown at that Time enjoyed, or at leaſt pretended to, I

shall beg Leave to read some Extracts which I have taken from one of our most judicious Writers about parliamentary Affairs; I mean the famous Mr. *Prinne (here he read some Extracts from his Writings, shewing the many Powers and Prerogatives which our Kings of old pretended to).* Thus we may see that the Kings of *England* had antiently such Prerogatives as would be very inconsistent with those Privileges which the People of this Nation now enjoy. This was our old Constitution, and I should be glad to know, if it be to this Form of Government that Gentlemen would now have us to return.

The hon. Gentleman mentioned next the heavy Complaints that were made against K. *Charles* the First, and his Son K. *James* the Second, and the great Misfortunes which both these Princes fell into by not giving Ear to those Complaints: But I must take Notice, that there never was a Complaint against either of them for continuing the same Parliament too long; all the Complaints against both were, for not calling or holding any Parliament for several Years together; and this it was that brought all their Misfortunes upon them. And as to the long Parliament in K. *Charles* the Second's Reign, it is certain that there was a great deal of more Reason to complain against their Conduct during the first Years of their sitting than there was towards the latter End; so that no Part of the History of either of these 3 Reigns can afford so much as a plausible Argument in Favour of the Motion now made to us.

It has been alledged, Sir, that the Crown must always necessarily have a much greater Influence upon *Septennial Parliaments*, than it can ever have upon those which are chosen and continued only for three Years: But it is my Opinion, if ever the Crown should attempt, if ever any Ministry should be wicked enough to endeavour to gain a corrupt Influence over the Parliament, it will be as easy to gain it over the one Sort of Parliament as over the other; for if ever the Members chosen and returned, or the Majority of them, should be such as will stoop to Corruption, the Infection may be easily spread, the alluring Baits may be thrown out in seven Days as well as seven Years; nor do I think it such a difficult or tedious Affair to find out who may be the Persons proper to be wrought on; that is a Knowledge that may be easily acquired after the Elections are over, and before it may be necessary for the Parliament to meet: Nay, if ever such a Thing should happen (which I hope never will) I am convinced it would be much more easy for such a Ministry to manage a *Triennial Parliament*, than it will ever be to manage a *Septennial*; for it is well known how strongly Men may be wrought on by Hopes and Promises; and it is certain, that by such Hopes and Promises, some might be kept firmly attached to a Court and Ministry for two or three Years, who could not be kept so for four or five; therefore I must conclude, as Hopes and Promises are more easily given than Pensions or Bribes, it would be more easy for the Ministers to keep a *Triennial Parliament* depending upon them, than to keep a *Septennial* in any Sort of Dependence: And as to past Times, we by Experience find, that the Court has never gained much by long Parliaments; on the contrary, we have always found that the Party against the Court has gradually increased in Number by the long Continuance of the Parliament, insomuch that from a small Minority in the Beginning, they have often come up to very near an Equality, sometimes to a Majority before the End; so that if we reason either from the Nature of Mankind, or from Experience, we must conclude, that the Liberties of the People are better secured by *Septennial* than they can ever be by *Triential Parliaments*.

The present Power of the Crown has been set in the most hideous Light, and the Number of Places now at the Disposal of the Crown, has been represented as of the most dangerous Consequence to the Independency of Parliament: But in this I must think that Gentlemen are likewise very much mistaken: I must even think, that the Disposal of those Posts and Places which are necessary for the Support of our Government, rather weakens the Influence and Interest of the Crown, both in the Parliament and in the Country; because it is certain, that there is never any Post or Place to be disposed of, for which there are not three or four Candidates at least; the Crown can give it but to one, and by giving it to any one of the four, the other three are disappointed and disobliged, by which the Crown very probably raises up three Enemies, for the Sake of securing one Friend, upon whom no very great Dependence can perhaps be had; for if it be a Place for Life, the Person who got it becomes then independent upon the Crown, and may soon come to be disobliged by being refused some second Favour. This every Man who hears me must by his own Experience be convinced of, and therefore tho' it be absolutely necessary for the executive Part of our Government, which is lodged in the Crown, to have the Disposal of those Posts and Places, yet it cannot from thence be inferred, that the Power of the Crown is thereby greatly increased.

The hon. Gentlemen seemed to insinuate, that the principal Motive for passing the *Septennial Bill* now no longer subsisted; but in this also I must beg Leave to differ from them.

'Tis true, one of the Motives for passing that Bill was, the great Ferment which the Nation was then in; but this was not the principal Motive, and if it had been so, that Motive is very far from ceasing to subsist:

Does not every Gentleman know what a Spirit of Discontent, nay, I may say of Disaffection, was artfully raised over the whole Nation but last Year? And can any Gentleman say that that Spirit is now totally subsided? Or can any Gentleman believe that there was not a great deal of the Spirit of *Jacobitism* at the Bottom of those Discontents, which were then without any Ground endeavoured to be raised? I am persuaded, Sir, that the Ferment the Nation is now in, and the Ferment it was in when the *Septennial Bill* was passed into a Law, proceed originally from the same Cause, therefore I must take the Motive for continuing it to be now much the same with that which was then for enacting it; and as the Motive is now the same, I hope it will prevail with this House not to repeal a Law from which the Nation has received so great Benefit.

Sir *T——s R——n*, Member for *M——th* in *N——nd*. Sir, I cannot content myself with barely giving a Negative to this Proposition, but must beg your Indulgence in offering a few Reasons which will induce me to be against it; and to make two or three Observations upon what has fallen from the honourable Gentlemen who have introduced and spoke in Favour of it.

In my Opinion, Sir, we should fix the Duration of Parliaments to a shorter or longer Period, according as 'twill promote the Welfare of the Nation, and support and strengthen our present Constitution; and when that is once fixed, the Consideration, whether the Thing be popular or unpopular, or whether it may be consonant to the Practice of our Ancestors, ought not to influence any Gentleman in giving his Vote.

It has been said by the hon. Gentleman who spoke first, that the renewing of the *Triennial Bill* will lessen the Expences at Elections. Sir, I think nothing is more demonstrable, than that frequent Elections will always occasion frequent Expences, and other Irregularities too notorious not to lye within the Compass of every Man's Observation; and that Men's Minds, which never fail to be inflamed in a Contest between two Parties, will always preserve those Heats in View of a quick Return of electing: That these and many other Inconveniencies can be fairly charged on *Triennial Elections* is indisputably true; and if *Septennial Parliaments* do not entirely remove these Evils, at least they mitigate their Influence.

Gentlemen have urged, that Expences at Elections are voluntary; this is indeed in some Measure true, but by this Alteration of the Law, the Temptation will never be at a great Distance; the Opportunity for Corruption, Illness and Debauchery, will happen once in three Years instead of once in Seven; for I am afraid the Law we have lately made, which the hon. Gentleman who made the Motion has taken Notice of, cannot yet have produced the good Effect we expected from it: Reformations of any Kind cannot be brought about on a sudden, especially in Things of this Nature, where the lower Class of the People are Parties concerned.

Sir, the Law for *Triennial Parliaments* continued in Force for 22 Years: In that Time many Inconveniencies were found to arise from it; and it was likewise found that in many Respects it did not answer the End for which it was made. I think it lies upon those Gentlemen who are Advocates for this Proposition, and which ought to be the Foundation of their Arguments in Support of it, to shew us what the Evils are which are attendant upon *Septennial Parliaments*, and how they would be removed by the Alteration proposed: If they had done this, if any such Thing could be done, the Argument would have some Weight; but to me this appears so far from being the Case, that on the contrary, how many good Laws have passed in Favour of the Subject, how little Reason have the People of *England* to be displeased with the Actions of their Representatives since the *Septennial Act* took Place, which is 18 Years ago? What is done within every Man's Memory cannot be liable to any Misrepresentation. Histories of former Parliaments, or of past Times, may be partially related, but our own Experience cannot deceive us; and I appeal to those who now hear me, whether we have yet had any Reason to complain of the Conduct of *Septennial Parliaments*.

And besides, Sir, there is no Mischief can be done the Subject in a *Septennial Parliament*, which may not be done in a *Triennial*; but on the contrary, the short Duration of a *Triennial* will not allow sufficient Time to the compleating many good Undertakings, which may be accomplish'd by a *Septennial*; Mischief being of its own Nature of quick Growth, and soon brought to Maturity; whereas Schemes for a general Good ripen by slow Degrees, and require a Length of Time in rearing up to Perfection.

Gentlemen have brought Arguments in Support of this Proposition from the Practice and Laws of our Forefathers, and deduce the Expediency of the triennial Bill, from the original Formation of our Constitution. For my Part I do not comprehend what is meant by our old Constitution, and therefore when Gentlemen make Use of the Expression, our old Constitution, I must look upon it as an indefinite Term, which can admit of no direct Answer: But would they fix it to a Reign, or to any certain Number of Years, I could undertake to shew, that in no Period of Time they shall fix on, since the Conquest, we ever had such a one as we should be now willing to submit to, and rest satisfied

with: I know of no settled Constitution till the Revolution; 'tis from that happy Period I date our having any at all. It may indeed be agreeable to the ancient Laws of the Realm, that there should be frequent Parliaments, that is, that Parliaments should be frequently holden; but from whence will Gentlemen prove, that it has been established as a fundamental Maxim in what is called our old Constitution, that there should be frequent Elections; sure at least I am, if the Nature of our Constitution required that there should be such, the Practice of our Ancestors has not always corresponded with it.

It would be a tedious Task to shew in what Manner Parliaments have been called and holden, and to trace out all the Variations of our Laws, or rather Practice, in this Respect, since the Conquest, 200 Years after which, I believe, there was no such Thing in Being a a House of Commons, at least, if there was any such Assembly, they met but very seldom: But Gentlemens Thoughts will prevent me in what I could offer on this Head, and therefore I shall not enter into a Detail of Particulars, with which many others may be much better acquainted; only, in general, I will venture to say, that from the earliest Records of Time to the Revolution, the Crown made Use of their Prerogative so far with Regard to Parliaments, that the People never knew when there would be a new Election, or how long the Power, they gave their Representatives when elected, might be continued to them: If we look back into our History, we shall find, in some Reigns, Parliaments chosen by the People, and dissolved by the Crown, before they were suffered to meet at all; in other Reigns, a very long Intermission of Parliaments; and in others again a Parliament perhaps in Being, but for many Years successively not once suffered to sit. These, Sir, were real Grievances: And in this reforming Age, we seem to be as uneasy, and as fond of taking Precautions against imaginary Dangers, as ever our Ancestors were about providing against those that were real.

My worthy Friend and Contemporary at the University, who seconded the Motion, has shewn the Practice of several of our former Kings in this Particular, and indeed has spoken in Favour of the Motion, with so much Decency and Weight, that it requires one much better skilled than I am in our *English* History and Parliamentary Proceedings, to do the same Justice to the other Side of the Question; but he has quoted two Reigns, which will, in my Opinion, both turn against the Motion he has so handsomely supported. These, Sir, are the Reigns of K. *Charles the First*, and K. *Charles the Second*; but before I take Notice of them give me Leave to mention another Reign, I mean that of Q. *Elizabeth*, which both the worthy Gentlemen have very prudently avoided mentioning on this Occasion, tho' it be a Reign that is seldom forgot to be brought upon the Carpet, when a Comparison is to be made, in order to depreciate the Actions and Measures of the present Times: In the long Reign of that Queen, a Reign which lasted 44 Years, there were in all but ten Parliaments chosen, and in these ten Parliaments there were but 13 Sessions, and, except the last, never any one of these Sessions continued many Weeks together. Besides, Sir, however glorious the Reign of that Princess may be in other Respects, yet it is certain, that in many Instances she used her Parliaments in such a Manner, as, I hope, we shall never see Parliaments treated for the future.

As for the Reign of K. *Charles the First*, I little expected, Sir, that Reign would have been introduced in this Debate, especially by those who are Advocates for this Question; for surely that Reign ought to be buried in Oblivion, by those who would plead for the Liberty of the Subject, and are for lessening the Prerogative of the Crown; because in no preceding Reign was the last ever carried higher, or the other in greater Danger of being utterly subverted and destroyed. Were it necessary for the Point I am contending for, I would undertake to prove, that as long as he had any Power, he was daily attempting by his Prerogative, to have made Parliaments useless: And therefore I shall easily agree with the hon. Gentleman, that he neglected calling frequent new Parliaments: But give me Leave farther to observe, that during that King's Reign, no Parliament was called, there was not so much as one in Being; no! not for 12 Years together; during which Time History does not give the most favourable Account of him with Respect to his several Attempts upon the Liberties of his Subjects, which the hon. Gentleman has put a very handsome Gloss upon, by saying, that these Attempts were made by the Advice of Sycophants and Flatterers: Whoever the Authors were, Sir, the Facts are true, and the Consequences, had they not been prevented, must have proved fatal to the Rights of the People. When I have said this, I would not have it understood as if I approved of the Steps afterwards taken, by which that unfortunate Prince was brought to his tragical and untimely End; but as his Fate ought to be a Warning to all future Princes, not to make any Encroachments upon the Liberties or Privileges of the Subject, so it ought to be a Warning to all those who are true Lovers of our Constitution, to be extremely cautious of introducing any new Regulations or unnecessary Amendments. And this, Sir, I take to be a Lesson much more proper for the present Question than that which my hon. Friend

Friend has been pleased to recommend to us from the Fate of that Prince; since the Question is not now about complimenting the Crown with any new or extravagant Powers, nor about denying the People any of those Rights which they are entitled to by Law.

I was equally surprised, Sir, to hear the long Parliament of K. *Charles* the second (which continued 17 Years) so much as mentioned by those who are for shortening the Duration of Parliaments; for, in my Opinion, the Conduct of that Parliament, if it proves any Thing, shews, that the long Duration of a Parliament does not necessarily make it entirely subservient to the Will of the Prince. Tho' that Parliament has since been treated with great Indignity, tho' I will not now take upon me to determine whether it deserved the Usage it has met with from some People; yet I think I may say, that a Majority of the Members thereof, especially towards the End of it, were steady in the Support of the Liberties of the People; and had not they made a noble Stand against the Attempts of the Crown in those Days, we should not now have been debating this Point.

Thus, Sir, the Instance of this Parliament, if it proves any Thing, I say, proves that the Parliament which sate the longest ever any did in *England*, could not be influenced by the Crown to come into Measures inconsistent with the Liberties of the People: And if Gentlemen will but recollect the Annals of that Parliament, they will find that it was more subservient to the Court, the first, second and third Years, than it was the sixth or seventh; and it was less so the eleventh or twelfth, than it was the ninth or tenth: And I agree with the hon. Gentleman, that the further it removed from its Original, the better Title the Members acquired to the Denomination of veteran Troops, which he has been pleased to compare them to; but this Title they merited for a Reason very different from what he has assigned: It was not because they knew no other Command but from the Person who gave them their Pay, but it was because they became every Day more and more observant of their Duty, more watchful over the Liberties of their Fellow Subjects, and less tractable to the Measures of the Court, insomuch that at last, by their persevering in an honest Opposition to those Measures, they forced their own Dissolution; and this always has been, and always must be the Case as to all Bodies of the same Men, when long kept together, and attempted to be seduced by Bribery and Corruption; for few Men are so entirely debauched and abandoned to Shame, but that sooner or later they will be actuated by the Love of Virtue and publick Good, which will at last make them stubbornly resist the Designs of a profligate Court against the Liberties of their Country: And this was certainly the Case as to that Parliament, otherwise K. *Charles* would not so easily have parted with a Parliament he had been so long and with so much Expence endeavouring to form to his own arbitrary Views; therefore, Sir, if any Argument is to be drawn from this long Parliament, it may certainly be made Use of as the strongest Reason why a *Septennial Parliament* should be preferred to a *Triennial*.

As a further Proof, Sir, that the Balance of Power in the State is demonstrably more in favour of the People in a Parliament that hath its Duration for seven Years, than in one chosen every third Year; and that the Crown will always have less Influence in a *Septennial* than a *Triennial Parliament*: Let us but recollect what has happened ever since the *Septennial Law* took Place; as the hon. Gentleman who spoke last has already observed, does not Experience shew us that every Session will increase an opposing Party? Has it not been hitherto always found, that the Party against the Court has in every fifth or sixth Session been more in Number than it was the second or third? And as no Step has been made to increase either the Prerogative or Power of the Crown ever since *Septennial Parliaments* have had a Being, why should we go about to make an Alteration in that Part of our Constitution, from which we have never yet felt the least Inconvenience? Might not therefore a Desire to revert back to the Practice of our Ancestors in this Particular, be compared to a Man in his full Growth and Strength desiring to return back to his Childhood?

It has indeed been insinuated by both the hon. Gentlemen, who have spoken on the other Side of the Question, that undue Influence has been attempted in Elections; that Money has been sent down from the Treasury to gain Returns from Boroughs in the Country; by which the Elections have been rendered so expensive to the Country Gentlemen that it is with great Difficulty they can from their private Fortunes support such Expence, or withstand such Influence; and this is indeed the principal Argument I have yet heard made Use of in Support of this Question: Tho' I am no Way privy to, nor do I believe that any such Practices have been lately attempted; yet, Sir, upon this Occasion, I will for Argument's Sake suppose it to be true; I will suppose that the Court does intermeddle in Elections, and that Sums of Money have been sent into the Country for that Purpose; but how this comes to be owing to *Septennial Parliaments* I cannot comprehend: Would it not be as much in the Power of the Court to intermeddle in the Elections for a *Triennial*, as in those for a *Septennial Parliament*? And

Digitized by Google

if a Country Gentleman can scarce bear up against these Practices when he has six Years Respite to recover the Expences and Trouble he may have been put to by such Attempts on his Borough; for God's Sake! how will it stand with him when the Battle is to be fought every three Years? Surely he will be then much less able to bear such Expences, or to withstand such Influence; and therefore if the Court ever has endeavoured, or if it ever should endeavour to influence Elections by the Force of Money, that Influence would be much more dangerous in *Triennial* than in *Septennial Elections*; from whence I must be of Opinion, if this Question should succeed, it might in Time more effectually establish the absolute Power of the Crown, and destroy the Liberties of the People, than any other Method that could be thought of.

The worthy Gentleman who made the Motion has told us, that an Annuity for seven Years is more valuable than an Annuity for three, and from thence he seemed to infer, that a *Septennial Parliament* must be more expensive than a *Triennial*, in the same Proportion as an Annuity for seven Years deserves a better Consideration than an Annuity for three: But he does not consider that a Parliament for seven Years is above twice the Duration of one for three; so that if *Triennial Parliaments* were to come in the Place of *Septennial*, a Man must be thrice chosen before he can continue so long in this House as he would do were he to be chosen for seven Years at once; and it is certain that the Expences or the Purchase (if with him we suppose such Purchases) of three, or even of two Elections for *Triennial Parliaments*, will always amount to more than the Expences or the Purchase of one Election for a *Septennial*.

If then the Expensiveness of Elections be one of the Evils attendant upon *Septennial Parliaments*, it is certain the changing of them into *Triennial* will be so far from removing that Evil, that it will necessarily increase it. And I believe some Gentlemen will, in another Particular, find their Expectations as little answered by the present Motion: I mean, that they will not find it so popular a Motion among the Generality of Electors as some of them may imagine. It may indeed please those of the Populace who have no Votes, who are fond of Noise and Bustle, and who would be glad of any Change by which they might have a more frequent Chance to get drunk and be idle. It may also be agreeable to the lower and meaner Sort of our Electors, who have heretofore perhaps too often made their Market upon such Occasions; but to the honest Shop-keeper, and the quiet and fair Trader, who have no other Views but to gain a comfortable Subsistence, by carrying on their respective Trades, and to the better Kind of our Freeholders, and to the Gentry in general; to all those Sorts of Men, in short, whose Inclinations we ought to have the chief Regard to, the proposing of this Bill will be found, I believe, not to be a very proper Way of paying court.

The worthy Gentlemen, Sir, who have spoken on the other Side of the Question, make a very partial Use of our antient Constitution, when they plead for a shorter Duration of Parliaments, because in former Times, Instances may be found of frequent Elections, but forget at the same Time to remind us of the different Situation of our Affairs, both at Home and Abroad. Must not proper Allowances be made for the several Changes which have since happened in our Constitution, and the different Relations we now bear to foreign Nations? For without a Parity of Circumstances, Gentlemen cannot reasonably expect an Equality of Consequences.

Formerly Parliaments sat but ten, fifteen, or twenty Days, and dispatched all the Business they had before them in that Time; we now sit four or five Months, and find sufficient Employment; the Reason of this Difference is obvious; our Government has since gone thro' so many Changes, and the Riches and Commerce of this Nation have so much increased, that this House is now engaged in a much larger Circle of Business; and at the same Time hath asserted a Right to several Powers in the State, which, till within these 100 Years, the Crown has often contested: May not Gentlemen as well infer, because some Parliaments in former Times have sat but 20 Days, that we ought now to follow their Practice in this Particular, as to plead for a shorter Duration of Parliaments, because there may be found Instances of annual Elections in remote Ages?

Would Gentlemen, Sir, who speak so favourably of antient Times, have our Parliaments brought again to be entirely upon the same Foot they were formerly? Surely, No! As the Law now stands, the Crown cannot possibly prolong a Parliament beyond seven Years, and as the Affairs of the Publick are now disposed, it must necessarily meet every Year. Formerly the Crown could keep a Parliament in Being without any Limitation of Time for their Dissolution, and, as I have said before, did sometimes prevent them, tho' elected, from ever meeting; nay, at other Times, there has been for many Years together a total Intermission of Parliaments. I therefore really think, no one can make the least Comparison on this Head; at least I suppose the worthy Gentlemen would not be willing to return to the Practice of preceding Times in these Particulars.

In short, Sir, I think the *Septennial Act* as well adapted to our present Constitution, as well calculated to answer the Purposes and secure the Freedom of Parliaments, as any Regulation

gulation that can be made; and I do not know any one particular Instance in which our Liberty and Constitution have been more strengthened and improved since the Revolution, than by those Laws which have been made relative to the chusing, sitting, and Duration of Parliaments.

Before I leave this Subject, I must take this Opportunity to return my Thanks to the hon. Gentleman who called for the reading of the *Septennial Act*, because the Preamble puts me in Mind of our being indebted to that Law, for the Prevention of a second Rebellion: I am convinced it was to that seasonable Alteration we then owed the Preservation of our Tranquillity, and perhaps every Thing that is dear to us; for the Minds of the People were at that Time so exasperated and inflamed, the Spirit of *Jacobitism* was got to such a Height in the Nation, that had an Election come on, after the first Parliament of the late King ought to have expired by the *Triennial Act*, 'tis not hard to say what fatal Consequences might have ensued. But I neither mention this as thinking it entirely our present Situation, or to draw an Argument from thence in Support of what I am contending for: However I must say that the recollecting how much we owe to the *Septennial Act*, makes me the more unwilling to part with it. 'Tis like Friendship in private Life, where we have once established a thorough good Opinion of a Man, and have received great Favours from him, it is with Difficulty, it is with great Concern we are prevailed on to give Credit to any Thing that may tend to his Disadvantage.

Many Instances might be brought, Sir, to shew the Inconveniences that would attend the Success of the Bill now proposed to us; but as I have already taken up much more of your Time than I at first intended, I shall only mention one, which is, The great Hindrance it might be in the Dispatch of our foreign Negotiations. As we have been within Doors often told of Reports without Doors, I must take the Liberty to mention one which we have heard both within and without. Have we not often heard without Doors, have not we been told in a former Debate in this House, that several Letters have been lately sent to foreign Courts, in order to discourage them from treating with us at this critical Juncture, by assuring them that the next ensuing Parliament will be of a Complection very different from this? I cannot in the least suppose that such Letters were either written or concerted by any one within these Walls; but I must presume the Authors are by this Time convinced of their Error, since I find so much Pains has lately been taken, and so much Rhetorick employed, both in weekly and other Papers, to persuade us of the Inconvenience of the *Septennial Act*, and the Necessity of repealing it; from whence I conclude, that those Gentlemen, who were the Authors of such Letters, begin now to see that they will be disappointed in their Expectations; and in order to make Amends for this Disappointment, they are for repealing the *Septennial Act*, that they may have a fresh Opportunity of taking another Trial four Years hence. But be this as it will, it is certain, that what I have just mentioned may be practised, and will always be an Inconvenience and a Hindrance in the carrying on of our foreign Affairs, towards the End of a *Septennial Parliament*: And shall we by a new Law give an Opportunity and a Temptation to the Enemies of the Government, to repeat those and such like Practices and Suggestions, to the great Prejudice of the Nation, at the End of every three Years?

Before I conclude, Sir, I cannot help observing, that during the seven Years I have sat in Parliament I have heard many Questions introduced into this House which have very much surprized me. Among others I have heard a Proposition made, which, as it appeared to me, would have made the Army useless upon any Emergency, when we might have had the greatest Occasion for their Service. I have heard another Question about making a perpetual Law to regulate an annual Constitution, which would indeed have had a quite different Effect from the former; for in Process of Time this last Question, had it succeeded, might have made the Army our Sovereign, and King, Lords and Commons, insignificant: And the Proposition now before us, would, in my Opinion, tend to weaken our greatest Security, I mean the landed Interest of the Kingdom, by giving them frequent and unnecessary Temptations to extraordinary Expences, and might farther introduce new Calamities and Confusions into this Nation. What other Question can follow to keep Rank with those I cannot divine; but the Spirit of Reformation seems to be now so very much the Fashion, that I do not doubt but fertile Imaginations will always find, and will never be at a Loss for popular Topicks to introduce.

No State, Sir, was ever so exactly framed in all its Parts, as not to make new Laws sometimes necessary to remedy the Evils which Time and Corruption may bring upon it; and for this Reason every State is invested with a Power of altering or repealing old Laws, and substituting new in their stead, where those existing are found to be deficient: In this I shall agree with the hon. Gentlemen; but give me Leave farther to observe, that this Power may be made Use of to the Overthrow as well as the Support of the Constitution; and therefore when we proceed to the Exercise of this Part of the legislative Power, especially in Things which relate to the very Fundamentals

Digitized by Google

damentals of our Constitution, the worthy Gentlemen will, I hope, agree with me, that we ought to use it with the greatest Prudence and Caution.

At present, Sir, I think our Constitution is so well regulated in all its Parts, the Scales are so justly poised, as not to want any new modelling, nor any additional Weight to be thrown into the other Scale: We must be all so sensible of the Happiness we enjoy under our Constitution, as now established, that our chief Concern and Study ought to be how to preserve it in the happy Situation it is now in; and if we can transmit it to our Posterity in the same Lustre and Perfection we now clearly perceive it to be in, our Successors will have no just Reason to accuse the present Generation of having made an ill Use of that great Trust which is repos'ed in every Man who has a Voice in this Place. All Changes, tho' never so well intended, are hazardous; but as the Change now proposed appears to me, I think it would certainly have a quite different Effect from what those worthy Gentlemen expect who are the Advocates for it: I am persuaded, that instead of amending or improving, it would weaken the Constitution; and therefore I think it a Duty I owe my Country to give my dissent to it, in this publick manner.

L——d *N*——*l S*——*t*. Sir, Tho' the honourable Gentleman who made this Motion, and the honourable Gentleman who seconded it, have supported it in so strong and handsome a Manner, that an Attempt to add any Thing to what they have said, especially in one so young and unexperienced as I am, may be looked on as Presumption; yet I cannot help declaring my Approbation of the Motion in the best and most publick Manner I am able.

The honourable Gentleman who read you a long Extract out of Master *Prinne*, seemed rather, in my Opinion, Sir, to divert than instruct the House; and tho' I could not join with Gentlemen in their Mirth upon so serious a Debate, yet I must own I cannot conceive to what Purpose that long Extract was read to us upon the present Occasion: Nor can I see what the Question now before us has to do with the Prerogative of the Crown, either as now enjoyed, or as claimed in any Time past. Because Gentlemen have mentioned our old Constitution, and have taken Notice of a particular Regulation with respect to the holding of Parliaments, which was then in Force, and which they desire to be re-established; is it from thence to be inferred, that they desire to restore, in all its Parts, our ancient Constitution, as it stood at any Period of Time. No, Sir, when we talk of our old Constitution, with regard to any Amendment or Alteration now proposed, we are to pick out those Customs, which appear to be good, and which ought to be restored; and we are to reject those which appear to have been bad.

The Question now before us, Sir, is not whether our Constitution be now in the general better regulated than it ever was at any former Period. The Question now before us is particular; it is, whether our Constitution, with respect to the holding of Parliaments, was ever under a better Regulation than it is at present? And that it was so seems to me to be demonstrable from the very Nature and Design of Parliaments; for this House is properly the grand Inquest of the Nation, they are to represent the Grievances of the People to their Sovereign, and the People are always to choose proper Representatives for that Purpose; that Choice ought therefore to be annual, because the Person that may be a proper Representative one Year, may before the next, or at least very soon after, be concerned in making the People suffer those very Grievances which they want to complain of; and surely such Person would not then be a proper Representative of the People, nor would they choose him had they it in their Power to make a new and free Choice.

This, Sir, was our old Constitution, with respect to the holding of Parliaments: They were, or at least ought to have been, not only annually held, but annually chosen: It is well known that Prorogations are but of a late Date; they were first introduced to favour the arbitrary Views of some of our ambitious Kings; and as they owed their Origin to such a corrupt Fountain, I am persuaded we never can from them expect any Good. However, Sir, the Question now before us does not go so far, nor are we obliged to have Recourse to remote Ages for a Precedent for what is now proposed: When we now talk of our old Constitution we are to consider it as it was settled and reformed at the Revolution, and at that Time, as has been before observed, the Patrons of Liberty did not think their Work was compleat without having the Point fully and clearly settled; and therefore they were never at Rest till they had obtained that very Law which is now desired to be restored: For this Reason I cannot but think that Gentlemen have given themselves a very unnecessary Trouble in explaining to us so particularly the History of former Reigns, or the Complaints against former Kings; for the not holding any Parliament at all, or the continuing the same Parliament for a great Number of Years is in effect the same; in the last Case as well as the first, the People have no Opportunity of having their Grievances either represented or redressed, because after a Number of Years the Members may either become unacquainted with, and regardless of the Grievances of the People, or they may themselves have so great a Hand in those Grievances, that for their own selfish Ends they will prevent their being redressed.

It

Digitized by Google

It has been ſaid, Sir, that the reſtoring of this Law would create great Heats, and raiſe dangerous Contentions in the Nation. If it were a new Law, a Law which we had never any Experience of, this Argument might have ſome Weight, but the direct contrary of this is known to be true from the Experience we had of it, while it was allowed to continue in Force. Beſides, Sir, this is one of A thoſe Arguments that prove too much; for it is as good an Argument for us to continue ourſelves for ſeven Years longer, or indeed for a perpetual Parliament, as it is for a *Septennial*: And it is an Argument that has in all Countries been made Uſe of for ſubverting the Liberties of the People. In all free Countries there muſt now and then happen ſome little B Feuds and Diviſions among the People, which ambitious wicked Men have uſed all their Cunning and all their Eloquence to ſet in the moſt terrible Light, and under the Pretence of preventing thoſe Feuds and Diviſions, have in moſt Countries prevailed upon the People to give up, or at leaſt to allow themſelves to be robb'd of thoſe Privileges which were C their only Defence againſt Tyranny and arbitrary Power.

Another Objection againſt this Motion is, that a *Septennial Parliament* is neceſſary for eſtabliſhing and confirming our Credit abroad. If this, Sir, be yet to do, if our Credit abroad remains yet to be either eſtabliſhed or confirmed, I will ſay that we have lately ſpent many Millions, and have made many Treaties to D very little Purpoſe. Is not this likewiſe an Argument for ſettling the Duration of our Parliaments at a much longer Term? For if our Credit abroad were any Way ſtrengthened by a Parliament to continue for ſeven Years, would it not be much more ſo by a Parliament to continue for ſeven Times ſeven? But this is not the Caſe; our foreign Neighbours judge E better of the Condition and Circumſtances of this Nation, than ſome of ourſelves ſeem to do; our Credit among them depends upon their believing that there is an Union and mutual Confidence between the King and his People; and is there any Thing can tend more towards leſſening their Belief in this Reſpect, than their hearing that the King does not incline to truſt his People with a frequent Choice F of their own Repreſentatives? Will not every Man from thence conclude, that either the People are diſaffected, or that the Government is purſuing ſuch Meaſures as they think may not be agreeable to the Generality of the People? And I believe it will be allowed that ſuch a Notion would not contribute much towards eſtabliſhing or confirming our Credit abroad.

While no Meaſures are purſued but ſuch as G are for the Honour and Intereſt of the Nation, it is certain that a Parliament ſent here by the free Choice of the People for three Years, or even but for one, would be as ready to confirm thoſe Meaſures as a Parliament ſent here for ſeven Years. But if ever it ſhould hereafter happen that Meaſures, even deſtructive to the Nation, ſhould be purſued, only to ſave and ſupport a falling Miniſter, or by Way of temporary Expedients only, to put off the evil Day during his Time, he might indeed have a better Chance to get ſuch Meaſures confirmed or approved of by the Members of a *Septennial Parliament*, who had ſuch a long Term to reap the Fruits of their ſervile Compliance, than he could have to get ſuch Meaſures confirmed or approved of by the Members of an *Annual* or *Triennial Parliament*, who muſt ſoon return to the People for their Approbation or Diſapprobation of what they had done: And a Parliamentary Acquittal would be of much more Conſequence in the firſt Caſe than in the laſt; for if an *Annual* or *Triennial Parliament* ſhould be ſervile enough to approve of Meaſures contrary to the general Senſe of the Nation, the People would ſoon have an Opportunity of doing themſelves Juſtice in a new Parliament; but if the People were to have no ſuch Opportunity for ſeven Years, it might then be out of their Power.

It has likewiſe been ſaid that frequent new Parliaments would produce frequent Changes in our Adminiſtration, ſo that we never could ſteadily purſue any Meaſure Foreign or Domeſtick. As to Changes, Sir, in our Adminiſtration, if *Triennial* or *Annual Parliaments* ſhould produce *Triennial* or *Annual Miniſters*, it would give me no great Concern, and I dare ſay, the Nation very little Uneaſineſs; but how this ſhould make us unſteady or unſettled in the Purſuit of our publick Meaſures either Foreign or Domeſtick, I cannot indeed conceive; for if the Meaſures were apparently for the Good of the Publick, the new Miniſters would certainly, for their own Safety and Honour, purſue them as ſteadily as the old could have done; and if the old had entered upon any Meaſures inconſiſtent with the Good of the Nation, I think the Change of Miniſters would be a lucky Change for the Nation, becauſe it would put a Stop to the Purſuit of ſuch Meaſures. So that if there were nothing elſe could be ſaid in Favour of the Motion, this very Argument that has been made Uſe of againſt it, would be ſufficient for perſuading me to give my Vote for it.

The hon. *J—n C——is*, Eſq; Member for *E——e* in *Suffolk*. Sir, I have indeed heard ſome Mention made without Doors of the Propoſition now under our Conſideration; but I never expected to have heard it moved in this Houſe, eſpecially at a Time when the Circumſtances of *Europe* ought to prevent our attempting any Thing that may in the leaſt tend towards weakening our Conſtitution, or

Digitized by Google

unſettling the Meaſures of his Majeſty's Government. As for my own Part, Sir, the Queſtion can no way affect me: Let it be agreed to, or let it be rejected, as to my particular Circumſtances they will remain the ſame; but as we are not to regard our private or particular Intereſt, but that of the whole Community, in every Queſtion that arifes in this Houſe; I therefore think I am obliged not only to give my Vote againſt this Queſtion, but to give my Reaſon, at leaſt the principal Reaſon which induces me to be againſt it: And it is this, that, in my Opinion, the Motion ſeems calculated for no other End but to continue that Ferment and that Spirit of Diviſion and Diſaffection which was ſo artfully raiſed in the Nation upon a late memorable Occaſion, and which has already almoſt ſubſided, and muſt entirely ſubſide, as ſoon as the People ſhall have come to their right Senſes, ſo as to be able to judge coolly and impartially about that Affair: But this they could never come to do, if the preſent Motion ſhould ſucceed; the Nation would be kept always in a Ferment, the Diviſions about one Election would no ſooner be A over than thoſe about another would begin, and the Paſſions of the People would be every Year ſcrewed up by ſome new Act, in order to ſupport or render ſucceſsful the ambitious Views of ſome private Men; this would of Courſe very much weaken his Majeſty's Government, and diminiſh his Influence in all Foreign Negotiations; for which Reaſon I B ſhall moſt heartily give my Vote againſt the Motion now made to us.

[*To be continued.*]

A Relation of the Retreat of King STANISLAUS *from* DANTZICK; *in a Letter written by himſelf to a Perſon of Great Diſtinction.*

AS I can eaſily figure to myſelf your Uneaſineſs at my leaving *Dantzick*, 'tis but juſt that I relate to you the Manner of it: The Zeal you have ſhewn for my Intereſt, claims this from me; and you will ſee in it the all-powerful Hand of God, who can ſupport us when every human Aſſiſtance fails, and we ſeem inevitably loſt.

I am ſenſible it has been thought imprudent in me, for continuing in that City till it was reduced to the laſt Extremity: But when we act from Principles of Conſcience, of Honour, and our Country's Love, may we be allow'd to arm ourſelves againſt Danger, and to prefer the Security of our Perſons to thoſe three Principles, which conſtitute the Man of Honour?

For beſides that I expected Succour daily, and a haſty Retreat would have put me out of Condition to receive them, I ſhould, by my leaving *Dantzick*, have open'd the Gates of it to the Enemy, the Magiſtrates holding out the Siege from no other Motive than to defend me. Thus, laying aſide the Vanity which a Conſciouſneſs of Reſolution and Intrepidity might inſpire, I was oblig'd, either to continue in the City, in order that the expected Succours might have Time to arrive; or bury myſelf in the Ruins of it, with thoſe brave Citizens, and thoſe dear *Poliſh* Friends, who with their Wives and Children ſhar'd my Fate. I perſiſted in this Reſolution till the infamous Surrender of *Munic* *, the capitulating of which, forc'd the *Dantzickers*, with my Conſent, to provide for their own Safety: Upon which Occaſion, finding they were going to change their Sovereign, I thought myſelf bound in Gratitude, not to expoſe them to the Grief of abandoning me, but to diſpenſe with their Fidelity by my leaving their City, which, how deſperate a Reſiſtance ſoever had been made, could not have held out any longer; not to mention my being ſollicited by all the *Poliſh* Noblemen, who made their Safety conſiſt in my Preſervation; ſo that after the Enemy demanded the Surrender of my Perſon as the firſt Article of the Capitulation, I reſolv'd to leave *Dantzick*.

'Twas on this Occaſion I experienc'd the Zeal of thoſe who are ſincerely attach'd to my Intereſt, by the different Projects which were form'd to facilitate my Eſcape, inſomuch that a Lady, confiding in a Peaſant of that Country whom ſhe knew, was ſo much a Heroine, as to offer to diſguiſe herſelf as a Peaſant, and paſs for my Wife.

Another Expedient was propos'd to me, and this was, to put myſelf at the Head of an hundred intrepid Men, and force a Way thro' the Enemy: But I judg'd it impracticable, becauſe of the Inundation, which extended three Leagues one Way, and of the Lines of Circumvallation on the other, which it would be impoſſible to paſs on Horſeback. The Method I concluded the ſafeſt, was that which the A——r propos'd; and accordingly I went to his Houſe, in order to put it in Execution, on the Evening of the 27th of *June*, being Sunday, upon pretence of ſpending a quiet Night there, by removing out of Danger of the Bombs, which began to fall in that Part where I reſided.

At

* *Weichſelmunde.*

Digitized by Google

At Ten in the Evening, having disguis'd myself as a Peasant, with only a coarse Shirt on, and accompanied by General *Steenflieth*, I left the A——r's House to go and meet an Officer who waited for me on the Rampart, where being arrived, we cross'd the Ditch in two little Boats; the Officer leaving us behind, rode forward to secure a Post held by a subaltern Officer and a few Soldiers; immediately a Quarrel arose, and in a Moment I saw the subaltern Officer present his Piece to the other, refusing to let either himself or his Company pass; his over-great Vigilance oblig'd the Officer to tell him that it was I; but the subaltern Officer suspecting his Veracity, came to the Boat, look'd me in my Face, and knowing me, tho' 'twas the Dusk of the Evening, made me a very low Bow, and wish'd me a good Journey. As the subaltern Officer knew me, I was assur'd that my Escape would be no longer a Secret, and consequently that my Safety was very precarious. After taking Leave of the Officer, we row'd thro' the Inundations, in Hopes of reaching the *Vistula* to cross it the same Night, and to arrive by Day-break beyond such Posts of the Enemy as lay nearest to the City. But how great was my Surprize, to see the Peasants, after they had rowed about a Quarter of a League, carry us to a poor Hut which stood in the Middle of the Waters, and tell us, that we must pass all that Night and the next Day in it, the Night being already too far advanced for us to get to the *Vistula* before Day-break! We were forced to obey, and accordingly landed, but with heavy Hearts, because of the little Haste we made, and the evident Hazard we run.

We went into the Room, and as the Sight of it made me have no great Inclination to sleep, there not being so much as a Corner for me to rest myself, I took this Opportunity to get acquainted with my illustrious Company, which consisted of four Persons: The first was our chief Guide, who appear'd to me the Moment I saw him (and I was not mistaken in my Conjectures) a very silly Fellow: He assum'd an Air of Authority, and claiming Obedience to his Orders, would not suffer any one to debate or argue. I should willingly have submitted to this Subordination, had I not perceived that our Commander (tho' he was wholly unacquainted with such Posts of the Enemy as it was necessary for us to avoid, fir'd by no other Motive than the large Reward the A——r had promised him) was determin'd to conduct us at Random. The second, whose Name and Profession I enquir'd, answer'd, that he was a Merchant, but had fail'd: He spoke the *Polish* Tongue, and appear'd a Person of Merit. The other two were *Schnaphans* *, and seem'd by their Air and Manner complete Villains. I spent the rest of the Night on a Bench, leaning upon the Merchant, with whom I made myself most familiar, by Means of the *Polish* Tongue, which gave us an Opportunity of conversing together with Ease.

On *Monday* Morning, being the 28th, I left the Room, in order to take a View of the City, which was still bombarding. When I reflected on its unhappy Fate, especially as all the good faithful Friends I left in it would soon be obliged, against their Will, to declare themselves my Enemies, I could not possibly have felt greater Tortures, had my Entrails been torn away: But afterwards reflecting on myself, not knowing whither to go, or what to do; altho' I was so hardened by Misfortunes, I yet should have sunk under them, had it not been for the immediate Assistance of the Almighty. Whilst I was revolving these Things, I heard the Enemy fire from all their Batteries and from their Fleet, accompanied with a general Discharge of their small Arms: I concluded that this was by way of rejoicing for the taking of *Munde*, which gave me no little Disquiet; and indeed I was in such deep Affliction, that General *Steenflieth* was obliged to pull me by the Sleeve, and awake me as out of a deep Sleep, in order to make me partake of a poor Soup he had dress'd. A little after a *Schnaphan* landed from his little Boat, saying that his Captain had sent him, with a short Letter and two little Pieces of dried Tongue, for General *Steenflieth*. The Letter was sent to with him a good Journey, but we could never discover who it came from, nor by what Means the *Schnaphan* found us out. I drew a mournful Consequence from hence, as it shew'd that our Departure from *Dantzick* was no longer a Secret; to which I added, the slow Progress we made; two important Articles, the failing in which could portend no Good. But Heaven was pleased to order it so, to keep us from confiding in human Measures, and oblige us to rely on his holy Providence only, by which he conducted us. I was very impatient all the Remainder of that Day till Night came, in the Beginning of which we embark'd, rowing perpetually through Reeds and impracticable Places, being oblig'd every Moment, where there was no Depth of Water, to draw the Boat over Marshes into the Ditches where there was some. About Midnight we arriv'd, as we thought, near the Bank of the *Vistula*, where our Conductors oblig'd us to land, and these, after holding Council together, without communicating the Particulars of it to us, order'd General *Steenflieth* to walk on Foot along the Bank with our chief Conductor, and the Bankrupt Merchant who

* *Peasants who ramble about in Parties and rob Passengers.*

Digitized by Google

ſpoke *Poliſh*; after which the two *Schnaphans* went again into the Boat with me, aſſuring me, that we ſhould meet with our Companions at about a League's Diſtance from the Place where we then were.

I was no way pleas'd with this Separation, fearing that I ſhould not meet again with General *Steenflieth*.

I ſuppos'd, that being now arriv'd at the *Viſtula*, we were to croſs it at this Place; but I was miſtaken, for 'twas the farther Side of the *Nering*, whence there would have been no Poſſibility of our getting away.

After we had row'd on very painfully during two Hours, I enquiring after our Comrades, was anſwer'd, that they were before, and that we ſhou'd ſoon be up with them. As Day began to peep, and all the Houſes thereabouts were frequented by *Muſcovites* or *Coſſacks*, it would not be poſſible for us to reach, before the Gloom was diſpell'd, the Place where we were to croſs the *Viſtula*; we therefore were forced to ſtop once more at a Houſe belonging to a Peaſant, with whom my Conductors were acquainted. As we were going in, the Peaſant was aſk'd whether any *Muſcovites* lodg'd in his Houſe, he anſwer'd there did not, but ſaid that ſeveral came to it in the Day-Time; notwithſtanding this, we were forced to ſtay with him; a Moment after which my two *Schnaphans* took me into the Garret, threw me a Bundle of Straw, and bid me lie ſtill, ſaying, that they in the mean Time would be upon the Watch, and go in Queſt of my Companions.

After being kept awake two Nights, I wanted a little Sleep, but that was impoſſible; and finding my Bed very hard, I roſe up and look'd thro' a little Window, whence I ſaw, about twenty Paces from me, two *Muſcovites*, who were looking after their Horſes which fed in the Meadow: An Officer was walking up and down thereabouts, and a Party of *Coſſacks* (ſix in Number) paſs'd within half a Dozen Paces of me. This unpleaſing Sight obliged me to retire immediately to my Bundle of Straw, to reflect on the Means how to extricate myſelf from this Blockade, not knowing that it was ſtill cloſer than I imagin'd; for the Landlady came and whiſper'd me not to make a Noiſe, ſaying, that there were five *Coſſacks* at Breakfaſt in her Houſe. Upon receiving theſe Orders I did not ſtir once; and, during the two Hours they ſtaid there, I over-heard from my Garret all their Diſcourſe, which related to the Siege of *Dantzick*. After they were gone, the Landlady, having probably reflected, by the Apartment I had been thruſt into, that there was ſome Myſtery in all this, came again to me, aſk'd me ſimply whence I came, and who I was, ſaying, that ſhe knew very well, by the *German* I ſpoke that I was not of that Country, and ſaw by my Face that I was not a Peaſant. I made her believe whatever ſhe pleas'd: But 'twas much worſe when ſhe told me, that her Houſe was in Danger, and that the *Muſcovites* would burn her alive in caſe they found me in it. I trembled at theſe Words, being afraid ſhe would turn me out of Doors; but us'd all the Arguments poſſible to remove her Fears, and deſir'd her not to diſturb me.

'Twas on *Tueſday* the 29th, when finding myſelf alone in this Garret, ſeparated from General *Steenflieth*, I ſuffered a very cruel Kind of Torment, which is, the being incapable to act when we are endued with the greateſt Activity, and the being obliged to wait, motionleſs, in Expectation of the moſt diſmal Accidents. This State of Inactivity ſuggeſted the moſt gloomy Reflections, in the Midſt of which I made two that gave me real Conſolation; firſt, that God had depriv'd me of General *Steenflieth*, the only Man who could aſſiſt me, purpoſely that I might confide in him only; and, ſecondly, that 'twas viſible a Divine Providence ſuperintends all Things. You are to know, that at my leaving *Dantzick* the A———r had given us two hundred Ducats, one hundred to *Steenflieth* and one hundred to me: The Moment we ſet out, as I am not us'd to carry Money about me, and finding it heavy, I reſolv'd to eaſe myſelf of it inſtantly, and give it *Steenflieth* to keep. However, notwithſtanding the great Inclination I had to do this, I yet (but how I can't tell) delay'd giving it him: And after we were ſeparated, I conſider'd the dreadful Condition I ſhould have been in had I been without a Penny about me: Which Circumſtances reviv'd me, and made me firmly believe, that I was under the immediate Protection of Heaven.

Quite tir'd with my preſent Situation, I came down, in order to get ſome Intelligence from my Guides. Theſe told me, that they knew General *Steenflieth* was not above a Quarter of a League off, and would come up with us that very Night, at the croſſing of the *Viſtula*; and that the Boat was quite ready to carry us over; but as the Wind blew very hard, they did not know whether it would be ſafe for us to croſs, it being but a very ſmall Vedelin. I told them that we had no Time for debating; and that as we could not run a greater Hazard than in ſtaying where we were, it was abſolutely neceſſary for us to ſet out at all Adventures.

This Reſolution being taken, the Moment it began to grow Dark we ſtept into the Boat, and left it a Quarter of a League farther at the Extremity of the Floods. We then walk'd a large League to the *Viſtula*; it being a Marſh, we walk'd the greateſt Part of the Way up to the Knees in Mud. Being got

Digitized by Google

to the Bank, one of my *Schnaphans* bid me ſtay there with his Comrade, ſaying, that he, in the mean Time, would go a Quarter of a League farther, and ſee whether the Boat was at the Place he had appointed. There we waited a full Hour for him; when he at laſt return'd, to tell us, that he had not found the Boat, and that the *Muſcovites* muſt have carried it off. What could we do? only return from whence we came. Accordingly we walk'd another League back, and at laſt got to a Houſe, the Landlord of which appear'd a rational, active, reſolute Man. He engag'd to procure me a Paſſage over the *Viſtula*, and was as good as his Word; and hiding me in his Garret, he went to look for a Boat, and to enquire whether it would be ſafe for us to croſs over.

On *Wedneſday* the 30th, not being able to ſleep, as I was ſtanding at my Garret Window, I had the Pleaſure to ſee our chief Guide, who had wander'd with General *Steenflieth*, come into the Houſe. Immediately I enquir'd after the General, and was anſwer'd, that he went the Night before to the Rendezvous at the Paſſage of the *Viſtula*, where the *Coſſacks* met 'em on the Bank; that he himſelf had taken to his Heels; but as for General *Steenflieth*, he did not know what was become of him: Whence I concluded, that I had quite loſt him. Nevertheleſs I behav'd with Courage under this new Diſappointment, when I reflected, that ſince I was thus abandon'd, it would be abſolutely neceſſary for me to rouze up all my Faculties, and not ſuffer myſelf to be over-power'd by Affliction, how grievous ſoever it might be. As I was thus labouring with theſe inward Struggles, my Landlord came, about five in the Evening, and ſaid, that he indeed had met with the Boat of a Fiſherman, at whoſe Houſe two *Muſcovites* lodg'd, but that there was no getting thither, becauſe of the great Number of *Coſſacks* who were diſpers'd up and down, either to look after their Horſes that were grazing in the Meadows, or in Search of me, my retiring from *Dantzick* being no longer a Secret, and that they ſeiz'd all ſuch Peaſants as were about my Age and Stature.

At this News, I concluded that it would now be impoſſible for me ever to eſcape. I then held a Council with the Peaſants, the Reſult of which was, that we ſhould continue that Night, and all the next Day, in the ſame Place; which we did accordingly.

On *Thurſday* the 1ſt of *July* I again ſummon'd our Council, to enquire whether there was no other Paſſage where we might croſs with Safety. I am to inform you, that our Conſultations were regulated by a great Bottle of Brandy, which the A———r had caus'd to be put into a Hamper, that ſerv'd as a Bottle-Caſe, with a Bottle of *Hungarian* Wine, to which, I may juſtly affirm, I ow'd my Subſiſtence, during the ſeven Days of my vagrant Life. To return to the Brandy: It was neceſſary to proportion the Quantity of it; for when my Peaſants took but a Sup, they would be faint-hearted, and declare, they could not ſee how it would be poſſible for us to go forward, and that they were afraid of being taken and hanged; but when they drank more, they would have conducted me through the Enemy's Camp. By this means I was ever fluctuating between two very dubious Extremes: Add to this, that I ſpoke ſo little *German*, that I could ſcarce explain myſelf, or underſtand their Jargon.

About ſix in the Evening, the Landlord of the Houſe came, with an Air of Joy, and aſſur'd me, that all the *Coſſacks* who had been in the Neighbourhood the Night before, were gone; that the Paſſage was open, and that the Boat waited for me on the Shore of the *Viſtula*, at a League's Diſtance from the Place where we then were. I waited very impatiently for the Duſk, which being come, I mounted a Horſe, and ſet out with my Landlord, who got upon another. The Order of our March was thus; the Landlord was to ride before, I was to follow him at fifty Paces Diſtance, and the three Peaſants were to walk on Foot, and form the Rear-Guard.

In this Manner we paſs'd thro' dreadful Sloughs, in which my Horſe, who could ſcarce ſtand upon his Legs, fell upon his Noſe at every Step he took. We could perceive the Enemy's Fires every where round us; and were forced to paſs, upon Account of the Ditches, very near the Village of *Heyſmark*, where there was a very conſiderable Poſt. 'Twas here the Enemy embark'd their Artillery and Ammunition, in Proportion as they arriv'd.

Having rode happily half a League without meeting with a ſingle Perſon, my Landlord deſir'd me to halt there, ſaying, that he, in the mean Time, would go once more and ſee whether the Paſſage was open, the Place being moſt difficult of Acceſs. I had not waited long before he return'd in the utmoſt Surprize, and told us, that all the Neighbourhood thereabouts was full of other *Coſſacks*; that he had even been examin'd, but had got clear, by declaring, that as he was carrying Proviſions to the Army, he had loſt his Horſes in the Meadows, and was then looking for them. At this News all my Companions were in the utmoſt Conſternation, and declar'd unanimouſly, that we muſt return to the Place from whence we came. As we ſhould have run a manifeſt Hazard in ſo doing, I aſſur'd them that I would never agree to it; and that all we had to do was to arm ourſelves with great Clubs, and knock down the *Coſſacks*, in caſe we were ſuperior in

Digitized by Google

in Number and could over-power them; or otherwiſe to uſe the ſame Expedient in which our Landlord had ſucceeded, *viz.* to ſay that we were looking for our Horſes, which were ſtray'd in the Meadows. However this Propoſal was not reliſh'd, upon which my Landlord bid us halt, ſaying, he would go once more upon the look-out, and ſee whether he could not find a Paſſage either to the Right or Left.

Whilſt this was doing, (we all lying upon our Bellies) my three miſcreant Peaſants were going to abandon me, declaring continually that they would not be hang'd. Hearing this, the only Favour I requeſted, was, that they would ſtay till my Landlord came back. Accordingly I prevail'd with them; and the Landlord return'd ſoon after, to tell us, that the *Coſſacks* were gone, and that the Paſſage was open that Inſtant. Immediately I mounted my Horſe, and my three Peaſants follow'd me at a great Diſtance, firmly reſolv'd to run away in Caſe any unlucky Thing befel me or my Landlord. We walk'd for half a League, till we came to the Bank, when we ſaw coming towards us a little *Muſcovite* Waggon, with three Men in it; upon which we ran behind a Tree, and ſtood there unperceiv'd. We left our Horſes at a hundred Paces from hence, and walk'd on Foot a Quarter of a League. My Landlord, making me lie down among the Flags on the Shore of the Viſtula, went in queſt of the Boat. However, he did not leave me long in this Poſture, and I ſoon ſaw him return with the Boat, at the very Time that my three Peaſants came up with us. We then embark'd, and by the manifeſt Aſſiſtance of God, reach'd the other Side of the Viſtula.

There, we very fortunately found a large Village, where we arriv'd on *Friday* the 2d of *July*, at Day-break. I was no ſooner got into it, but I aſk'd for Horſes, in order to proceed on my Journey; but this was not poſſible. My Peaſants, who now thought themſelves out of Danger, went into a Houſe, laid down, in Spite of all the Arguments I could uſe, and fell into a deep Sleep. I was forc'd to let them ſleep on, and walk about the Houſe as Centinel: But grown quite weary of this Poſt, I return'd into the Room, when waking very gently, and with the utmoſt Caution, one of my Peaſants, I intreated him, in the ſofteſt Words, to go and hire Horſes for us. Accordingly he roſe, went out, and return'd in about two Hours, but ſo drunk that he could ſcarce ſtand upon his Legs, bringing with him a Man, who offer'd to hire us two Horſes and a Calaſh, but upon Condition, that we ſhould leave the Value of them with one of the Townſmen, to prevent their loſing any Thing by us, in Caſe we ſhou'd be plunder'd by the *Coſſacks*. As 'twas not our Buſineſs to haggle, and we wanted to be gone, I made ſhort Work of it, by purchaſing the Equipage for the Price demanded, *viz.* 25 Ducats. While this was doing, a Crowd got round us; before whom my drunken Peaſant began to expatiate on his great Merit, ſaying, that he would not be bubbled, but would know what Reward was to be given him, he having ventur'd his Neck to conduct me. Upon this our chief Guide, fir'd with the Spirit of Generoſity, began to ſquabble with him, ſaying, that he was a Raſcal, that this was not a Time to debate on ſuch Matters, and that he had exerted himſelf as much as any Body, and yet had not made any Demand. This Quarrel, which roſe to a great Height, prov'd to the Crowd that I was a Perſon of Conſequence, inſomuch that every one began to diſtinguiſh me from my Companions. I reconcil'd Matters as well as I could; and would very willingly have left my drunken Peaſant, who now was of no Uſe to me, had I not been afraid that, intoxicated as he was, he would have quite diſcover'd me. I therefore was oblig'd to pack him up in the Calaſh, and ſupport, or rather carry him on my Back, to keep him from breaking his Neck. My chief Guide rode before, to conduct the Calaſh; and I left the third, whom I believ'd had moſt Senſe, with Orders to go and acquaint the A——r of my having happily croſs'd the Viſtula. At laſt we ſet out, about Noon, without daring to aſk the Way, to prevent, in Caſe of a Purſuit, any one from giving the leaſt Intelligence about me. I myſelf ſteer'd our Courſe by the Map, being well acquainted with the Situation of that Country; and as we were to paſs the *Negat*, I always went towards the Point where it ſeparates from the *Viſtula*, leaving *Marienburgh* to the left, it being garriſon'd by the Enemy. I went by upwards of twenty Villages, poſſeſs'd by either *Saxons* or *Muſcovites*, without any one's taking the leaſt Notice of me.

After travelling very hard during four Hours, our Horſes were quite tired; the Weather alſo was very ſultry, ſo that it was very neceſſary for us to refreſh them; but with what Safety could we ſtop, as the whole Country was full of Enemies? Providence, however, furniſh'd us with an Opportunity, we ſpying at a hundred Paces from the Road, a lone Houſe, without one Soul in it. We afterwards ſet out again, and arriv'd at Eight in the Evening at a Publick Houſe on the Shore of the *Viſtula*. We found an old Boat which lay upon the Land, when my Peaſants fancied that we were got to the *Negat*, and ſo were reſolv'd to croſs it in this crazy Veſſel; but I happening, very fortunately, to enquire of a Paſſenger whether this were the *Negat*, he anſwer'd it was not, but that I was not above a League and half from it, and that this was the *Viſtula*.

Had

Digitized by Google

Had it not been for this Information, we ſhould have croſs'd the *Viſtula*, and ſo had been undone; we therefore told the Landlord, that we were Butchers belonging to *Marienburgh*, and intended to croſs the *Negat* to buy Cattle: He told us that this would be impoſſible, all the Boats, to the very ſmalleſt, having been taken away and carried to *Marienburgh*, upon Account of the *Poliſh* Troops that were roaming in Parties up and down the Country on the other Side of the *Negat*. Hearing this, I could not ſee a Poſſibility of my eſcaping, and we were forc'd to ſpend the Night in the Barn, our Horſes being quite ſpent. Juſt as Day began to break, my Peaſants came to this Reſolution, that we muſt go over the Bridge to *Marienburgh*, and that they could not think of any other Method: I obſerv'd to them, but to no Purpoſe, that there was a Garriſon in this City, and that we ſhould certainly be ſeiz'd by it: They were deaf to my Arguments, and even threatned to leave me in Caſe I did not comply: However, I at laſt prevail'd ſo far, that we ſhould proceed to the Shore of the *Negat*, and that in Caſe we had not an Opportunity of croſſing it, we then ſhould go by *Marienburgh*; accordingly we went all along the Bank, thro' Woods and moſt execrable Ways, till we arriv'd at a little Village.

I ſaid to them, that it would be proper for us to ſtop; but my two Peaſants, who were always for domineering, refus'd, declaring that it was to no purpoſe, and even dangerous for us to make any Enquiry, ſince we were ſure that we could not paſs the River any where but at *Marienburgh*: Nevertheleſs I at laſt was ſo far Maſter, that one of my Peaſants went into the Houſe to make ſome Enquiry, but, very luckily for me, the Inhabitants could not ſpeak any Tongue but the *Poliſh*, as he came and inform'd me, adding, that he could not make them underſtand him.

Upon this I alighted from the Calaſh, with deſign to ſpeak to them; but this my Peaſants oppos'd, they being afraid that my Speech would betray me. After diſputing ſome Time, they came from the Calaſh, and told me plainly that they would leave me, being determin'd to ſave their Necks: I willingly conſented, being no longer able to bear with their Inſolence and Stupidity. I then went into the Houſe, and told the Landlady very courteouſly, that I wanted to croſs the *Negat*, in order to go and buy Cattle; but ſhe told me, that there was not one Boat upon the River, and that ſhe herſelf had a few Cattle to diſpoſe of: I anſwer'd, that I would alſo purchaſe ſome of her at my Return, but that I ſhould think myſelf obliged to her, if ſhe could find means for me to croſs the River: The good Woman replied, I ſee you are an honeſt Man, ſo will let my Son conduct you; a Quarter of a League from hence is a Friend of ours, a Fiſherman, who lives on the other Side the Water, and keeps a little Vedelin in his Houſe; upon my Son's making a Signal to him, he will come to this Side and take you into his Boat: I thank'd the good Woman, and ſtept into the Calaſh with her Son: My raſcally Peaſants, who were ſtill there, obſerving me not to be ſo much dejected as before, and that I had a Guide, ſuſpected I had now got what I wanted, ſo came up to me with a Deſign of getting into the Calaſh, and this not being a proper Seaſon for Reproaches, I did not ſay a Word to them: I therefore ſet out, and after riding a Quarter of a League, came to the Banks of the *Negat*, where indeed the Landlady's Son, at his firſt Signal, made his Friend the Fiſherman come out of his Hut, and drag his little Vedelin after him into the River: The Moment he was come over to us, I ſtept into his Vedelin with one of my Peaſants, and left the other with our Equipage, it not being poſſible for us to convey it croſs the River, and order'd him to wait there till his Comrade, whom I intended to ſend back the ſame Day, was return'd to him.

In this Manner, Praiſe be to Almighty God, I croſs'd the *Negat*, and, very luckily for me, found in the little Village call'd *Biabagora*, ſituated on the River's Side, a ſmall Waggon and two Horſes, which brought me happily to *Marienwerder*, on *Saturday* the 3d of *July*, after having ſent away my Peaſant with a ſhort Letter to the A——r. Finding myſelf alone in the publick Houſe, I took a little Reſt, after ſuſtaining incredible bodily Fatigues, without being able to give any Eaſe to my Mind, which was in great Agitation upon account of my Uncertainty what Courſe to take.

I can juſtly affirm, that the Satisfaction which my Eſcape gives me, is not capable of ſoothing my Affliction, as I no longer enjoy the ſincere Friends whom I loſt, and that after the moſt cruel Manner in *Dantzick*. I don't pity them as Priſoners of War, for that is the Fate of Men of Honour; but what Compaſſion do they not merit, ſhould they be reduc'd to the Condition of Slaves, at the Expence of their Conſcience and Liberty?

The next Day after my Arrival at *Marienwerder*, I was ſo fortunate as to meet again with my faithful Companion General *Steinflicth*, which is a great Conſolation to me.

Digitized by Google

Fog's Journal, Nov. 2. N° 313.

Character of CYRUS *the Great: From* M. Roland.

WE may look upon *Cyrus* as the wiſeſt Conqueror as well as the moſt accompliſh'd Prince, that we read of in profane Hiſtory. He had Wiſdom, Moderation, Courage, Grandeur of Soul, Nobleneſs of Sentiments, a marvelous Dexterity in managing the Minds and gaining the Hearts of Men, a compleat Knowledge of all Parts of the Military Art according to the Practice of thoſe Times, a vaſt Extent of Knowledge ſupported by prudent Reſolution to execute great Projects.

It happens often that thoſe Heroes who diſtinguiſh themſelves in Battles, and make a ſhining Figure in War, ſhall appear weak, and of no great Conſequence at other Times, and with Reſpect to other Affairs. *Cyrus* always appear'd the ſame, always great, even in the moſt inconſiderable Things; ſafe in his Greatneſs, which he knew how to ſupport by real Merit, he ſtudied only to be affable, and to render himſelf eaſy of Acceſs; and the People paid him in Sentiments of Love and Reſpect, infinitely more than he gave up by lowering himſelf down to a Familiarity with them.

Nothing can be more pleaſing and inſtructive than to read in *Xenophon*, in what Manner he lived and convers'd with his Friends, always preſerving as much of his Dignity as was neceſſary to maintain Reſpect, but far removed from a certain Pride and Haughtineſs which deprives the Great of the moſt innocent Pleaſures of Life, by hindering them from enjoying the ſweet and amiable Converſation of Perſons of Merit, who happen to be of a Condition inferior to them.

The Uſe he made of his Friends may ſtand as a perfect Model to all thoſe who are placed in the firſt Rank of Mankind; with him they not only enjoy'd a Liberty, but receiv'd his expreſs Command to ſay every Thing they thought; and tho' he was himſelf ſuperior in Knowledge to them all, yet he did nothing without conſulting them; whether his Deſign was to reform ſomething that was wrong in the Government, to make ſome Changes and Alterations in the Army, or to form a Plan for ſome Enterprize, he would have every Man ſpeak his Opinion, and very often he reaped a Benefit from it, very different from one, of whom *Tacitus* ſays, that it was *a ſufficient Reaſon for him to declare againſt the beſt Counſel, that it did not come from himſelf.*

Cicero ſpeaking of *Cyrus*, ſays, that during the whole Time of his Government, he never gave any Man a raſh, angry or inſolent Word: *Cujus ſummo in imperio, nemo unquam verbum ullum aperius audivit.* This little Sentence is a high Encomium upon this Prince. *Cyrus* muſt have been perfect Maſter of himſelf and of his own Paſſions, while in a Life of ſo much Hurry and Action, while in ſpight of that Giddineſs which Sovereign Power is too apt to inſpire, he could poſſeſs his Soul in ſuch a calm Situation that no Diſappointment, no unforeſeen Accident, no Diſcontent ſhou'd be able to ſower his natural Temper, or draw from him a harſh and offenſive Word. But that which was ſtill more truly Great and Royal in him, was the inward Conviction that govern'd him, that all his Care, all his Attention ought to tend towards the Happineſs of his People, that it is not by amaſſing of Riches, by the Splendor of Retinue, and Equipage, by the Luxury and Expence of a Table, that a King ſhould be diſtinguiſh'd from his Subjects, but by a Superiority of Merit in all kinds, and above all by an indefatigable Application in watching their Intereſts, and in procuring them Quiet and Plenty. He often uſed to ſay while he was entertaining himſelf with the great Men of his Court, concerning the Duties of Royalty, that a Prince ſhould look upon himſelf as a Shepherd (it is the Term that ancient Hiſtory both ſacred and prophane has given to good Kings) that he ought to have Vigilance, Application, and Goodneſs, that he ſhou'd watch that the People may reſt in Safety, that he ſhou'd take upon himſelf Cares and Troubles, that they may be free from them, that he ſhould chooſe ſuch Things as may be ſalutary to them, and reject whatever may annoy them, that he ſhould place his Happineſs in ſeeing them encreaſe and multiply, and expoſe himſelf courageouſly in their Defence: This (ſays he) is the juſt Idea, and natural Image of a juſt King; it is but reaſonable that his Subjects ſhou'd do him the Services of which he ſtands in need, but it is ſtill more reaſonable that he ſhould apply himſelf to make them happy, becauſe it is for that Purpoſe he is made a King, as a Shepherd is made ſo, only to take care of the Flock.

It was by the Concurrence of all theſe Virtues that *Cyrus* brought it about to found an Empire that comprehended ſo many Provinces, that for many Years he peaceably enjoy'd the Fruits of his own Conqueſts, that he found the Way of making himſelf both eſteem'd and beloved not only by his own natural born Subjects, but by all the Nations he had conquer'd, and that after his Deceaſe he was lamented as the common Father of all thoſe People.

This is the Picture (ſays *Fog*) that all Hiſtorians have given us of *Cyrus* the Great, a Picture that will fit very few Princes ſince him; but indeed very few Princes ſince him have had the like Advantages of Education; in

Perſia

Digitized by Google

Perſia at this Time, the Education of Youth was the great Concern of the State, and the Methods of it were appointed by the Laws (See p. 539.) *Cyrus* went thro' the ſame Diſcipline with the other Youth, he was not privileg'd to be more ignorant than any other Perſon in the Kingdom, becauſe he was to be greater; but the Diſtinctions of Greatneſs are very differently underſtood from what they were in thoſe Days: Some Emperors and Princes long ſince *Cyrus*, by the Help of able Maſters and Inſtructors, have indeed been taught to play tolerably well upon the Fiddle, an Art (or Trick I may call it) of which *Cyrus* was altogether ignorant; for the Time that other Princes lay out in acquiring this trifling Accomplishment, *Cyrus* employed in learning Juſtice, Morality, and the Exerciſe of Arms.

Craſſman, Nov. 2. N° 435.

The Riſe and Fall of RUFINUS: *Extracted from a late Author.*

RUFINUS was a Native of *Gaul*, but ſo obſcure, that none of the Hiſtorians have been able to deduce his Pedigree; and we find little mention of him, till he procured a conſiderable Employment under *Theodoſius the Great*; by what Ways and Means he was advanced into that Poſt, we are not told with any Certainty: Perhaps they were too flagrant to be named. However that be, he at laſt became *Premier Miniſter*, and *ſole Favourite*.

His Perſon was tall and well made; his Addreſs ſmooth and affable; his Converſation ſubtle and inſinuating; which ſitted him wonderfully for the Intrigues of a Court. But his Elevation quite turn'd his Head; and inſtead of making a right Uſe of it, by conducting himſelf with Gratitude and Acknowledgement to the *Perſons*, who rais'd him; with Regard and Decency to his *Superiors*; he grew treacherous to the *one*, and inſolent to the *others*. He began to forget his Original; to neglect his old Friends; to talk loudly of his Services and Deſerts; and to flatter his Ambition and Avarice with unbounded Proſpects.

In order to accompliſh his Deſigns, he found it neceſſary to remove Men of Worth and Probity from the Court. Men above the Temptation of Money, who ſerved their Country and Prince without mean and ſordid Views, were the great Objects of his Rage. *Fatiarus* and *Preculus*, Perſons of high Rank and conſiderable Families, were Eye-ſores to him. Their juſt and impartial Behaviour in their Reſpective Stations was a conſtant Reflection on his evil Adminiſtration. He therefore took Care to miſrepreſent them to the Emperor, and by falſe Accuſations accompliſhed their Ruin, to the great Detriment of the Publick; who, when deprived of them, loſt a Patriot in the *One*, and a General in the *Other*.

But his Malice was not confined to ſingle Perſons. He was the Adviſer of the moſt arbitrary Meaſures, and the Promoter of Schemes moſt detrimental to the Publick; ſuch as were dangerous even to his Maſter *Theodoſius*, by expoſing him to a general Odium. He exerciſed at large an unlimited Power over the *Nobility* and *Populace*, who were now both miſerably degenerated. The Dignity of the *Patrician Order* was in a great Meaſure extinguiſhed. The Rights and Privileges of the *Plebeians* were groſly invaded. The Laws of the *twelve Tables*, the *Magna Charta* of the *Romans*, were no longer held ſacred, but openly and ſcandalouſly violated. The Conſtitution, and even the *Roman* Name itſelf was in Danger of being totally aboliſhed.

The *Senate*, that is the Majority of it, was become little better than a Collection, or Aſſembly of *Penſioners*, *Preſerment-Hunters*, *Boy-Politicians* and *Court-Slaves*; who, being veſted of their original Senatorian Authority, had loſt all Senſe of Juſtice, all Freedom of Voting, all that Force of Eloquence, and that Spirit of Liberty, which animated the *old Romans*, and made them the Terror of arbitrary Power. No Proceedings were too violent, no Decrees too unjuſt, no Reſolutions too abſurd, no Actions, no Managements too proſligate for them, when they were executing the Commands of their great Lord and Maſter, *Rufinus*. *Tiberius* had not more Reaſon to laugh at the baſe Compliances of the Senate in his Time, when he cried out, *O Homines ad Servitutem paratos! O Beaſts of Burthen!* than *Rufinus* had at the ſlaviſh Condeſcenſion of this.

Nor was the *Eccleſiaſtical Polity* leſs corrupt than the *Civil*; for tho' the Church had at this Time a St. *Ambroſe*, and ſome few more Fathers, both in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, who were Champions for her; yet moſt of her chief Paſtors apply'd their Minds ſolely to temporal Concerns, and ſacrific'd the Duties of their Function to the ſordid Views of worldly Intereſt.

Thus *Rufinus* every where interpoſed, every where prevail'd. All Preferments, Eccleſiaſtical, Civil, and Military, were at his Diſpoſal; and even the Determinations of private Property began to partake of the general Corruption. No *private Law-ſuit* between Man and Man could be carried on without exorbitant Expence, and in all *State-Proſecutions* there hardly remain'd the outward Appearance of Juſtice. He had Informers and Evidences in conſtant Pay, who were inſtructed to ſwear any Thing, and accuſe any Body; by which Means he ſcreen'd himſelf from the juſt Reſentment

ſtrument of thoſe, who ſought to redreſs the Injuries of the Publick. In a Word, his whole Adminiſtration was one continued Scene of Rapine; and tho' it laſted but a few Years, he had by his Grants from *Arcadius* (who ſucceeded *The doſius*, and by whom he was continued in Employment) with his Extortions from the People, he p'd together an immeaſurable Maſs of Wealth.

But this inſatiable Avarice and abominable Oppreſſion could not be borne for ever. His Power began viſibly to decline. The People freely arraigned his Miſmanagements, expoſed his Corruptions, and call'd aloud for Reſtitution and Juſtice. Some uttered bold Speeches in publick Aſſemblies; others wrote Invectives againſt him; and even his own *miniſterial Slaves* defended him with leſs Zeal and Alacrity than uſual.

All this *Ruſinus* obſerved with a ſtrict and watchful Eye. He was ſo conſcious of his own Guilt, that he apprehended every Thing from a *Party*, which was now gaining Ground upon him every Day; a Party, which was not only ſuperior to his own in Number, but much more conſiderable in Eſteem; being compoſed of Men of the firſt Rank, the largeſt Properties and the greateſt Abilities; who could not, without Horror, reflect on the Conſequences of an *exhauſted Treaſury* and an *endanger'd Conſtitution*; who preferred the Principles of *Liberty*, *Honour*, and *Loyalty*, in the worſt of Times; even under his moſt deteſtable Miniſtry

In Order therefore to ſtem the Torrent of popular Hatred, he made a ſecret League with the barbarous Nations, who were then over-running *Europe*, and threw himſelf as his laſt Reſort into the Arms of *Alaric* the *Goth*.

But this Behaviour only rous'd the Indignation of his Oppoſers. The Meaſure of his Iniquity was now full. This laſt, treacherous Step incens'd the Multitude againſt him beyond all Bounds. They could not contain themſelves any longer; but reſolved to deliver and revenge themſelves on *ſuch a Maſter*; which they did by tearing him into a thouſand Pieces.

Thus fell the infamous *Ruſinus* a Sacrifice to popular Rage; and tho' his Death was violent, yet was it natural; for however wiſe Men may condemn ſuch *extrajudicial Puniſhments*, it is impoſſible to reſtrain the Fury of the People, when they find themſelves grievouſly oppreſſed, and depriv'd of all other Means of Relief.

I ſhall conclude (ſays the Letter Writer) this little Piece of Hiſtory with obſerving, that tho' it does not appear exactly parallel, in every Circumſtance, to the Character of any one Man now living; yet if your Readers will give themſelves the Trouble to look round the World, it is not impoſſible that they may ſome where or other find a *Perſon in Power*, who bears a near Reſemblance to it, in many Particulars.

Free Briton, Nov. 7. N° 262.

Obſervations on King WILLIAM's *Government.*

THE Growth of the *Jacobite* Power, which became ſo formidable to K. *William*'s Government was owing to two principal Cauſes. It was owing, on the one Hand, to the unreaſonable Diviſions of the *Whigs*, in his Service, whoſe Ambition aſpiring beyond juſt Meaſure, and whoſe Envy maligning the worthieſt Men in his Favour, led them to join the *Tories*, in Oppoſition to the King and his Miniſters, whereby the Cauſe of the *Tories* was ſanctified by the Acceſſion of *Whig Confederates*, and that which could have no other Name than *Jacobitiſm*, whilſt it had none but *Tories* to conduct it, was now diſguiſed by the conſecrated Name of *Patriotiſm*.

On the other Hand, it is a Truth too ſadly notorious ever to be denied, that whilſt the Rage of *inveterate Jacobites*, and the Envy of *ambitious Whigs*, purſued K. *William*'s ableſt Counſellors, he had not that Firmneſs in giving Protection to the Worthy, and ſtemming the Violence of Faction, as might have been hoped for from a Prince of his Juſtice, Wiſdom, and Magnanimity: So that as he was too eaſily prevailed on to diſmiſs the moſt deſerving of his Miniſters when they were furiouſly puſhed by the *Tories*, it was not ſafe or natural for any Miniſters to hazard themſelves in the Service, when they ſaw that they could not depend on Support againſt the Malice of their Enemies.

The Lord Chancellor *Somers* was not only the greateſt of K. *William*'s Miniſters, but, perhaps, the greateſt that ever was a Miniſter: He had the moſt comprehenſive Genius, the moſt extenſive Knowledge, and the cleareſt Diſcernment; to ſuch Abilities he joined the moſt unaffected Modeſty: Difficult as the wiſeſt Men have found it to enjoy Fortune without Inſolence; he was that rare Example of a Man that enjoy'd it even without Vanity.

It may at once provoke Amazement and Indignation, that ſuch a Miniſter ſhould be hunted down by the Cry of Faction; that the Power of the Houſe of Commons ſhould be proſtituted to worry the wiſeſt and moſt faithful Counſellor that ever was employed by the Crown; and Impeachments be deviſed to blaſt his Reputation, by a Party who, tho' triumphant in their Outrage, were awed by the Clearneſs of his Integrity; and who, tho' they had Malice to accuſe, had neither Honeſty nor Courage to meet him in the Day of his Trial.

This

Digitized by Google

This Injuſtice to Lord *Sommers*, on the Part of the Houſe of Commons, owed its Encouragement to an apparent Want of Firmneſs in the King: Whilſt the *noble Lord* was thought to be as much aſſured, as he was deſerving of all Protection from the Crown, his Enemies themſelves were afraid of attacking a Miniſter thus ſupported; and the Queſtion for addreſſing the King to remove him, was rejected by a Majority of that very Houſe, who no ſooner ſaw the King take the Seals from Lord *Sommers*, in compliance with the Malice of his Enemies, than they aſſumed a new Spirit, and, whilſt all the *Whigs* ſincerely attached to the *Revolution Government*, were diſmay'd by his unhappy Conceſſion to the *Tories*, they took the Advantage of the Publick Misfortune, and ſhewed K. *William* how little he had gained by diſmiſſing Lord *Sommers* to humour them; for, inſtead of receiving it as an Obligation to the People, they treated it as a Weakneſs in the King; and, ſince he had parted with one Miniſter, they ſoon made him ſenſible that he ſhould keep no Miniſters at all, impeaching every Man in his Service, condemning every Meaſure of his Conduct, and refuſing the juſt Supplies for his Security.

Succeeding Princes will be convinced from this Part of our Hiſtory, that unleſs they allow a firm and ſteddy Support to their faithful Servants, they will never be faithfully ſerved; there will be no Spirit in their Friends, nor Reſtraint upon their Enemies; that whenever Princes give up their Miniſters to the Violence of Factions, they ſurrender their own Power and Security, nor will ever be happy or proſperous whilſt they want Reſolution to withſtand thoſe Attempts againſt their Counſellors, which ariſe from no other Source than Envy, Malice, and perſonal Diſſatisfaction.

Univerſal Spectator, Nov. 9. N° 318.

The Art of Modern Converſation.

THE Topicks of *Modern Converſation* turn generally on what is *univerſally known*, or what is *ſcarce known* at all, that is, the *Diverſions* of the *Town*, or the private *Scandal* of it; for ſuch Subjects require neither much *Knowledge* nor much *Truth*; hence it is that the *pretty Fellows* of the *Town* have ſomething to ſay, and the *Ladies* an Opportunity to pour out that *Flow* of *Eloquence* which is ſo *natural* to them: And how happy is it that theſe Subjects ſhould be the *Mode*, for otherwiſe the *fineſt Aſſemblies* in this Nation would be little better than a *ſilent Meeting*; the *Coquette* would loſe her *pretty ſmart Lip*, or dear *affected Drawl*, the *Prude* her cruel Pleaſure of *murthering Reputations*, and the *ſtudious Beau* muſt give up the Art of opening and cloſing his Lips gracefully to a Pack of uncouth, unpoliſh'd Fellows, who think their Mouths were made only to ſpeak, without that graceful Grin, ſo neceſſary for the Diſcovery of the Teeth and enlivening Converſation.

To lay a Foundation for this *Science* of *modern Converſation*, I would prohibit all *Reading*, except *modern Plays* and *Pamphlets*, which may be allow'd, as they will not give too ſtrong a Tincture of *Wit* or *good Senſe*. To make Amends for the Prohibition of Books, I earneſtly recommend the *Learned* the *Dancing Maſters* of this *Metropolis*, who, with their *judicious* Allies the *Taylors* and *Mantuamakers*, will perfect their Pupils in the *Art of Dreſs*; two very important Points, which are introductory to the *Art* of *Behaviour*, and *Art* of *Converſation*.

A *Diamond Ring* is the moſt neceſſary Qualification, in my Opinion, for a *Polite Orator*: But tho' the Thing itſelf is neceſſary, yet the *Art* of uſing it is much more ſo. The Diſplaying a *fine Brilliant* glittering on the little Finger, when the Hand waves gently along with a ſoft, ſmooth Sentence, adds an irreſiſtible Force to whatever you deliver, gives it the *Stamp* of *Sterling Wit*, and makes it paſs *current*. In a *Controverſy* it has an equal Power; for if your Antagoniſt ſhould puſh you home with *Mode* and *Figure*, *Major* and *Minor*, there is no more neceſſary, but to make an *Extenſion* of that Hand on which you wear your *Diamond*, and you'll infallibly *dazzle* his *Underſtanding*, confute his *Syllogiſm*, and confound his *Logic*.

The *Ruffle*, if properly *handled*, is no weak Auxiliary to the *Art* of *Speaking*, as the *ſhaking* it, *pulling* it down, and *adjuſting* it, may ſupply a *Pauſe*, expreſs *Joy*, *Anger*, or ſeveral other Paſſions, according to the *Action* you uſe. A late *celebrated Player*, who always had the good Fortune to pleaſe, on any Emergency on the Stage had immediate Recourſe to the *expreſſive Ruffle*, and never without Succeſs.

There is one *Art* in *Converſation*, which tho' it has been cenſur'd by my *ingenious Predeceſſor*, the *Spectator*, is ſtill ſucceſsfully made uſe of; I mean the Art of properly introducing a *green Purſe* and 50 or 100 Guineas into a Diſpute, and by a *judicious Chink* confounding an Opponent who may not have above as many *Shillings*. If you'll contend it with Mr. *Plumb*, he will lay *you*, or any of your *Wits* about *Covent-Garden*, 500 *Pieces* on it, provided you *ſtake* the Money *down*. And ſure this Way of Converſation ſhould be allow'd to your *Logicians* of the *City* and *Wits* of St. *James's*, they having no other Method to refute an Argument.

In all *Converſations* where your *Men* of *Honour* are concern'd, the *Sword* has an uncommon Influence; *Action* has a ſtrange

Digitized by Google

Force; for one of your *militant Disputants* about the *Tilt-Yard* and *Charing-cross*, only by moving his *right Hand* in a cross Line down to his *left Side*, will take off the most subtle *Syllogism* that can be urg'd against him; but should that not avail, he will, in the Twinkling of an Eye, convince his Opponent of his Error, by running him through the Guts.

But to return to the *Instructions* of my mere *peaceful* Pupils: The *Rhetoricians* allow that there is a *dumb Kind of Eloquence*. According to this Maxim I've seen Persons *confute* an Argument without speaking a Word: This *Eloquence* is much in Use in the *Coffee-houses* about the *Temple* and *Pall-mall*, where, if you shou'd inadvertently offer your Opinion in a Debate, one of these *silent Orators*, furnish'd with a *well comb'd Toupee* and *immutable Countenance*, advances up to you with a *jauntee Trip*, *opposes* his *Front* to yours, *stares sedately*, nor will he give up this his surprizing *Argument*, till he has *star'd* you out of your *Reason* and out of the *Coffee-Room*.

London Journal, Nov. 9. N° 802.

Reflections on the Character of Rufinus *in the last* Craftsman. (See p. 573.)

WHO can reflect, without Horror and Detestation, upon *a Faction* grown up, by long Disappointments, *to such a Maturity of Wickedness*, that they seem capable of perpetrating any Villainy which they can find Opportunities to put in Practice? We have, however, one Thing to comfort us, that this *Patriot Rage* seems to flow from a *State of Despair*; they know that their Cause is gone, and their Game is up; *the Majority* is every where, but amongst the Mob, absolutely against them. Affairs *at Home* are in a good Situation, and Affairs *Abroad* (in spite of all their *Wishes* and *Labours*) are likely to be placed in such a Situation, as will be *honourable* to his Majesty, and *beneficial* to the People.

This our Patriots know; they feel *the Strength* of the Government, and their *own Weakness*, while they vainly boast of *their Power*. Not *one Word* of what they say about this is true: They are not a Party *gaining* Ground; for they *lose* Ground every Day, and have done so for a Twelve-month past; they are *not superior* in Number, nor more considerable *in Esteem*; they are *much inferior* in Number, and have *lost all Esteem* among *impartial Men* of Sense, and *hearty Lovers* of their Country: They are not Men of the *first Rank*, the *largest Properties*, and *the greatest Abilities*; for, excepting *one or two* Families, they are generally Men of *small Properties*, *decay'd Estates*, and as *desperate* in their *Fortunes* as they are in their Minds.

But they say further, that *the Minister* hath forgot *his Original*, neglected *his old Friends*, and removed Men of *Resolution*, *Worth*, and *Probity* from the Court; this also happens not to be true: The *Hon. Person* whom they mean, hath not forgot *his Original*; his Original was that of a Gentleman, of an antient and worthy Family; and he owes his Success in the World as much to his *own Abilities* as any Minister ever did. He has *not forgot* his *old Friends*: But if some of his *old Friends* imagine that they are not distinguished enough, and so turn *new Enemies*; 'tis not *he forgets them*, but *they forget him*. He never *removed* Men of *Resolution*, *Worth*, and *Probity*, from the Court: But whatever Men of Resolution, Worth, and Probity were once in Favour at Court, and are now removed, *they removed themselves*; they formed themselves into a *Cabal*; they entred into an Association, and *vowed* to oppose the Court in every Thing, till they had obliged his M—— to change his Ministry; and after such a Resolution, 'twas the wisest Thing that ever was done, *to turn them all out*. This is the Truth of the Case. I don't say, that several of the Gentlemen who are dismissed, were not Men of *Worth* and *Probity*; but, I say, in this Instance, their *Understandings* and their *Virtue* left them; they are not *Patriots*, nor are they *weak enough* to think themselves so: But they are *angry*, *peevish*, *proud*, *ambitious* Men, who cannot be at rest till *the Power* of the Nation is delegated into their Hands. This is the Truth, and this Truth *the Publick* ought to know. There are, indeed, some Gentlemen among these *Anti-Courtiers* whom I esteem and value; not excepting *Fatianus* and *Preculus*: But their present Behaviour I detest and abhor, as *dishonourable* to his Majesty, and *detrimental* to their Country: The Part which *these Whigs* act at present, is, in my Opinion, a Part infinitely worse than that of *the Jacobites*; for these may justly be supposed to have Principles *against the Government*; but here are a Set of Men *principled for it*, and yet *acting* in the most detestable Manner against it.

Fog's Journal, Nov. 9. N° 314.

An Apology for Mrs. Osborne.

Mr. *FOG*,

IF no other Circumstance could invite you, to pay your *Respects* now and then to your *Political Sister*, Mrs. *Osborne*, one would imagine, that the Example of so eminent a Writer as Mr. *D'Anvers*, might induce you, *merely* in Point of Civility, to shew her a *little* Regard. Some *Esteem* is certainly due to this *Majestic old Woman*, singly on Account of her *Age*, notwithstanding the visible *Decay* of her *Parts*, and total Loss of her *Memory*.

Can

Digitized by Google

Can there be a more melancholy Conſideration than to find, that ſhe, who had long *ſuſtained* and *deſerved* ſo *great a Character*, ſhould *droop* under the Weight of her *Infirmities*; and wholy loſe the Uſe of that noble Talent of *Reaſoning*, which ſhe has often told the World it was her peculiar Happineſs *once* to poſſeſs; that the Want of *Memory* ſhould be manifeſtly diſcoverable in all her *Lucubrations*; that this Defect of *Judgment* and *Retention* ſhould betray her into Controverſy with her *Superiors*, concerning Points to which ſhe fondly eſteems herſelf *equal*; and that the Difficulties ſhe is preſſed with by *thoſe* who retain the Uſe of the *Talents* ſhe has loſt, ſhould encreaſe the Number of her *Abſurdities*, and lead her *inſenſibly* into *Obſcurity*? I ſhall therefore, Mr. *Fog*, take the Liberty to alleviate her *Diſtreſs*, by teſtifying to the Public, in your Paper, the ſingular Regard I bear for this *awful* old Lady; whom I have known from her *firſt Childhood*; and am ſorry ſhe has been ſo *imprudent* as to make herſelf *known* to the *World* in her *ſecond*.

But as I am fully perſuaded, that all the Faults ſhe has committed, proceed chiefly from a late wrong Turn in her Head; I will honeſtly lay before her, a ſhort Account of her *Conduct*, and of what has been ſo unkindly objected to it: And as her *Memory* does not aſſiſt her, to *ruminate* upon any Subject, which ſhe has not *lately* been engaged in, I will confine myſelf to that Part ſhe has taken, in the Queſtion concerning the *Independency* of *Parliament*.

Mr. *D'Anvers* has ſo long *ſet his Wit* againſt this moſt *Reverend Matron*, that he has rendered her *ridiculous* to a *Proverb*; which Treatment has ſo *enraged* her, that ſhe is quite driven off her Biaſs, and eſteems herſelf bound to *contradict* every Thing *advanced* by him.

I ſhall now ſhew what ought to have been her *Carriage* in this Debate; and how much ſhe has *miſbehaved* in it.

That Part of the Publick, who have ſeen her Papers, muſt have obſerved in moſt of them this Maxim, *That the Laws of the Land are the ſtanding Meaſure of the King's* Government, *and the People's* Obedience. Now the neceſſary Conſequences of this are, 1ſt, that we live under a *wiſe* and *good Government*; and 2dly, that it is therefore *impoſſible* for a Houſe of Commons to be *practiſed* upon by any *corrupt Influence*; and as the *Truth* of the Maxim might be admitted, upon the *Veracity* of Mrs. *Oſborne*, we muſt have abided the Concluſions, becauſe they *inevitably* follow. If this *Method* had been purſued, ſhe might very *ſafely* have obſerved in her moſt *ſignificant* Strain of Writing, *Thus have we demonſtrated, both the* Craftſman's *Ignorance of Argument, and Malice againſt the preſent Government*; and this would have been as *honeſt* as it is *concluſive* Reaſoning. It was her Buſineſs therefore, to have obſerved this Courſe of diſputing; but inſtead of that ſhe *eludes*, and by this means abſolutely *confirms* the Point in Diſpute, by endeavouring to turn the Queſtion about *Gifts* and *Penſions*, into *one* concerning *Places* of *Profit*; from whence the moſt *unreaſonable Suſpicions* ſeem to be entertained, that the *Corruption* the *Craftſman* exclaims againſt, has really *ſome Foundation*; and her Manner of encountering him throughout the Debate, is ſo far from *removing*, that it *eſtabliſhes* theſe *Suſpicions*.

The *Danger* of *Parliamentary Slavery* compared with *Regal*, it is true, has been fully ſhewn by the *Craftſman*; and *wiredrawn* by him, into a *diſtant* Reflection upon ſome *late Practices*; but the *real Argument* upon which this proceeded, was *wiſibly* too *abſtruſe*, and the Deductions from it *too remote*, to have had any *bad* Effect on the Minds of the People; yet this *headſtrong old Woman* could not avoid attacking the *Craftſman* here; and notwithſtanding her *Impotency*, *epp ſed* her *Feminine* to his moſt *Maſculine Parts*; by which Means an Opinion may be *engender'd*, that the Obſervations of Mr. *D'Anvers*, altho' they are the moſt *foreign* to our *Wiſe* and *Happy Adminiſtration*, are *very applicable* to the Conduct of *thoſe* at the *Head* of it.

The laſt Inſtance of her *Miſbehaviour* that I ſhall mention, in which her *Imprudence* is not leſs conſpicuous than her *Partiality*, is the following: She muſt, *forſooth*, ſhew her *Learning* in this *Debate*; and without either *Rhime* or *Reaſon*, quote a Paſſage from Biſhop *Burnet*'s Hiſtory, within *twenty Lines* of the moſt *untoward Remark*, which is perhaps to be met with throughout the Book. (See p. 541.) Upon this Mr. *D'Anvers* inſtantly recurred to the Paſſage; and not only found it *unfairly* quoted, but in Purſuit of what ſhe had thus pointed out, met with this *very Remark*, which ſeemed to have eſcaped his Notice: This, he has ſince ſo happily applied, in *Defence* of his own Argument, and to the *Deſtruction* of hers, as to have quite *dumbfounded* the old Woman; and proved that her *Want* of *Capacity*, is not a greater Objection to her being continued in the *Service* of her *Maſter*, than her *Want* of *Sincerity*.

I could add to the Number of theſe *flagrant Overſights*, with as much *Eaſe*, as this *ſuperannuated* old Woman *commits* them; but I don't intend to throw her into *Deſpair*. She is really an *Object* of *Pity*; and I profeſs I *aim* as little at *Calumny*, as ſhe *merits* it: If ſhe doubts this, I can only ſay it is her Misfortune to be ſtill under that *Infatuation* which has already ſo greatly *miſled* her; but to teſtify how *much Injuſtice* ſhe does me, to entertain the leaſt Suſpicion of my *Sincerity*, and

Digitized by Google

and how *little* this affects me, I will offer the *same* Excuse for her *Conduct*, that our *great Poet*, in the *Rape of the Lock*, does for *Belinda*'s; a *little wanted*.

If to her Share some Female Errors *fall,*
Look on her Years, *and you'll forget them all.*

Craftsman, Nov. 9. N° 436.

The Dissertation on Parties *continued.*
(See p. 32.)

THE *Constitution of the* British *Government* supposes our *Kings* may abuse their Power, and our *Representatives* betray their Trust; and provides against both these Contingencies, as well as human Wisdom can provide. The same *Constitution* is far from supposing the *People* will ever betray themselves; and yet this Case is possible. We do not read, I think, of more than * *one Nation*, who refused *Liberty*, when offer'd to them; but we read of many, and have almost seen some, who lost it thro' their own Fault, by the plain and necessary Consequences of their own Conduct. A wise and brave People will neither be cozen'd, nor bully'd out of their Liberty; but a wise and brave People may cease to be such; they may degenerate; they may sink into Sloth and Luxury; they may resign themselves to a treacherous Conduct; or abet *the Enemies of the Constitution*, under a Notion of supporting the *Friends of the Government*; they may want the Sense to discern their Danger in Time; or the Courage to resist, when it stares them in the Face. The *Tarquins* were expell'd, and *Rome* resum'd her Liberty. *Cæsar* was murdered, and all his Race extinct; but *Rome* remain'd in Bondage. From whence this Difference? *Machiavel* shall account for it. In the Days of *Tarquin*, the People of *Rome* were not yet corrupted. In the Days of *Cæsar*, they were most corrupt. A free People may be sometimes betray'd; but no People will betray themselves, and sacrifice their Liberty, unless they fall into a State of universal Corruption; and then they will be sure to lose what they deserve no longer to enjoy. To what Purpose therefore should our *Constitution* have supposed a Case, in which no Remedy can avail; a Case, which can never happen till the Spirit, which form'd *this Constitution* first, and hath preserved it ever since, shall be totally extinguished. Our *Constitution*, indeed, makes it impossible to destroy Liberty by any sudden Blast of popular Fury, or by the Treachery of a Few; for tho' the Many cannot easily hurt, they may easily save themselves. But if the Many will concur with the Few; if they will deliberately suffer their Liberty to be taken away by those, on whom they delegate Power to preserve it; this no *Constitution* can prevent. God would not support even his own Theocracy against the concurrent Desire of the Children of *Israel*, but gave them a *King* in his Anger. How then should our human Constitution support itself against so universal a Change, as we here suppose, in the Temper and Character of our People? It cannot be. We may give ourselves a Tyrant in our Folly, if we please. But this can never happen till the whole Nation falls into a State of political Reprobation. Then, and not till then, political Damnation will be our Lot.

If the People of this Island should suffer their Liberties to be at any Time ravish'd, or stolen from them, they would incur greater Blame, and deserve less Pity, than any enslaved People ever did. By how much *true Liberty* (that is, Liberty stated and ascertain'd by *Law*, in equal Opposition to *popular Licence* and *arbitrary Will*) hath been more boldly asserted, more wisely or successfully improved, and more firmly established in this, than in other Countries; by so much the more heavy would our just Condemnation prove in the Case here supposed. The Virtue of our Ancestors, to whom all these Advantages are owing, would aggravate the Guilt and Infamy of their degenerate Posterity; and if Servility and Servitude are to overrun the whole World, like Injustice, and Liberty is to retire from it, like *Astræa*; our Portion of the abandon'd Globe will have, at least, the mournful Honour, whenever it happens, of shewing her last, her parting Steps.

The antient *Britons* are to us the *Aborigenes* of our Island. We discover little of them thro' the Gloom of Antiquity, and we see nothing beyond them. This however we know; they were *Freemen*. *Cæsar*, who visited them in an hostile Manner, but did not conquer them, perhaps was beaten by † them; *Cæsar*, I say, bestows very liberally the Title of *Kings* upon their Chieftains; and the Compilers of fabulous Traditions deduce a Series of their Monarchs from *Samothes*, a Contemporary of *Nimrod*. But *Cæsar* affected to swell the Account of his Expedition with pompous Names; and these Writers, like those whom *Strabo* mentions, endeavour'd to recommend themselves, by publishing Romances to an ignorant Generation, instead of Histories. These supposed Monarchs were the Heads of little Clans; *Reguli, vel meliores Notæ Nobiles*; and if our Island knew any Authority of the kingly Sort in those Days, it was that of *occasional* and *temporary Monarchs*, elected in great Exigencies, ‡ *communi Consilio, Suffragiis Multitudinis*, like *Cassivelaunus* in *Britain*, or

* *The* Cappadocians. *vid.* Strabo *Lib.* 12. ——*Libertatem repudiaverunt, ut quam sibi dicerent intolerabilem.* † *Territa quæstis ostendit Terga Britannis.* ‡ *Cæs. de Bell. Gal. lib.* 5 & 7.

Vir-

Digitized by Google

Vercingetorix in *Gaul*. The *Kings*, who ruled in *Britain*, after the *Romans* abandon'd the Island, in the Beginning of the 5th Century, held their Authority from the *People* and govern'd under the Controul of *national Assemblies*, as we have great Reason to believe, and none to doubt. In short, as far as we can look back, a lawless Power, a Government by Will, never prevail'd in *Britain*.

The *Saxons* had *Kings*, as well as the *Britons*. The Manner, in which they established themselves, and the long Wars they waged for and against the *Britons*, led to and maintain'd *monarchical Rule* amongst them. But *these Kings* were in their first Institution, no Doubt, such as *Tacitus* describes the *German Kings* and *Princes* to have been; Chiefs, who persuaded, rather than commanded; and who were heard in the publick Assemblies of the Nation, according as their *Age*, their *Nobility*, their *military Fame*, or their *Eloquence* gave them Authority. But the *Saxon* Kings grew into Power in Time; and among them, as among other Nations, Birth, instead of Merit, became, for the Sake of Order and Tranquillity, a Title to the Throne. However, tho' these Princes might command, and were no longer under the Necessity of Governing by Persuasion, they were still under that of Governing to the Satisfaction of the People. By what other Expedient could they govern Men, who were wise enough to preserve, and exercise the Right of Electing their *civil Magistrates*, and *military Officers*, and the System of whose Government was upheld and carried on by a Gradation of *popular Assemblies*, from the inferior Courts to the high Court of Parliament; for such, or very near such, was the *Wittena-Gemote* in Nature and Effect, whenever the Word *Parliament* came into Use?

The first Prince of the *Norman* Race was an absolute *Conqueror*, in the Opinion of some Men; and I can readily agree that he assumed, in some Cases, the Power of a *Tyrant*. But this, and this alone will result from it; *unlimited*, or *absolute Monarchy* could never be established in *Britain*; no, not even by *Conquest*. The Rights of the People were soon restored; and the Laws of the *Confessor* were restored; and the third Prince of this Race, *Henry* I. covenanted in a solemn Speech to his People for their Assistance against his Brother *Robert* and the *Normans*, by promising that *sacred Charter*, which was in other Reigns so often and so solemnly confirmed; by engaging to maintain his Subjects in *their antient Liberties*, to *follow their Advice*, and to rule them in Peace with *Prudence* and *Mildness*.

I need not descend into more Particulars to shew the Perpetuity of free Government in *Britain*. One continued Design against *Liberty* hath been carried on by various Methods, almost in every Reign, since the *Norman Æra*. In many, the Struggles have been violent and bloody. But *Liberty* still hath triumph'd over Force, over Treachery, over Corruption, and even under Oppression; so that I will affirm, without the least Apprehension of being disproved, that our *Constitution* is brought nearer than any *other* ever was to the most perfect Idea of a *free System of Government*. One Observation only I will make, before I leave this Head, and it is this: The Titles of those Kings, which were precarious, from Circumstances of Times, and Notions that prevailed, notwithstanding the general Acquiescence of the Nation to them, afforded so many Opportunities to our Ancestors of better securing, or improving *Liberty*. They were not such Bubbles as to alter, without mending the Government; much less to make Revolutions, and suffer by them. They were not such Bubbles as to raise Princes to the Throne, who had no Pretence to sit in it but their Choice, purely to have the Honour of bettering the Condition of those Princes, without bettering their own in Proportion.

There is another Reason to be given why the People of this Island would be more inexcusable than any other, if they lost their Liberty; and the opening and enforcing of this Reason will bring us fully into our Subject.

I supposed just now that our Liberty might be ravished, or stolen from us; but I think that Expression must be retracted; since it will appear, upon due Consideration, that our *Liberty* cannot be taken away by the Force, or Fraud alone of those, who govern; it cannot be taken away, unless the People are themselves Accomplices; and they, who are Accomplices, cannot be said to suffer by one, or the other. Some Nations have received the Yoke of Servitude with little or no Struggle; but if ever it is imposed upon us, we must not only hold out our Necks to receive it; we must help to put it on. Now, to be passive in such a Case is shameful; but to be active is supreme and unexampled Infamy. In order to become Slaves, we of this Nation must be beforehand, what other People have been render'd by a long Course of Servitude; we must become the most corrupt, the most profligate, the most senseless, the most servile Nation of Wretches, that ever disgraced Humanity; for a Force sufficient to ravish Liberty from us, such as a great *standing Army* in Time of Peace, cannot be continued, unless we continue it; nor can the Means, necessary to steal *Liberty* from us, be long enough employ'd with Effect, unless we give a Sanction to their Iniquity, and call Good Evil and Evil Good.

It may be said that even the *Friends of Liberty* have sometimes different Notions about it,

Digitized by Google

it, and about the Means of maintaining, or promoting it; and therefore that even the *British* Nation may poſſibly, ſome Time or other, approve and concur in Meaſures deſtructive of their *Liberty*, without any Intention to give it up, and much more without changing from the Character, which they have hitherto born among the Societies of Mankind, to that infamous Character I have juſt now ſuppoſed. If this were true, it would only furniſh more Reaſons to be always on our Guard, to be jealous of every extraordinary Demand, and to reject conſtantly every Propoſition, tho' never ſo ſpecious, that had a Tendency to weaken the Barriers of Liberty, or to raiſe a Strength ſuperior to theirs. But I confeſs I do not think we can be led blindfold ſo far as the Brink of the Precipice. They, who talk of Liberty in *Britain* on any other Principles than thoſe of the *Britiſh Conſtitution*, talk impertinently at beſt, and much Charity is requiſite to believe no worſe of them. But they, who diſtinguiſh between *practicable* and *impracticable Liberty*, in order to inſinuate what they mean, (or they mean nothing) that the Liberty eſtabliſhed by the true Scheme of our *Conſtitution* is of the *impracticable Kind*; and they, who endeavour, both in Speculation and Practice, to elude and pervert the Forms, and to ridicule and explode the Spirit of *this Conſtitution*; theſe Men are Enemies, open and avowed Enemies to it, and by Conſequence to *Britiſh* Liberty, which cannot be ſupported on any other Bottom.

But here again it may be ſaid that as *Liberty* is a Word of uncertain Signification, ſo is *Conſtitution*; that Men have taught the moſt oppoſite Doctrines, and pretended at leaſt to build them on the Principles of the *Conſtitution*. But the Anſwer is ready. It is true that there were formerly Men, who perſiſted long in the Attempt to talk and write that Chimæra, called *Prerogative*, into Vogue; to contend that it was ſomething *real*; a Right inherent in the *Crown*; founded in the *Conſtitution of our Government*; and equally neceſſary to ſupport the juſt Authority of the *Prince*, and to protect the *Subject*. How we had like to have loſt our *Liberty* by the Prevalence of *ſuch Doctrines*, by the Conſequences drawn from them, and the Practices built upon them, hath been touch'd in the Deduction of the State of *Parties*. (Vol. II. p. 556, 571.) But happily this Kind of Proſeſſion from a free to a ſlaviſh Conſtitution of Government was ſtopped at the *Revolution*, and the Notions themſelves are ſo exploded in the Courſe of ſix and forty Years, that they are entertained at this Hour by no Set of Men, whoſe Numbers, or Importance, give them any Pretence to be reckoned among our *national Parties*. It is as true, that there are now Men, who purſue the very ſame Deſign by different Methods. The *former* attack'd, *theſe* undermine our Liberty. *Corruption* and *Dependency* are their favourite Topicks. They plead for the *firſt* as a laudable Expedient of Government; and for the *laſt*, I mean *corrupt, private Dependency*, as an eſſential Part of our *Conſtitution*. When they have perplex'd our Ideas of *Dependency* and *Independency*, they reaſon as if the *Independency of each Part of the Legiſlature*, of the *King* particularly, aroſe from the *Dependency of the other Parts on that Part*. Now, this is both falſe and abſurd. It is falſe, becauſe the *conſtitutional Independency of each Part of the Legiſlature* ariſes from hence, that diſtinct Rights, Powers and Privileges are aſſign'd to it by the *Conſtitution*. But then this *Independency of one Part* can be ſo little ſaid to ariſe from the *Dependency of another*, that it conſiſts properly and truly in the free, unbyaſs'd, uninfluenc'd, and independent Exerciſe of theſe Rights, Powers and Privileges, by *each Part*, in as ample an Extent as the *Conſtitution* allows; or, in other Words, as far as that Point, where the *Conſtitution* ſtops this free Exerciſe, and ſubmits the Proceedings of *one Part*, not to the private Influence, but to the publick Controul of the *other Parts*. Before this Point the *Independency of each Part* is meant by the *Conſtitution* to be *abſolute*. From this Point the *conſtitutional Dependency of each Part on the others* commences. To talk of *natural Independency* belonging to the *Kingly Office*, to an *Houſe of Peers*, or an *Houſe of Commons*, (the Inſtitutions of *Art*, not of *Nature*) is impertinent. —— It is abſurd, becauſe it abſolutely deſtroys the very Thing it is advanc'd to eſtabliſh; for if *A*'s *Independency* ariſes from the *Dependency of B*, and *B*'s *Independency* from the *Dependency of A*, then are *A*. and *B*. both dependent, and there is no ſuch Thing as *conſtitutional Independency* at all. The *Crown* is the Source of *Honours*, and hath the Diſpoſal of *publick Employments*. This no Man diſputes; nor would any Man, I believe, go about to alter. But will it follow that the *conſtitutional Independency of the King* would be loſt, becauſe the *Houſe of Commons* give the Supplies, if he had not the Power of giving Part of this Money, in *Places* and *Penſions*, back again to the Members of that Houſe?

Notwithſtanding all theſe Endeavours to puzzle our *Conſtitution*, formerly in Favour of that *Prerogative*, by the Weight of which it muſt have been cruſh'd, and actually at this Time in Favour of *that Corruption* and *corrupt Dependency*, by which it would be ſoon demoliſh'd; the main Principles of the *Britiſh Conſtitution* are ſimple, and obvious, and fix'd, as well as any Truths can be fix'd, in the Minds of Men, by the moſt determinate Ideas. We cannot loſe our *Liberty*, unleſs we loſe our *Conſtitution*, nor loſe our *Conſtitution*, unleſs we are Accomplices to the Violations of it;

it; for *this Conſtitution* is better fitted than any, antient or modern, ever was, not only to preſerve *Liberty*, but to provide for its own Duration, and to become immortal, if any Thing human could be ſo.

Free Briton, Nov. 14. N° 262.

Remarks on the above Craftſman.

WHOEVER undertakes to write in Defence of Liberty, may, with ordinary Abilities, vindicate the Subject beyond the Poſſibility of Contradiction, and may indulge his Talent of declaiming on the general Rights of Nations, the Neceſſity of preſerving, and the Infamy of loſing them, without the leaſt Apprehenſion of being interrupted or anſwered: But when this Courſe of Declamation is undertaken with the wicked and pernicious Deſign of ſpreading unjuſt Alarms, of infuſing the Notion of Danger into the Minds of the People, in the Times of their greateſt Safety, it is done to make them ſhake the Foundations of their own Security, and riſe in Arms againſt the Guardians of their Tranquillity. This indeed requires Animadverſion, and that of the ſevereſt Kind: It is a Proſtitution of the beſt Cauſe to promote the worſt in the World.

The Author of the *Diſſertation on Parties* hath ſet out on this Subject, with various Poſitions, which none in their Senſes will ever deny; and he may as long as he lives maintain, That Liberty was always the Privilege of *Britons*; that it is our Glory to poſſeſs it, and would be our laſting Shame to ſuffer it to depart from us; that whenever it leaves us, this Iſland will be its laſt Stage; and whenever we are bereft of it the Work muſt be done by our own Hands: I entirely ſubſcribe to this, and to a great deal more in the ſame Strain: I do not object that this *is not Truth*, but affirm *it is not the whole Truth*: I maintain, that this Liberty, which hath been the Boaſt of all Times, is the matchleſs Bleſſing of the preſent Reign; that it was never ſo fully enjoy'd, nor ſo well ſecured; that the Life of this Liberty is ſubſiſted by the Adminiſtration of the preſent Government; and that the Prince on the Throne is, by his Power and Influence, the vital Spirit of the Conſtitution.

Upon that particular Paſſage in the Craftſman, *which you have in p.* 579. B. he ſays, This Charge is not only *falſe in Fact*, but fraught with the moſt venomous Malice, as well againſt the happy *Eſtabliſhment of our Religion and Liberty*, as againſt the *King* himſelf, and *all the Princes of his Family*. It tends to caſt more *odious Colours* on the Revolution, than all its Enemies ever imputed to it.

This Slander entirely turns upon *two Falſhoods* of as glaring Notoriety as Malignity. The one, *that the Government was altered by the Revolution, but not* mended. The other, *that the Princes of the* Proteſtant Succeſſion *had no Pretence to ſit in the Throne, but the* Choice of the People *ſince the Revolution*.

Now it is to the Glory of theſe Princes, that they were called to the Government by the *willing Voice of three Nations*, declared by numerous *Legiſlative Acts*. Yet call this a Matter of Choice, or any Thing elſe, it is, at the ſame Time, moſt undeniably true, that the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* in the *Houſe of Hanover*, did not altogether ariſe from Choice, but from *natural and neceſſary Conſequences* of *unalterable Principles*; and that the *Title of the Houſe of Hanover* to the Succeſſion of this Crown, was *not given*, or *created*, by any of the Acts of Settlement, but was originally eſtabliſhed by the *Bill of Rights* at the *Revolution*, which declared and enacted, that no *Papiſt* ought to be King or Queen of this Realm; ſo that by the *Fundamental Principles of the Conſtitution*, the Crown muſt of Right ſtand entailed upon that Family; from whence, as the *Houſe of Hanover* were the *only Princes of the Blood Royal of Great Britain*, who were capable of the Succeſſion, it could not, by the Laws of the Kingdom, have deſcended in any other Manner, but muſt or ought to have paſſed into that Family, tho' the ſubſequent Acts of Settlement had never been eſtabliſhed; for thoſe were only *Recognitions* and *Securities of a Right* which was already ſufficiently known, and which could not have been departed from without Violence done to all the Laws, or elſe, by ſome new Kind of Law, which muſt, by a monſtrous Stretch of Legiſlative Power, have declared the Right of Blood in the *Princeſs Sophia*, and *her Children*, to be forfeited without any Offence: So that it is baſe and falſe, beyond Example, to ſuggeſt that the Princes of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* had *no Pretence to ſit in the Throne* but *Choice*, when they had the moſt *natural* and *legal Right*, coincident with *that Choice*, and could not have been excluded without Violence or Injuſtice.

This *inſolent* Aſſertion, *that the* Prince *on the Throne hath no Pretence to ſit on it* but *Choice*, is a very decent Argument from one *who hath no Pretence to live* but *Mercy*, and who hath render'd himſelf already ſo very conſpicuous, by avowing in open Rebellion, *that the* Prince *on the Throne had no Pretence to ſit in it at all*, as *makes* it ſuſpicious, by this Manner of writing Commentaries on the *King's Title*, that he hath not quite forgot his *former* Employment of *drawing Declarations for the Pretender*. And this Manner of phraſing his Majeſty's Title as a *Pretence*, is the Language of one who traiterouſly treated his *Royal Father* as a *Pretender*.

Digitized by Google

What elſe in the World can be the Conſtruction of Inſinuations that the Government, as it ſtood under *James* II. hath been *altered*, without being *mended*; that we have been *Bubbles*, to make a *Revolution*, and *ſuffer* by it; as if our Religion and Liberties were no Advantages; as if to recover even the *Being of Parliaments*, had altered our Government, without having *mended* it; and further, that we have *bettered* the Condition of thoſe who are our Princes, without bettering *our own in Proportion*; as if the very Excluſion of the *Pretender*, and of the *Popiſh Religion*, did not make a greater Difference in our Condition, *enjoying both Civil and Religious Liberty*, inſtead *of ſuffering all the Rage of Tyranny and Perſecution*; as if, I ſay, this was not more conſiderable than the Difference between an *Electorate of the Empire*, and *the Kingdom of Britain*.

The Prompter, Nov. 12. N° 1.

This is a new Deſign; and this firſt Paper gives an Account of the Title, which is taken from the PROMPTER *at the Play-Houſe; whoſe Office is thus deſcrib'd.*

HE ſtands in a Corner, unſeen and unobſerved by the Audience, but diligently attended to by every one who plays a Part; yet, tho' he finds them all very obſervant of him, he preſumes nothing upon his own Capacity; he has a Book before him, from which he delivers his Advice and Inſtructions. From this Part of his Conduct, a very good Moral is to be drawn, which, I hope, I ſhall never be ſo forgetful of, as to be accuſed of *talking without Book*.

He takes particular Care, not only to ſupply thoſe, that are *out* in their Parts, with Hints and Directions, proper to ſet them right; but alſo, by way of Caution, drops Words to thoſe, who are perfect, with an Intention to keep them from going wrong. I have often obſerved the moſt expert and couragious General tremble thro' Fear of miſſing his Inſtructions, and the wiſeſt of Monarchs lend him an attentive Ear. I have ſeen the merrieſt of Mortals not dare to crack a Joke, till he gave them the *Cue*, and the moſt deſpairing of Lovers refrain from Sighs and Tears, till they had his Permiſſion to be miſerable. I have ſeen a diſcontented Stateſman huſh Sedition, at his Nod; and a very habile Prime Miniſter, not able to pay Penſions without his Advice and Concurrence. In ſhort, I have ſeen ſo much, that I ſhall not heſitate to pronounce him a Director of the Ignorant, a Comforter of the Afflicted, a Terror to the evil Actor, and a *Counſellor to the Counſellors of Kings*.

He has Scouts and Meſſengers to attend him; by diſpatching one of theſe, he can, at a Minute's Warning, bring the greateſt Characters of Antiquity, or the pleaſanteſt of the preſent Times, upon the Stage, for the Improvement or Diverſion of the Audience.

Among his *Inſtrumenta Regni*, his Implements of Government, I have taken particular Notice of a little Bell, which hangs over his Arm: By the Tinkling of this Bell, if a Lady in Tragedy be in the Spleen for the Abſence of her Lover, or a Hero in the Dumps for the Loſs of a Battle, he can conjure up ſoft Muſick to ſooth their Diſtreſs; nay, if a Wedding happens in a Comedy, he can ſummon up the Fidlers to diſpel *Care* by a Country Dance. I muſt inform my Readers, that I have procured an emblematical Bell for theſe Purpoſes, and that whenever any of theſe Misfortunes ſhall befal them, I can call up a muſical Spirit of Chearfulneſs, and make them as *merry*, as is conſiſtent with the old *Proverb*.

Another Tool of his Authority, is a Whiſtle, which hangs about his Neck: This is an Inſtrument of great Uſe and Significance: I won't ſay but the Sound of a Boatſwain's Whiſtle may be ſometimes more terrible; but I am ſure, it cannot be more punctually obeyed. Dr. *Fauſtus*'s celebrated Wand has not a more arbitrary and extenſive Power, than this muſical Machine: At the leaſt Blaſt of it, I have ſeen Houſes move, as it were, upon Wings, Cities turned into Foreſts, and dreary Deſarts converted into ſuperb Palaces: I have ſeen an Audience removed, in a Moment, from *Britain* to *Japan*, and the frozen Mountains of *Zembla* reſembling the ſunny Vales of *Arabia Fœlix*: I have ſeen Heaven and Earth paſs away, and Chaos enſue, and from thence a new Creation ariſe, fair and blooming, as the Poet's Fancy; and all by the powerful magic Influence of this Wonder-working Whiſtle. No body will be ſurprized, after this, to hear, that I have made uſe of all my Intereſt, to procure from the ingenious Mr. *Chetwood*, an atteſted Copy of this marvellous Inſtrument, by virtue of which, and ſome Directions from that eminent *Adept*, I ſhall be able to preſent my Readers with a never-failing Variety of Objects.

Thus qualified, and fired by ſuch Examples, I enter boldly upon my Province. The Compariſon between the World and the Stage will hold in all Points: I could go thro' with it, if it were not too old to be repeated, as well as too certain to be doubted: Therefore, when we daily ſee ſo many Men *act* amiſs, can we entertain any Doubt, that a good *Prompter* is wanting? I will do my beſt to make up for that Defect, by cloſely imitating that worthy Officer at the Play-houſe. I ſhall give the *Word* impartially to every *Performer*, from the Peaſant to the Prince, from the Milk-maid to her Majeſty; every

every Part, whether Male or Female, serious or humorous, high or low, shall be carefully and equally *prompted*.

Universal Spectator, Nov. 16. N°. 319.

Of Laziness.

SIR,

'WE are mistaken, says the Duke of '*Rochefoucalt*, if we think that 'none but the more violent Passions triumph over the rest. Love and Passion have 'a great Power over our Soul; but Laziness 'also, as weak and languishing as it is, seldom fails of sometimes making a Conquest: It will get the better of our Designs, and control all the Actions of our 'Life.

This Author made this Reflection on the Habit of Laziness among a People reckon'd the most active in the World. If it was suited to the *Natives* of *France*, it may with more Propriety be adapted to the Genius of *Great Britain*, where *Indolence* seems to be the reigning Passion: The *Spleen* and *Vapours*, those distinguishing Characteristicks of the *English*, with all Deference to the *Learned* of *Warwick-lane*, take their first Rise from that dangerous Malady of having *nothing to do*; for I cannot call that *doing any thing* which may as well be let alone. The *fine Lady* and the *Beau* are in a perpetual Hurry all the Morning to finish that important Business of *Dress*; they get to the *Mall* by *twelve*, walk till *two*, dine by *five*, are at the *Play* or *Opera* before *seven*, at *Quadrille* before *eleven*, and in *Bed* perhaps by *four*, and not out of it till *eleven again*; thus the whole Action of the 24 Hours, as *Dressing*, *Eating*, *taking Snuff*, *drinking Tea*, *playing* at *Cards*, and *Sleeping*, is but one entire *Progress* of *Laziness*; for in these very Articles I affirm they are *doing nothing*.

But of all Instances of *Indolence*, *Lady Fanny Careless*, who cannot take the Trouble of giving even the necessary Orders for her Dress, is the most surprizing; she leaves every Thing to her *Woman*, and puts on just what she may think proper to give her; she cannot undergo the Fatigue to say, *my Night Gown*, or, my *dress'd Clothes*, when she must afterwards bear that insupportable Toil of having them *pinn'd on*.

Nor is this *Laziness* the Vice of the Court-End of the Town only; Mrs. *Primly*, the *Deputy* of the Ward's Wife, lives in her Dining-Room with a Clock at her Elbow, yet every Time it strikes, she rings the Bell for her Maid to come and tell her *how often* it struck; for it would be too much *Drudgery*, and too violently *exhaust* her *Spirits*, either to tell the Hours, or turn herself about to look up at the Dial-plate; she cannot possibly demean herself to that *vulgar Taste* of using her Faculties, but is so very *fashionable*, and so very *lazy*, that she is above attending to any Thing whatsoever: She *journeys* indeed, about half a Dozen Times a Day, from her Chair to her *Bufet*, where her *Citron Bottle* stands, and by recruiting her Spirits there, makes shift to halt a few Minutes before her *Looking-Glass*, then with an affected Hobble recovers her *Elbow-Chair*, and sinks into it, just expiring with the *Fatigue*.

Tho' Mrs. *Primly* abhors the Exercise of her Limbs, and spends her Life in sedentary Satisfaction, she is not a Jot more idle than Mrs. *Hayden* a Justice of the Peace's Lady in *Yorkshire*, who never can sit still a Moment: She has a thorough Aversion to the affected Nicety of the *Londoners*; she rises at the Dawn of Day to ride a *Fox Chace* of *forty Miles*, and afterwards with her *Spouse*, her *Brother*, and some neighbouring Gentlemen, she adjusts the Course, recites the surprizing Incidents of the Chace, and runs all the Ground over again; she never fails any Horse-Match, far or near; she'll ride 20 Miles to pay a Visit: In short, she is one of the *greatest Riders* in the *County*, and one of the idlest Females in it.

I am

Your *idle Correspondent*,

J. LAWRENCE.

London Journal, Nov. 16. N° 803.

Observations on the Reign of Queen ELIZABETH.

WE had no *real* or *complete Liberty* till the *Revolution*: But as People will see Things more clearly by *Facts*, than by all *the Reasoning* in the World, we will lay before them a short Account of *the best Reign* before the *Revolution*, which they may *compare* with any Reign since, and with *the present Reign*, that so they may make a *true Judgment* of the *different State* of Things.

The Reign I refer to, is that of Q. *Elizabeth*, and I will give it in or near the Words of the Author of a late Pamphlet, call'd, *Ancient and Modern Liberty stated and compared*.

This Princess, (says he) tho' her Government tended in general to the Publick Welfare, yet governed as *absolutely without the Consent of the People*, as her *Arbitrary* Predecessors or Successors.

She often sent for *the Speaker* of the House of Commons, and told him, not only what she would and would *not suffer to be done*; but also, what she would or would *not allow to be said*: Told him, she wanted Money, and would have it; and that *Yea and Nay*

Digitized by Google

ſhould only be utter'd, when it was propoſed to be given; that *the Commons* underſtood not State Affairs; that State Affairs were not their Buſineſs; and that it behoved them only to meddle with what was properly within their own Province. She, by her Lord Chancellor, told *the Speaker*; and, by *the Speaker*, told *the Commons*, that they had *no Right* to judge of Returns in Elections; but that *her Lord Chancellor* ſhould be *the ſole Judge*, and determine in thoſe Caſes.

She impriſoned Members of Parliament merely by *her own Authority*; forbid ſome Bills to be read in the Houſe, others to be debated there; and *refuſed* the Royal Aſſent twice, to above 30 Bills each Time, that had paſſed both Houſes.

Never were *the Reins of Prerogative* held with a ſtricter Hand, or *the Yoke of Slavery* faſter bound upon the People's Necks, than at this Period of Time; and tho' the People were *driven*, where they ought to have *choſen* to go, yet they were *ſtill driven*; and the ſame Power that forced them into Foreign Glory and Domeſtick Proſperity, might, in the Hands of a leſs ſkilful or worſe diſpoſed Driver, have forced them into the Paths of *Contempt Abroad* and *Diſtraction at Home*. The *ſame Method* of Government was purſued in the *ſubſequent Reign*, and the Effects of that Method on different Maxims and Policy verify this Aſſertion.

All, therefore, that can be ſaid with regard to *the Liberty* enjoy'd in the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth* is, that ſhe who allowed her Subjects none, knew their Intereſt ſo well, and purſued it ſo ſteadily that, under her, they poſſeſſed a great many good Things, but were deprived of one of the greateſt of all, which is, making the Good they poſſeſs *the Effects of their own Election*.

To draw then a juſt Parallel between that Reign and the preſent, I think we may, without the leaſt Flattery affirm, that we now reap *all the publick Benefits* that accrued to the Nation from her Counſels, without the latent Evil of being *forced* upon us, and conſequently rather *inflicted* than *beſtowed*.

Fog's Journal, Nov. 16. N° 315.

Obſervations on the Romans *and* Carthaginians, *and on the* French *Nation.*

AS the great Powers of *Europe* are at preſent engaged in War, it will not be amiſs to enquire what the World may expect may be the Conſequence of it.

As Money is called the Sinews of War, many will pronounce (without enquiring into any other Circumſtances) that the State which is able to raiſe the greateſt Sums, will weary out their Enemy, and of Conſequence muſt prevail at laſt.

Upon this we muſt obſerve, that tho' we allow Money to be the Sinews of War, yet it is certain, it is no longer ſo than while it paſſes thro' clean and uncorrupt Hands.

Whoever compares the Strength of the *Romans* with that of the *Carthaginians* at the Time of the firſt Punic War, will wonder that the former ſhould be able to make ſuch a Struggle againſt the latter. The *Carthaginians* at this Time poſſeſſed great Revenues, had the moſt extenſive Commerce, and were Maſters of a powerful Navy. The *Roman* Revenues were ſmall, they had little or no Trade, and no Fleet at all, and yet they did not only defend themſelves and their Allies, but humbled the *Carthaginians* to accept of Peace upon their own Terms.

At the Beginning of the ſecond Punic War the *Carthaginians* had recovered all their paſt Loſſes: They had at the Head of their Armies the greateſt Genius for War that has appeared either before or ſince his Time, I mean the victorious *Hannibal*; he overthrew the *Romans* at *Trebia*, at *Træſimene*, and at *Cannæ*, beſides many other Actions of leſs Conſequence, but thoſe three Defeats were ſufficient to have ruined any other Commonwealth in the World; and tho' it may be ſaid that *Hannibal* was too hard for ſo many *Roman* Generals, yet *Rome* was too hard for *Carthage* in the End, and ruin'd it by Methods which will always prevail, tho' ſometimes they are little regarded by thoſe who have the Government of Nations in their Hands.

In order to make myſelf better underſtood I muſt take Notice how different and oppoſite theſe contending People were in their Manners and Inclinations. In *Rome* virtuous Poverty was honour'd, publick Spirit was the Principle that govern'd every private Man's Actions, great Offices in the State were ſought not for Profit but for Honour, and when they were conferr'd, thoſe upon whom they fell, received them as Opportunities of diſtinguiſhing themſelves in the Service of the Commonwealth, not as Occaſions to enrich themſelves and raiſe their Families at the Expence of the People. In *Carthage* every Thing was venal, great Wealth ſupply'd the Place of Merit (however acquired;) Men eagerly ſought for Offices, not with a Deſign of being uſeful to the Commonwealth, but as a Means of growing rich by cheating the Publick; and when ſome Fellow roſe to be the Head of a prevailing Faction, to be ſervile and obedient to his Orders was all the Qualification that was required either for a Civil or a Military Employment; ſo that it was not *Fabius* that checked *Hannibal*, or *Scipio* that conquer'd him, ſo much as the *Roman* Virtue that overcame the *Carthaginian* Corruption.

Digitized by Google

I cannot help being of Opinion that in all corrupt Governments, the Case will be much the same; when Men work themselves into the Service of the Publick by Faction, and are to be supported in it by Bribery, some one Man who is the Leader will have the Disposal of every Thing, and then it is not likely but that the Soldiery will grow base, as well as the Civil Mercenaries, at least those who have the chief Command amongst them will be so.

All *Europe* has been sometimes alarmed at the great Power of *France*, and those who have examined its Trade and Revenues, have been surprized that it should be able to maintain such vast Forces; but in *France* they are not eaten up alive by Swarms of Locusts in Civil Employments; their Salaries are very small, nor is the Pick-Pocket Term *Perquisite* so much as known amongst them.

All the Nobility of *France*, except Children and Persons superannuated, serve in the Troops. You see a Man of the first Quality at the Head of almost every Regiment. It is a Notion among the Nobility there, that high Titles and a good Estate oblige a Man to lay himself out in the Service of his Country; and if a great Man does now and then a little impair his Fortune, he thinks it more honourable to do it by serving in the War, than by keeping Company with Whores, common Sharpers, or *Italian* Fidlers.

Upon the Whole, if the *French* Nobility enjoy some Privileges beyond the common People, the common People have no Reason to envy them, since their Nobility fight their Battles, and half maintain their Armies, and of Consequence ease them in their Taxes.

But there is another Thing which goes a great Way in Affairs of this Nature, and that is Reputation; a Country which has the Fame of being wisely govern'd will be both feared and courted. The *Romans*, after they had suffered two great Defeats from *Hannibal*, received Ambassadors from the People of *Naples*, who brought with them a great Treasure in Gold, which the *Neapolitans* offered to lend them, upon a Presumption that they must have been under some Difficulties to raise Money, and also to make an Alliance with them; they accepted of their Alliance, but refused their Gold; they took only one Goblet in order to preserve as a Memorandum of their Friendship; the *Neapolitans* judg'd wisely that so virtuous and brave a People would prevail at last, and that this good Turn of theirs would not be forgot in Times to come.

Craftsman, Nov. 16. N° 437.

The Dissertation on Parties *continued, from p.* 581. *In which the Nature of the* British Constitution *is further explained; with some Remarks on the Defects in the Constitution of the* Roman Commonwealth.

WE have been all of us, those of every Side and Denomination, accustom'd too long to value ourselves foolishly, or knavishly, on our Zeal for *this*, or *that Party*, or *this*, or *that Government*; and to make a Merit of straining the *Constitution* different Ways, to serve the different Purposes of each. It is high Time we should all learn, if that be still possible, to value ourselves in the first Place on our Zeal for the *Constitution*; to make *all Governments*, and much more *all Parties*, bow to *that*, and to suffer *that* to bow to none. But how shall this *Constitution* be known, unless we make it the Subject of careful Enquiry, and of frequent and sober Reflection? Or unknown, how shall it become, what it ought to be, the Object of our Admiration, our Love, and our Zeal?

All publick Regiment, says Mr. *Hooker*, *hath arisen from deliberate Advice, Consultation and Competition between Men.* The Proposition is universally true: It is as true in *Morocco*, as it is in *Britain*: We are not to wonder however, if Men do not look up to *this Original of Government*, nor trace the Consequences from it, in most Countries. In the Institution of Governments, too great Powers have been usually given, and too great Confidence reposed, either at first, or in Process of Time. These Powers have subsisted, have been confirmed by more Time, and increased by the very Nature of Power. But the *original Composition*, for want of being express'd, or sufficiently imply'd, or frequently recurred to by the Forms of the Government, hath been forgot, or hath grown so obsolete, that they, whose Interest required that no such Thing should be believed, have thought themselves at Liberty boldly to deny it; and not only so, but to suppose *some other Original of Government*. Strange Systems of *Policy*, and stranger of *Religion*, have been devised to sanctify these Usurpations. *Education* hath been set on the same Side; and *saucy Authority* hath prevail'd against the clearest Light of *Nature*, and the plainest Dictates of *common Sense*. No Man, who hath read and look'd abroad into the World, will think this too strange to be true; since there is no demonstrated Truth (such Truths I mean as are here spoken of) which may not be render'd, at least, very problematical by long, uniform, positive Contradiction; nor any demonstrated Lye, which may not be render'd probable to many, and certain to some, by long, uniform, positive Affirmation; according to a just Observation made by Father *Paul* on Occasion of *Constantine*'s supposed Grant, and other

other Cheats of the Court of *Rome*. But we of this Country have been more happy. Our *original Contract* hath been recurred to often, we might safely defy the *Asserters of absolute Monarchy and arbitrary Will*, if there were any worth our Regard, to produce any one Point of Time, since which we know any Thing of our *Constitution*, wherein the whole Scheme of it would not have been one monstrous Absurdity, unless an *original Contract* had been supposed. Sure I am they must be worse than blind, if any such there are, who do not confess at this Time, and under the *present Settlement*, that our *Constitution* is in the strictest Sense a *Bargain*, a *conditional Contract between the Prince and the People*, as it always hath been, and still is between the *representative and collective Bodies of the Nation*.

That *this Bargain* may not be broken, on the Part of the *Prince*, with the *People*, the *legislative*, or *supreme Power* is vested by our Constitution in *three Estates*, whereof the *King* is one. Whilst the Members of the *other Two* preserve their *private Independency*, and *those Estates* are consequently under no *Dependency* except that which is in the Scheme of our *Constitution*, this Controul on the *first* will always be sufficient; and a *bad King* must stand in Awe of an *honest Parliament*.

That *this Bargain* may not be broken, on the Part of the *representative Body*, with the *collective Body of the Nation*, it is not only a principal, declared Right of the People of *Britain, that the Elections of Members to sit in Parliament shall be free*; but it hath been a principal Part of the Care and Attention of Parliaments, for more than 300 Years, to watch over *this Freedom*, and to secure it, by removing *all Influence of the Crown*, and *all other corrupt Influence*, from these Elections. This Care and Attention have gone still farther. They have provided, as far as they have been suffered to provide hitherto, by the *constitutional Dependency of one House on the other, and of both on the Crown*, that *all such Influence* should be removed from the Members, after they are chosen. Even here the Providence of our *Constitution* hath not stopped. Lest all other Provisions should be ineffectual to keep the Members of the House of Commons out of this *unconstitutional Dependency*, the Wisdom of our *Constitution* hath thought fit that the *Representatives of the People* should not have Time to forget that they are *such*. In a Word, our *Constitution* means that the Members of this Body should be kept, as it were, to their good Behaviour, by the frequent Returns of *new Elections*: So that as a *bad King* must stand in Awe of an *honest Parliament*, a *corrupt House of Commons* must stand in Awe of an *honest People*.

Between these *two Estates*, there stands a *third*, the *House of Peers*; which may seem in Theory, perhaps, too much under the Influence of the *Crown*, to be a proper Controul upon it; because the sole Right of creating *Peers* resides in the *Crown*. This would be the Case, and an intolerable one indeed, if the *Crown* should exercise this Right often, as it hath been exercised sometimes with universal and most just Disapprobation. It is possible too that this may come to be the Case, in some future Age, by the Method of electing Peers to sit in Parliament, for *one Part of the same Kingdom*, by the frequent Translations of *Bishops*, and by other Means, if the Wisdom and Virtue of the present Age, and the favourable Opportunity of the present auspicious and indulgent Reign do not prevent it. But in all other Respects the Persons, who are once created *Peers*, and their Posterity, having a Right to sit and debate, and vote in the *House of Peers*, which cannot be taken from them, except by Forfeiture; all Influence of the Kind I have mentioned seems to be again removed, and their Share in the Government depending neither on the *King*, nor the *People*, they constitute a *middle Order*, and are properly Mediators between the *other Two*, in the Eye of our *Constitution*.

It is by this Mixture of *Monarchical*, *Aristocratical*, and *Democratical Power*, blended together in one System, and by these *three Estates* balancing one another, that our *free Constitution of Government* hath been preserved so long inviolate, or hath been brought back, after having suffered Violations, to its original Principles, and been renewed, and improved too, by frequent and salutary Revolutions. It is by this, that *weak* and *wicked Princes* have been opposed, restrained, reformed, punished by *Parliaments*; that the real, and perhaps the doubtful, Exorbitancies of *Parliaments* have been reduced by the *Crown*; and that the Heat of *one House* hath been moderated, or the Spirit raised, by the Proceedings of the *other*. *Parliaments* have had a good Effect on the *People*, by keeping them quiet; and the *People* on *Parliaments*, by keeping them within Bounds, which they were tempted to transgress. In a Word, two Things may be said with Truth of our *Constitution*, which I think neither can, nor ever could be said of any other. It secures Society against the Miseries, which are inseparable from *simple Forms of Government*, and is liable as little as possible to the Inconveniencies, that arise in *mix'd Forms*.

Tacitus thinks *such a Constitution of Government* rather a Subject of fine Speculation, than of Practice. He thinks it much more likely that *such a System* should continue to be admired and praised in Idea * than established in Fact; and if it happens ever to be

* *Cunctas Nationes & Urbes* Populus, *aut* Primores, *aut* singuli *regunt*. *Delecta ex his & constituta Reipublicæ Forma laudari facilius quam evenire*; *vel, si evenit, haud diuturna esse potuit*. *Ann. Lib.* 4.

established

Digitized by Google

eſtabliſh'd, he does not not imagine it can be ſupported long. Not only the real Difficulties, which his Sagacity preſented to his Mind, but his Reflections on the Conſtitution and Fate of the *Roman* Commonwealth might lead *Tacitus* into this Deſpondency. But what the Refinements of *Roman* Policy could not do, hath been done in this Iſland upon Foundations laid by the rough Simplicity of our *northern Anceſtors*.

There was ſo great a Mixture of monarchical Power in the *Roman Commonwealth*, that * *Livy* dates the Original of *Liberty* from the Expulſion of the *Tarquins*, rather becauſe the *Conſular Dignity* was made annual, than becauſe the *regal Power* had ſuffer'd any Diminution in that Change. The *dictatorial Power*, the moſt abſolute that can be imagined, was introduced in eight, or at fartheſt in eleven Years afterwards, and may therefore be reckoned coæval with the Commonwealth; and whatever Diminution either this, or the *conſular Power* might ſuffer, the Axes and the Rods were terrible to the laſt; eſpecially when they were carried before a *Dictator*, for whom the *Tribunes of the People* were not a Match, as they were for the *Conſuls*. But tho' there were *three Sorts of Power* exerciſed, there were but *two Orders*, or *Eſtates* eſtabliſhed in this Commonwealth, the *Patricians* and the *Plebeians*; and the ſupreme Power was divided accordingly between the *Senate* and the *collective*, not a *repreſentative Body of the People*. Theſe *two Orders*, or *Eſtates* had frequent Conteſts, and well they might ſince they had very oppoſite Intereſts. When the *Senate* was inflexible, the *People* had immediate Recourſe to *Sedition*. When the *People* was refractory, the *Senate* had Recourſe to a *Dictator*. *Sedition* was *temporary Anarchy*. A *Dictator* was a *Tyrant for ſix Months*, unleſs he thought fit to abdicate ſooner. The *Conſtitution* was ſuſpended, and endangered by both. It might have been deſtroy'd by the Exceſſes of *one*. It was deſtroy'd by the bare Duration of the *other*.

The State of *Rome*, and of the greateſt Men in that Commonwealth, would have deſerved Pity rather than Envy, even in the beſt Times, if their *defective Conſtitution* had not made ſuch a State of Trouble and Tumult the Price they paid for the Maintenance of their *Liberty*. But this was not the whole Price. Whilſt *Rome* advanced triumphantly in conquering the *World*, as her Orators, Poets and Hiſtorians have expreſs'd themſelves; that is, a few Nations round the *Mediterranean Sea*, and little more; her Citizens turn'd againſt one another thoſe Weapons, which were put into their Hands againſt the Enemies of *Rome*; mutual Proſcriptions and bloody Maſſacres followed; *each Party* triumph'd in its Turn; they were more animated and better diſciplin'd by their Conteſts; both grew ſtronger; the *Commonwealth* alone grew weaker; and *Pompey* and *Cæſar* finiſh'd the laſt tragical Scene, which *Marius* and *Sylla* began. In fine, the *Roman Commonwealth* would have been diſſolved much ſooner than it was, by the Defects I have mentioned, if ſuch a Spirit of Wiſdom as well as Courage, and ſuch an Enthuſiaſm for the Grandeur, the Majeſty, and the Duration of their Empire had not poſſeſſed this People, as never poſſeſs'd any other. When this Spirit decay'd, when this Enthuſiaſm cool'd, the *Conſtitution* could not help, nay work'd againſt itſelf. That *Dictatorial Power*, on which the *Senate* had always depended for preſerving it, compleated the Ruin of it, in the Hands of *Cæſar*; and that *Tribunitial Power*, to which the *People* had always truſted the Defence of their *Liberty*, confirmed their *Slavery*, in the Hands of *Auguſtus*.

Grubſtreet Journal, Nov. 21. N° 256.

Mr. *Bavius*,

I Beg Leave, by your *Journal*, to communicate to the Publick *a ſpeedy, ſafe, and effectual Cure for Vapours in Women*, which I found out as follows.

It was my Fortune to marry a Wife, young gay, and handſome; with whom I have lived in the greateſt Unanimity and conjugal Affection. After we had been ſeveral Years in this State, and bleſſed with a fair Offspring, ſhe proved with Child again, was ſafely delivered, and in a very fair Way of doing well, 'till her Month was almoſt expired. When on a ſudden ſhe complained of a Lowneſs of Spirits, Giddineſs in her Head, and a defective Memory. However, ſhe recovered her bodily Strength, grew plump, and looked perfectly well: Yet her Diſtemper increaſed to ſuch a Degree, that I heard nothing Morning, Noon, and Night, but a continual Repitition of her Miſeries; which ſhe ſaid, would ſoon end her Life; mixing all her Complaints with ſuch extravagant Queſtions, as made me apprehenſive it would turn to Madneſs. None but the fondeſt Huſbands can conceive my Grief. I applied to an Apothecary, who plyed her with Medicines, deſired her to take a chearful Glaſs to raiſe her Spirits, and go much abroad to divert her Melancholy. All this was done, but in vain: The Diſtemper ſtil increaſed, and ſhe commonly appeared in Tears. I conſulted ſome, who told me of many cured by different Ac-

* *Libertatis Originem inde magis, quia annuum Imperium Conſulare factum eſt, quam quod diminutum quicquam ſit ex Regia Poteſtate, numeres. Omnia Jura, omnia Inſignia primi Conſules tenuere. Lib. Cap.* 1.

cidents

cidents, but none by the Phyſicians Aid. Then began I to think, that ſince only the Rich, and ſuch as pampered themſelves, and indulged their Appetites, were plagued with this helliſh Diſtemper, from which the laborious and indigent are free; I ſay, I began to think, that the ſame Diet and Exerciſe, which prove ſuch excellent Preſervatives to the Poor, muſt be as good Reſtoratives to the Rich. I therefore perſuaded a Friend of mine to counterfeit the Doctor, gave him proper Inſtructions, and then carried my Wife to him for Advice. Having heard her Caſe very attentively, he ordered her never to drink any Thing ſtronger than Small Beer; never to go abroad but to Church; and to be ſure to work ſome Hours every Day. She began this hard Taſk, as ſoon as ſhe came Home; but complained, that ſhe grew worſe and worſe. But when ſhe ſaw that I inſiſted on the Performance, ſhe continued it, and ſoon grew much better: And now (thank God) is as well as any Woman in the Pariſh. I know the Doctors, Surgeons, and Women, will all declare againſt me, and affirm, that Small Beer and Water will never raiſe low Spirits: But let the Huſbands conſider, that ſpirituous Liquors raiſe them only for a ſhort Space, after which they will ſink lower than ever; and that frequent going abroad will make their Dears brook ſtaying at Home much worſe. A Word is enough to the Wiſe.

I am

Your Humble Servant,

LAERTIUS.

Free Briton, Nov. 21. N° 263.

Reflections on a Paſſage in the Craftſman, *concerning* Church Eſtabliſhments.

THE *Writer of the Diſſertation on Parties* hath declared himſelf an *Enemy to all the Rights of the People*, by *Denying* the Principles of Liberty, in ſo capital an Inſtance, as to leave us without any Pretence to Civil Right, ſince he deprives us even of Liberty in *Matters of Conſcience*.

'Some Men there are, *ſays he*, *the Peſts* 'of *Society* I think them, who pretend a 'great *Regard for Religion in general*, but 'who take every Opportunity of *declaiming* '*publickly* againſt that *Syſtem of Religion*, or, 'at leaſt, againſt that *Church Eſtabliſhment* 'which is received in *Britain*.' (*This being only a Digreſſion, we took no Notice of it in the* Eſſay *here referr'd to, which is that in* p. 578.)

The fierceſt *Bigots* that ever dragooned Mankind into Conformity, never laid down a ſtronger Propoſition for Syſtems and Forms, and all the Engines of Eccleſiaſtical Tyranny. By this the moſt ſincere Lovers of Religion, and the trueſt Friends of Liberty, who think, from Duty to God and Man, that the *Power of Churchmen* ought to be reſtrained, and the *Grievances of Church Government* redreſſed; ſuch are, by *this Author*, branded as the *Peſts of Society*.

From hence it follows that *all Diſſenters* from that *Church Eſtabliſhment* which is received in *Britain*; all Perſons who cannot aſſent to its Terms of Communion, its Modes, its Ceremonies, and infinite other Appurtenances of its Eſtabliſhment; all ſuch *Proteſtant Subjects* of *Britain*, be they *Preſbyterians*, *Quakers*, &c. all who are not *Syſtem-Mongers*, and Conformiſts to *eſtabliſhed Opinions*, are, in a Body, involved in this mild, this *gentle*, and *charitable* Cenſure of being *Peſts of Society*.

Certain it is, that by all the Conſtruction of Words, a *Church Eſtabliſhment* is nothing more than an *Eſtabliſhment of Churchmen*, with Powers, Privileges, and Revenues, ſuch as the Laws of the Kingdom allow them to enjoy, in ſtrict and abſolute Subjection to the Civil Magiſtrate. To differ in Opinion with theſe *Reverend Gentlemen*, concerning their Claims and Pretenſions, may well conſiſt with the greateſt Regard for Religion; and the Caſe hath ſometimes been, that ſenſible Men could not agree with them conſiſtently at all with any Regard for Religion. To load ſuch Difference of Opinion with an univerſal Cenſure of being the *Peſtilence of Society*, is a Strain that few Eccleſiaſticks, of common Diſcretion, would be ſo immodeſt, or ſo uncharitable, as to write in, and may ſeem much fitter for an *Inquiſitor of Portugal*, than for a Writer who pretends to plead in Defence of the *Liberties of Britain*.

We then come to the great Conſideration, how this learned Advocate of Civil Liberty is to be reconciled with common Sincerity, after ſuch a daring Invaſion of *Liberty in Religious Matters*, eſpecially as he might have been led by his Reflections a little further, without catching *the Peſtilence*, and have found that all Syſtems of Religion, or at leaſt *Church Eſtabliſhments*, which ſtand upon Support from Civil Power, are ſo far of a Civil or Political Nature, and as ſuch, *mere Things of this World*, nor any ways exempt from the Cenſures of free Enquiry.

Take it now as certain, that *the Gentleman* really and ſincerely means whatever he ſays throughout this Diſſertation; the Sum of it is this, that *Liberty* may be laudably exerciſed in *State Affairs*, but is a *Plague* where it meddles with *Church Points*.

As Truth is of an *univerſal* Nature, and cannot be confined to *Places*, the ſame Reſtraint on Liberty in *Church Enquiries* may be contended for, with Relation to *all Countries in the World*; ſo that the Force of this Argument will be infinite, and it will run in theſe

Digitized by Google

these Terms: 'Some Men there are, the 'Pests of Society I think them, who pretend a 'great Regard for Religion in general, but 'who take every Opportunity of declaiming 'in Publick against that *System* of Religion, 'or at least against *that Church Establishment* 'which is received in *Turkey, Morocco, Italy, France, Spain, Portugal*, &c.' For *Britain* is of no essential Import in this Proposition, but as it is *one* of many Nations which hath received a *Church Establishment*.

This is the *old Leaven of High Church*, a Cause which we once beheld in Perfection under the prevailing Power of this *very Person*, who writes *this Dissertation*, and whose Heart is so much bewitch'd with Idolatry to it, that he cannot conceal his Bigotry for it, tho' professing to treat of the Subject of *Civil Liberty*, with which it militates an everlasting Warfare.

Fog's Journal, Nov. 23. N° 316.

Bel *and the Dragon.*

SIR,

I Was the other Day reading in my Bible, and it happen'd to be in the *Apocrypha*; and tho' this Part be not held of equal Authority with the rest, yet many Things in it deserve our Attention. I was strangely affected with the stupid Idolatry of the *Babylonians*, who worshiped an Idol call'd *Bel*, which Idol devoured every Day 12 great Measures of fine Flower, 40 Sheep, and 6 Vessels of Wine; all which was paid for by the poor People. This Idol is described to be made of Brass without, and of Clay within,—very fine Materials you will say to make a God of;—but notwithstanding he was made of such base Metal, he had 72 Priests, with their Wives and Children in his Service.

There was also a great Dragon which they of *Babylon* worshiped, but I take it, that *Bel* and the Dragon were but two different Representatives of one false Object of Worship. But see how Princes may be deceived in their Notions of a Divinity; for the King said to *Daniel, Thinkest thou not that* Bel *is a living God; seest thou how much he eateth and drinketh every Day?* But *Daniel* smiled at this odd Notion of a Divinity; he undeceived the King, and brought about the Destruction of *Bel*, and his Priests.

Did you never hear of an Idol set up in any other Country, that in all Respects answered the Description of *Bel*? An Idol that was all Brass without, and nothing but Mud and Corruption within; an Idol that devour'd much more than 12 Measures of fine Flower, 40 Sheep, and 6 Vessels of Wine each Day, and all at the Expence of the poor People, especially when he went upon some Pleasures into his own Country; an Idol that had 72 Priests with their Wives and Children intirely in his Service.

I am told there is such a Story in profane History, but I have not been able to find it, perhaps you may have met with it in the Course of your Reading; if you have, I should be glad you would give us some Observations upon it, and let us know particularly whether there was a *Daniel* who endeavoured to rectify the King's Judgment in Regard to this Idol, and whether his Destruction with that of his 72 Priests, their Wives and Children, was brought about at last.

Yours, &c.

Craftsman, Nov. 23. N° 438.

The Dissertation on Parties *continued from* p. 587. *In which the antient Constitution of* Spain, *and the Causes of its Subversion are examined.*

THE Defects I have censured in the *Roman Constitution of Government*, were avoided in some of those, that were established, on the breaking of that Empire, by the *northern Nations* and the *Goths*; for I suspect that the *Goths* were not properly and strictly a *northern Nation*, any more than the *Huns* and the *Alans*, tho' they have been often confounded, and I believe by myself. --- Let us cast our Eyes on *Spain* and *France*.

We cannot arrive at any particular and authentick Account of the Scheme of that Government, which the *Western Goths* established, when, driven out of *Gaul* by the *Franks*, they drove the *Vandals* and the *Alans* out of *Spain*; nor distinguish very accurately between such Institutions as were Parts of the *original, Gothic Plan*, and such as were introduced into the several Kingdoms, that form'd themselves on the Re-Conquest of that Country by the *Spaniards* from the *Arabs* and *Moors*. The Original of the *Cortes* particularly is quite in the Dark, as we are assured by a very * *judicious Writer*. Thus much however we may assert; that the *Gothick Kings* were at first *elective*, and always *limited*, even after they became *hereditary*; and that the *Cortes*, was an Assembly, that may be more truely compared to a *British Parliament* than the Assembly of the *Estates of France*. *Churchmen* had wriggled themselves into a Share of temporal Power among the *Goths*, as they did in every Country where they were admitted to preach the Gospel; tho' without any Authority from the Gospel; so that the *Cortes* consisted of *Prelates*, as well as *Dukes, Masters of Orders, Earls* and *Recessores*, who composed the whole Body of the Nobility; and of the *Procurators of the Common*; that is, of the *Citizens* and *Bur-*

* *Dr.* Geddes *in his miscell. Tracts.*

Digitized by Google

geſſes, choſen by the *Cities* and *Boroughs* to repreſent the *whole Body of the Commons*. To preſerve the Independency of this Aſſembly, *theſe Procurators* were to be paid by the *Corporations*, for which they ſerved; the *King* was to give no *Office*, or *Salary* to any of them, he was not to name their *Preſident*, nor even to *ſend Letters unopened to any of them*. No *Money* could be raiſed on the Subjects without their Conſent; and it was a ſtanding Maxim, or Order, that *Redreſs of Grivances* ſhould precede the *Grants of Supplies*. Such a Frame of Government ſeems built for Duration; and, in Fact, if it had not been undermined, it could not have been demoliſhed. It was undermined by the *Influence of the Court*, too much conniv'd at, and too long tolerated, *on the Members of the Cortes*. When *corrupt Majorities* were ſecured, Pretences were not wanting, for making Conceſſions to the *Crown*, repugnant to the Spirit of the *Conſtitution*, and even inconſiſtent with the Forms of it. Such Pretences, however plauſible, would not have been admitted by Men zealous to preſerve their *Liberty*. But the * *Members of the Cortes* were no longer ſuch Men, when *Caſtile* loſt her Liberties under *Charles* the Vth. The Cuſtom of bribing the *Repreſentatives of the Commons* by *Gifts* and *Promiſes*, and ſo ſecuring a Majority to the *Court*, had long prevail'd; and after that, it is not to be wonder'd at if *Exciſes*, given for eight Years only, became perpetual; if *Money* was granted before *Grievances* were redreſs'd; and if the *Precedent*, ſet in the Time of *Henry* the IId, was followed in all ſucceeding Reigns. The *Cortes* gave *this Prince* a Supply, for making War on the *Moors*; but the † Sum being repreſented by the Court to be inſufficient, it was carried that, in Caſe of a Deficiency, the *King* might raiſe, without calling a *Cortes*, the Money neceſſary to make good that Deficiency. This gave an incurable and fatal Wound to *that Conſtitution*. The *Precedent* having been made, in Favour of *one King*, and in one particular Conjuncture, it became a prevailing Argument, in Favour of *every other King*, and in every other Conjuncture.

Let me here make the following Obſervation: Tho' it be proper, in all *limited Monarchies*, to guard againſt all Conceſſions, or Uſurpations, that may deſtroy the *Balance of Power*, on which the Preſervation of *Liberty* depends; yet is it certain that Conceſſions to the *Crown* from the *other*, *conſtituent Parts of the Legiſlature* are almoſt alone to be feared. The Reaſons of this are obvious; for, firſt, a *King* is really nothing more than a *ſupreme Magiſtrate*, inſtituted for the Service of the Community, which requires that the *executive Power* ſhou'd be veſted in a *ſingle Perſon*. He hath, indeed, a *Crown* on his Head, a *Scepter* in his Hand, and *Velvet Robes* on his Back, and he is elevated on a *Throne*, whilſt others ſtand on the Ground about him; and all this to denote that he is a *King*, and to draw the Attention and Reverence of the Vulgar. Juſt ſo, another Man wears a *Mitre* on his Head, a *Croſier* in his Hand, and *Lawn Sleeves*, and ſits in a *Purple*, *Elbow-Chair*, to denote that he is a *Biſhop*, and to excite the Devotion of the Multitude, who receive his Benediction very thankfully on their Knees. But ſtill the *King*, as well as the *Biſhop*, holds an *Office*, and owes a *Service*. The *King*, when he *commands*, diſcharges a *Truſt*, and performs a *Duty*, as well as the *Subject*, when he *obeys*. Notwithſtanding which, *Kings* are apt to ſee themſelves in another Light; and Experience ſhews us that even *they*, who made them what they are, are apt to take them for what they are not. From hence it happened in *Spain*, and may happen poſſibly in other Countries, that the *Kings*, inſtead of being ſatisfy'd with, and thankful for the Dignity, Honour, Power and Wealth, which they poſſeſs'd in ſo eminent a Degree, repin'd at their being poſſeſs'd of no more; their Sycophants reaſoned, as if the ſole Power of the Government, and the whole Wealth of the Nation, belong'd of Right to *them*, and the Limitations of the Monarchy were ſo many Uſurpations on the Monarch. Beſides this conſtant Deſire of incroaching, there is another Reaſon why Conceſſions to the *Crown* are more to be guarded againſt than others, in *limited Monarchies*. The regal Power reſides in *one Perſon*. The other ſhares of the ſupreme Power are aſſign'd to *Bodies of Men*. From hence it follows that the Intereſt of the *King*, and the Intereſt of the *Crown*, cannot well be divided in the Mind of a *Prince*; whereas the Intereſt of *each Individual* may be diſtinguiſhed from the Intereſt of the *Nobility*, or of the *Commons*, and ſtill more from that of the *Nation*, in the Minds of thoſe, who compoſe an *Houſe of Peers*, or who are *Repreſentatives of the People*. Several other Reaſons might be inſiſted upon to eſtabliſh the Truth of the Obſervation, and to ſhew how unfairly they argue, who all along ſuppoſe that the *Independency of the Crown* may as eaſily be loſt, and the Balance of Power be deſtroy'd on that Side, by Conceſſions *from the Prince*, and Uſurpations *on him*, as the *Independency of the Lords*, or *Commons*, may be loſt, and the Balance of Power be deſtroyed on that Side, by Conceſſions *to the Prince*, and by *his Uſurpations*.

Happy had it been for the People of *Caſtile*, if they had ſeen this Danger in Time, and had remedied, whilſt it was in their Power, thoſe Defects in their *Conſtitution*, whatever they were, which gave their *Kings* by Degrees ſuch an Influence over the *Cortes*, as overturn'd at laſt the whole *Conſtitution*, and gain'd to the *German Race*, that began to reign in *Charles* the 5th, (for his Father *Philip*

* *Ib.* † *Ib.*

lip is ſcarce to be reckoned) ſuch an abſolute Power as the *Gothick Kings* had never been able to obtain. Tho' *Charles* the Vth was a very able Prince, yet had he been the meereſt Tool, a Thing of Straw, but ſomething leſs than a Scarecrow, and unable to protect the Property of his Subjects, he might ſtill have taken their Liberties from them, in that Conjuncture, as he did moſt effectually. *Corruption* was eſtabliſhed; a *Majority of the Cortes* was bribed; the *Nobility* was detach'd from the common Intereſt by *Titles*, *Places*, *Penſions*, and *Grants*; and the *Clergy* in general, for Exceptions there were, took no farther Share in it than their particular Piques, or ſome indirect and fleeting Conſiderations inſpired them to take. The Nation ſaw itſelf betray'd, and the *Commons* proteſted loudly againſt the Proceedings of their *Repreſentatives*. But this was the very Point, for which the Enemies of the *Caſtilian Conſtitution* waited; and as ſoon as a Pretence for employing *Force* was given them, they muffled themſelves up in that threadbare Cloak of Zeal for the *Government*, and ſtabbed their *Country* to the Heart. An Ordinance of the *Cortes* had been made, about an hundred Years before, againſt increaſing the *ſtanding Forces* to more than 4000 Soldiers in Garriſons, and 1500 Ginets. This Ordinance had not been very well obſerved. The long Wars with the *Moors* made Armies often neceſſary, when there was no actual War. The Danger of being invaded by the *Moors*, (for every *Moriſh King* was deemed a Pretender to the Throne) might ſerve to make them ſo repreſented; and when this Reaſon fail'd intirely, as it did by the Conqueſt of *Granada*, the laſt Poſſeſſion of theſe People in *Spain*, Pretences for keeping Armies on Foot were ſtill to be found. There were ſtill *Moriſh Factions*; the *new Chriſtians* were *Moors* in their Hearts; amongſt the *old Chriſtians* there were ſeveral, who favour'd them; the *People* were not to be truſted with their own Preſervation; *Chievres*, the rapacious Miniſter of *Charles* V. and his *Journeymen*, (for ſo were thoſe *Spaniards* call'd, according to Dr. *Geddes*, who did not care how much their Country was plunder'd by Foreigners, provided they ſhared the Spoils) *Chievres*, I ſay, and his *Journeymen*, a real Faction, and perhaps not a great one, were the *faſt Friends of the Government*. The reſt of the Nation were *open*, or *ſecret Enemies*. According to this excellent Logick, the *former* were to be protected in Blundering, for they were guilty of that too, as well as in Plundering; and the *latter* were to be oppreſs'd for complaining. The *Nation* was ſacrific'd to a *Faction*, and an *excellent Conſtitution* deſtroyed, in Favour of a *proſligate Government*. This Deſtruction however would not have been ſo eaſily accompliſhed, nor would *Caſtilians* alone have enſlaved *Caſtile* to a foreign Race, after aſſerting their Liberty ſo often, and ſo boldly, againſt Princes of their own Country, if two other Circumſtances had not concurred. *Ferdinand* had conquer'd *Navarre*, and a regular, diſciplin'd Army defended that Conqueſt againſt the *French*. This Army which was at Hand, march'd into *Caſtile*, defeated the *Commons*, and extinguiſh'd *Liberty* in a Country, where it had been long declining. The *Commons* were juſtify'd for taking Arms, in the Opinion of the *Nobility*, and even in that of *Adrian*, who govern'd during the Abſence of *Charles*, whoſe Præceptor he had been; for *this honeſt Man*, (too honeſt to be long endur'd on the Papal Throne, where he was afterwards placed,) affirmed that all the Troubles of *Caſtile* were cauſed by the *King*, and by his *covetous and tyrannical Miniſters*. The Conduct of the *Commons*, upon this great Occaſion, was in many Inſtances raſh and violent, as well as ill-adviſ'd and weak. But they were tumultuous Aſſemblies driven into Deſpair; and the *Nobility* who might have had great Sway amongſt them, and might have help'd to regulate their Fire, and to keep them ſober, help'd on the contrary to make them mad, either by neglecting them, or by taking Part againſt them, till it was too late; and then complained of their being mad with as ill a Grace as the principal Men of *Rome*, who help'd to *corrupt* that People, complained of their *Corruption*, and aſſign'd it as a Reaſon for depriving them of their *Liberty*.

There cannot be a greater Soleciſm in Politicks than that of a *Nobility*, under *monarchical Government*, who ſuffer the Liberty of the *Commons* to be taken away. In *Ariſtocracies* the *Nobility* get whatever the *Commons* loſe; but in *Monarchies* the *Crown* alone is the Gainer, and the certain Conſequence of their helping to enſlave the *Commons*, muſt be that of being enſlaved themſelves at laſt. How, indeed, ſhould it be otherwiſe; ſince the Liberty of the *Commons* cannot be taken away, unleſs the *Conſtitution* be firſt broken; and ſince neither the *Peers*, nor any one elſe, can hold their Privileges, or their Properties, by a better Tenure than that of *arbitrary Will*, when the *Conſtitution* is once broken? The *Grandees*, as they are pompouſly ſtyled, the Succeſſors of theſe Men, who thought to riſe on the Ruin of the Commons of *Caſtile*, they, who have the vain Honour of cocking their Hats in the Preſence of their Prince, have been ſeen to ſtand at awful Diſtance, or approach with reſpectful Cringe, in the Preſence of a *Paraſite* and *Buffon*.

I know full well that, in ſuch Governments as we ſpeak of here, it is both the Duty and Intereſt of the *Nobility* to oppoſe the Exceſſes of the *Commons*; but I know too that they have another Duty, which they are not to leave undone; another Point of Intereſt, which they are not to neglect.

There was a Time, our Fathers saw it, when an *House of Commons* destroyed, instead of supporting, the *Constitution*, and introduced *Tyranny*, under Pretence of excluding *Slavery*. I think it might be shewn from the Anecdotes of that Age, that this could not have happened, if the *Court* had not been so long and so partially abetted by the greatest Part of the *Nobility* and *Clergy*, both in the *House of Lords* and out of it. An universal and timely Concurrence with the Spirit of the *Commons*, which was pious in the true Sense of the Word at first, would have had, I presume, the full Effect that every honest Man proposed in a Parliamentary Reformation of the State; and those fatal Opportunities, that were afterwards given to the *Republican*, *Presbyterian* and *Independent Factions*, would have been avoided. But they, who could have trimmed (for there is a *wise* and *honest*, as well as a *silly* and *corrupt Trimming*) or have mediated with Success, lost the Power of doing either; some by abetting the *Crown* so long, for Fear of the *Commons*, and others by concurring with the *Commons* so far, for Fear of the *Crown*, that the *People* in general had no Confidence in the *former*, and that the *latter* were afraid to trust their *Prince* after all they had done against him. If any Men had trusted to the plausible Professions of the *Court* at that Time, and the *Court* had subdued the *opposite Party*, we may judge, without any Breach of Charity, that these Men would have found themselves deceived. Just so, if any Men, who meant the Reformation, not the Destruction of the State, believed in the canting Reformers of that Age, such Men were no doubt egregiously deceiv'd. But I confess myself of Opinion, that there were few, or no such Men. The good Intentions of the *Court* were distrusted even by those who took Arms for the *King*; and the ill Intentions of many of the Leaders on the *other Side* were suspected, no Doubt, by many, who took Arms for the *Parliament*. But *two* of the *three Estates* being ripe for the rashest Enterprizes, and the *third* being in no Condition to mediate, the Extremes clash'd without any Power sufficient to interpose; and when the Sword was drawn, the Sword could alone decide. I conclude therefore, from these two Examples, that as there cannot be a greater Error in Politicks than that of a *Nobility*, who assist a *Prince* to take away the Liberties and Privileges of the *Commons*, which was the Case in *Castile*; so the surest Way of preventing that terrible Dilemma, wherein Men are obliged to chuse either Submission to *tyrannical Government*, or Concurrence with an *enraged and no longer governable People* (which hath been the Case in *Castile* and *Britain* both,) is for the *Nobility*, and the principal Men amongst the *Commons*, to engage so early in the Cause of *Liberty*, that the *former* may be always in Condition to mediate with Effect, and the *latter* have always Power to allay the intemperate Heat of their own Body.

Universal Spectator, Nov. 23. N° 320.

A *Of Ghosts and Apparitions.*

THERE is no Folly more predominant (in the Country at least) than a ridiculous superstitious *Fear* of *Ghosts* and *Apparitions*. *Servants*, *Nurses*, *old Women*, and other of the same Standard of Wisdom, to pass away the Tediousness of a Winter's Evening, *please* and *terrify* themselves and the *Children*, B who compose their Audience, with strange Relations of these Things, till they are even afraid of removing their Eyes from one another for Fear of seeing a *pale Spectre* entring the Room. Frightful *Ideas* raised in the *Minds* of *Children*, take so strong a Possession of the Faculties, that they often remain for ever fixt, and all the Arguments of Reason C can never be able to remove them. Hence it is so many grown up People still keep the ridiculous Fears of their Infancy: I know a Lady of very good Sense in other Things, who, if she is left by herself after 10 o'Clock at Night, will faint away at the Terror of thinking some horrid Spectre with Eyes sunk, meagre Countenance, and threatning Aspect is standing at her Elbow: And an *Officer* in D the *Guards* of my Acquaintance, who has often in *Flanders* shewn no Concern in marching up to the Mouth of a Cannon, has not Courage enough to be in the Dark without Company. As I think the *Fear* of *Ghosts*, like all other Prejudices, to be imbib'd in our Infancy, I would recommend this Advice to all Parents, to take the utmost Care that the E Minds of their *Children* are not vitiated by their *Servants Fables* of *Ghosts*, and *Hob-Goblings*, and *Bugbears*, which, tho' told to *please* them, or frighten them into *Good*, seldom fail of producing bad Effects.

There are some who are *Ghost mad*, and terrify themselves because the *Scripture* has mentioned the Appearance of *Ghosts*. I shall not dispute but by the *Power* of *God* an incorporeal Being may be visible to Human F Eyes, but then an all-wise Power would not have recourse to a preternatural Effect but on some important Occasion: Therefore my Intention is only to laugh a *ridiculous Fear* out of the World, by shewing on what absurd and improbable Foundations the *common Notions* of *Ghosts* and *Apparitions* are built, and G upon what trifling Causes they revisit us again.

In the Country there are generally allow'd to be two Sorts of *Ghosts*; the *Vulgar Ghost*, and the *Ghost of Dignity*. The latter is always the Spirit of some *Lord* of the *Manor*

Digitized by Google

or *Juſtice* of the *Peace*, who, ſtill deſirous to ſee how Affairs go on in his Pariſh, rattles thro' it in a *Coach and Six* much about Midnight. This *Ghoſt* is in every Reſpect the very ſame Man that the Perſon whom he repreſents was in his *Life time*. Nay, the *Spirit*, tho' *incorporeal*, has on its *Body* all the Marks which the *Eſquire* had on his, the *Scar* on the Cheek, the *Dimple* on the Chin, and twenty other demonſtrative Signs, which are *viſible* to any old Woman in the Pariſh that can ſee *clearly* in a *dark Night*.

This *Ghoſt* keeps up to the Character of a good old grave Gentleman, who is heartily ſorry to think his Son will not live upon his Eſtate, but ramble up to *London*, and run it out perhaps in Extravagance: He therefore does nothing inconſiſtent with the Gravity of his Character, but ſtill retaining the *generous Heart* of a *true Briton*, keeps his Coach and Six and loves *good Living* and *Hoſpitality*; for after the Coach and Six has, with a ſolemn Rumble, paſs'd thro' the Village into his own Court-Yard, in a little Time after there is a great Noiſe heard in the Houſe of Servants running up and down Stairs, the *Jacks* going, and a great Clattering of *Plates* and *Diſhes*. Thus he ſpends an Hour or two every Midnight in *living well*, after he has been ſome Years *dead*; but is complaiſant enough to leave every Thing at his Departure in the ſame Poſition he found them.

There is ſcarce a little Town in all *England* but has an *old female Spirit* appertaining to it, who, in her *High-Crown Hat*, mighty clean Linen, and a *red Petticoat*, has been view'd by half the Pariſh. This Article of *Dreſs* is of mighty Concern among ſome *Ghoſts*; wherefore a ſkilful and learned *Apparition-Writer*, in the *Preface* to *Drelincourt on Death*, makes a very *pious Ghoſt* talk to a *Lady* upon the important Subject of *ſeaſoning a Mantua*. Before I leave my *Ghoſts of Dignity* I muſt take Notice of ſome who take Delight to appear as *formidable* as poſſible, and who are not content with appearing *without* any *Heads* themſelves, but their *Coachmen* and *Horſes* muſt be *without Heads* too, and the *Coach* itſelf all on *Fire*. Theſe Spirits, I know not for what Reaſon, are univerſally allow'd to have been People of *Quality* and *Courtiers*.

As for the *vulgar Ghoſt*, it ſeldom appears in its own bodily Likeneſs, unleſs it be with a *Throat* cut from Ear to Ear, or a *Winding-ſheet*, but humbly contents itſelf with the Body of a *White Horſe*, that gallops over the Meadows *without Legs*, and *grazes* without a *Head*. On other Occaſions it takes the *Appearance* of a *black ſhock Dog*, who with great, goggle, glaring Eyes ſtares you full in the Face, but never hurts you more than unmannerly puſhing you from the Wall. Sometimes a *Friendly Ghoſt* ſurprizes you with a *Hand as cold as Clay*; at other Times that ſame *Ghoſtly Hand* gives *three ſolemn Raps*, with ſeveral Particularities according to the different *Diſpoſitions* of the *Ghoſts*.

The *chief Reaſon* which calls them back again to *viſit* the World by Night, is their Fondneſs for ſome old Broad-Pieces or a Pot of Money they buried in their Life-Time; they cannot reſt to have it lye uſeleſs, therefore the *Gold* raiſes them before the *Reſurrection*. (*See another* Eſſay *on this Subject, with a pleaſant Story of Biſhop* Fowler *and Judge* Powel, *Vol.* I. *p.* 333, 335.)

The Prompter, Nov. 26. N° 5.

Of Love and Beauty.

THERE is nothing more generally believ'd by all, to be *known*, and leſs *underſtood*, in Fact, than *Love*. As Plants receive a Tincture from the Soil in which they grow, ſo Love too often receives a *ſtrong Colouring* from the Temper of the Lover. Hence that Variety which we ſee on the Theatre of the World——The *Platonic* and *Senſual*; the *Jealous* and *Indifferent*; the *Conſtant* and *Roving*; the *Over warm* and *Too-cool*; the *Diſintereſted*, that has the Happineſs of the Object beloved, in View; and the *Intereſted*, that only conſults his own.

The true, and only Object of *Love*, is *Beauty*. He, therefore, (and only he) that can *taſte* Beauty, can *feel* Love. But there are two Kinds of Beauty, *mental* and *corporeal*; whence Love of Neceſſity, can never be the Reſult of *one* only: A Savage may taſte the *laſt*, that can have no Idea of the *firſt*; whereas none can *taſte* the *firſt*, without having, not only an Idea of the *laſt*, but a *Capability* of it.

The *Cue*, then, that I would give my pretty Readers in general, is, *not to be led by the Eye alone*. I do not offer them the *Counter Caution*, ſince they ſeldom take the Pains, to diſcover a *beautiful Mind* thro' an *indifferent*, or an *ugly* Maſk. They generally ſtop at firſt Appearances; and unleſs the Proſpect invite, ſeldom *walk into the Mind*: Whereas it is inconceivable what Pains they'll take to find out Beauties in a Mind *prettily lodg'd*: Nay ſome will ſit down contented in the *Houſe*, tho' there be *no Inhabitants* at all, or, what is yet worſe, tho' it be haunted by *an evil Spirit*. As an Encouragement, however, for them to *look in*, tho' the Outſide may not tempt the Sight, I will venture to aſſure them, that the greater a Man's *Senſe* is, the higher will his *Sentiments* of Love be, and his *Paſſion* the more permanent.

I ſhall conclude with two different Pictures of Beauty drawn from the Life: When I behold the beautiful *Miranda*, adorn'd with Youth and Innocence; when I behold the loveliеſt of Complexions, enrich'd with the moſt

Digitized by Google

most regular and pleasing Features, and warm'd with the purest Blood, which no unbecoming Desires spread over her Face; when, in her Eyes, I read the Thoughts that swell her Bosom, and give her Soul to my View; when she lays herself more open still to my Admiration, and adds *Words* to *Looks*, that never contradict each other; when she goes yet further, and, in the general Course of her Behaviour, I see *Complacency*, true *Regard*, decent *Mirth*, and agreeable *Sobriety*, blended together in such a Manner, that an Action, which in *another* would be indifferent, in *Miranda* bears the Stamp of Merit: —— How inestimable would such a Companion be! But when I turn my Eyes on her Sister *Belinda*, and see a Form equal in Beauty to *Miranda's* animated only by a *Consciousness* of her own *Beauty*; when I see Pride, or Scorn, for ever *peeping* out of her Eyes, and Folly *speaking* out of her Mouth; when every Motion of *Belinda* is accompanied with an Affectation, *visible* to every Beholder, and tending to *inspire* Love, that she may *exercise* Tyranny; when every Action is *ting'd* with *Self-Love*, and *Want of Regard* for every one else; —— I cannot help being concern'd, that Beauty should *act* so unnatural a *Part*, as to turn its Arms against, and kill itself.

Fog's Journal, Nov. 30. N° 317.

Some farther Remarks on Richard IId's *Reign.*

WHOEVER takes the Pains to look into History, and to examine the Attempts that have been frequently made upon the Liberties of *England*, will find that these Attempts have not proceeded so much from the evil Dispositions of the Princes themselves, as from their unhappy Choice of their Ministers.

That unfortunate Prince *Richard* II. had Nothing in his Nature either Cruel or Tyrannical; his easy Temper lay indeed too open to the Insinuations of designing Knaves, who poison'd his Mind, and made him believe that all those that stood up for the Interest and Liberty of the Subject, were Enemies to his Person and Government. It does not appear however, that the People employ'd in this Reign did at their first coming into Power lay any Scheme, for making the Government Arbitrary, but the universal Hatred justly rais'd against them by their wicked Conduct, at length made it altogether inconsistent with their Safety that it should be otherwise; therefore when they became sensible of the Danger their Crimes had brought them into, they saw plainly that they were all undone, unless they could procure a pack'd Parliament. To this Purpose they led the King to *Nottingham*, where having prevail'd upon him to summon the Sheriffs of all the Counties, they were tamper'd with (let who will be elected by the People) to return none but such as the King or his Council should name; but it seems the Sheriffs answer'd that they could not hinder the People from their antient Custom of free Elections, nor would they return any other than such as should be thus freely elected; and indeed they were as good as their Words. The People being thus left at their Liberty, elected a Parliament of *Englishmen*, and the Sheriffs return'd the very same Persons whom they elected, which is more than has been practised by the Returning Officers at all Times since.

The Consequence of these Proceedings was such as must always happen while the Constitution is preserved Pure; this Parliament began by redressing the publick Grievances, and by examining into the Conduct of those in the Administration; and having found that all the publick Calamities proceeded from them, they impeach'd several of them, and pass'd a Bill for banishing out of the Nation many of their Tools and Understrappers, both Male and Female, Natives and Foreigners, and to crown the Work, they caused *Tresilian*, Lord Chief Justice of *England*, to be hang'd at Tyburn, as also the Steward of the Household, with some others; and if that Tree had much oftner bore the like Fruit it would not have been worse for the Constitution of *England*; but so tender was this Parliament of preserving the Royal Prerogative, and the Dignity of the Crown, that they declared, that *considering the tender Age of the King, and the Innocency of his Royal Person, nothing should be accounted any Fault or Dishonesty in him in any Manner, nor should turn to his personal Prejudice by any Contrivance or Interpretation whatsoever.*

This Parliament being dissolved, the Ministers and Favourites began to think of recovering their Power, and they still had such a fatal Influence over the King's Mind, that he continued to be directed by them; so that they prevail'd upon him to supply the Places of those that were hang'd and had been obliged to withdraw, with Tools and Creatures of their own, Persons of the like Virtues with the former; but lest they should incur the same Fate, they took a safer Course than to tamper with the Sheriffs already named, and therefore appointed Persons on purpose to be Sheriffs of the Counties, and procured others to be appointed Returning Officers in Boroughs, such Men as would go thro' Thick and Thin for Hire, and to the Infamy of that Age be it spoke, there were Persons to be found in this Nation profligate enough to undertake that Task.

Now you had all the scandalous Tricks put in Practice: In one Corporation perhaps where the Votes were but few in Number, those

those who were known to have the fewest Votes were declared by the Officers duely elected, and if a Scrutiny was demanded it was refused, —— in populous Cities or Towns when the Returning Officers saw it going against the Side they were hired to return, they would shut up the Books, suffer no more to poll, and declare the Poll closed, then carry the Books to a private Place, without suffering the Inspectors to be present when they were cast up, or perhaps they did not give themselves the Trouble to cast them up at all, which is most likely, and peremptorily declare the two Tools to be fairly elected; so that only for the Form of an Election, if they had declared whom they thought fit without any Election at all, it would have been exactly the same Thing to the Publick.

Craftsman, Nov. 30. N° 439.

The Dissertation on Parties *continued from p.* 592. *In which the Defects of the Constitution of* France *are considered.*

THE *Commons of France* seem either not to have had, or to have lost, in the dark Beginnings of that Monarchy, all Share in the *supreme, legislative Power*. The great, original Defect of having but *two Estates* to share the *supreme Power* is an Objection common to the *Roman*, and to the *French Constitutions*, with this Difference; of the *three simple Forms of Government*, the *Monarchical*, the *Aristocratical*, and the *Democratical*, *Rome* wanted the *first*, and *France* hath always wanted the *last*. *Rome* had a *Nobility* and a *Commonalty*, but no Magistracy fitted by its Institution to answer the Purposes of that supreme Magistrate, who is called *King*, even in limited Monarchies. *France* hath always had a *King* and a *Nobility*; but the *People* have not had, I presume, since the Government of the *Franks* was fully established on this Side of the *Rhine*, and the Form of their Monarchy settled, any Share in the *supreme Power*, either collectively or representatively.

The *Franks* were a Nation of *Germany*, seated at one Time between the *Elbe*, *Rhine* and *Necker*, and at another (that is, in the Reign of *Theodosius* the younger) extending themselves on the *German* Side of the *Rhine*, from *Cologne* down to *Nimighen*, and still lower. What is known therefore of the Governments of the *antient Germans*, either from *Tacitus*, or any other good Authority, may be properly apply'd to their Government, whilst they continued in *Germany*, and even after they settled in *Gaul*, till such Times as we find, by Relations more modern, that a *different Form of Government* prevail'd amongst them. Now it seems to me extremely plain that a *different Form of Government* did prevail amongst them even from the Time of *Clovis*, the Conqueror of *Gaul*. In his first Expedition, indeed, he was the *Head of a Troop of Adventurers*, who chose him to lead them, but made their Conditions with him. The *Franks* therefore might be at this Time, in some Sense, *all free, perfectly equal, and independent*; but will it follow from hence that they continued to be so, in any Sense, after *Clovis* had founded their *Monarchy*; had destroy'd all their *little Kings*; united in one Body, and under his own Domination, all their *little States*, and changed the *Form of their Government*, by appointing *Dukes*, *Earls*, *Vicars*, and other Magistrates, to govern under him, according to the Model of Government in the latter *Roman* Empire? Certainly not.

The *general Assemblies*, that were held at first in the Month of *March*, and afterwards in the Month of *May*, were *national Assemblies* indeed; but not such as the *antient Germans* held; among whom the * *principal Men* consulted and decided about the *least*, and the *whole Body of the People* about the *greatest Affairs*. In *these Assemblies of the French* the *People* had nothing to do, unless we reckon for something the Function of † *bollowing*. In one Word, the People had not any Share in the *supreme Power*, either collectively or representatively, in the *original Plan of the* French *Government*. Whether they acquir'd any Share in *this Power* afterwards, let us enquire next. *Mezeray* pretends, and indeed the whole History of *France* vouches for him, *that no Nation ever honour'd their* Nobility *so much as the* French; *amongst whom the* Nobility *was not only exempt from all Sorts of* Impositions *and* Charges, *but commanded absolutely all* inferior Ranks, *who were almost in a State of Servitude*. How could it be otherwise, when the *Nobility*, and *chief Magistrates*, and the *Clergy* compos'd alone the *national Councils*, or *Parliaments*, and even exercised *distributive Justice* all over the Kingdom? Their Power increased, as that of the *Kings of the first Race* diminished. *Charles Martel*, indeed, who trusted to that *Battle Ax*, which gave him his *Name*, and to *foreign Troops*, laid aside the *national Assemblies*, neglected the *Nobility*, and misused even the *Clergy*, who damned him for it. But *Pepin* found it necessary to regain *both*, and attach them to his Interest, in order to mount the Throne. By attaching *them*, he attach'd the whole Nation to him. *Childeric* was deposed, and

* *De minoribus Principes, de majoribus omnes.* Tacit. † *Ils* (that is the *French*) *laisserent passer aux hauts Magistrats, les Ducs, les Comtes, et les Vicaires, le Droit de la Nation entiere; de sorte que le Commun n'eut plus d'autres Fonctions dans les Assemblées reelles, que d'y paroitre pour les* Acclamations, *que l'Usage rendoit necessaires.* Boulainv. Mem. Hist.

Digitized by Google

and he chosen King in a general Assembly held at *Soissons*. *These Assemblies*, in his Time, in that of his Son *Charles the Great*, and so on, consisted of the *Nobility* and *Clergy* alone.

When the *third Race of these Kings* began in *Hugues Capet*, the *Lords* were so powerful in their *Estates*, and so independent in their *Governments*, that he was forced to come to a Kind of Composition with them. They became *Sovereigns*, each in his Territory, but held of the *Crown*, and acknowledg'd the *King* for the supreme Lord. There was scarce a *Town*, which had not a *little Sovereign*; scarce a *Castle* without some *little Tyrant*. The *Parliaments*, in these Ages, took several Turns; but still they consisted of *Princes*, *great Lords*, *Bishops*, and *Abbots*, who decided in them their Disputes with *one another*, and with the *King*. *Such Assemblies as these*, under the *second* and *third Race*, were the original Institutions, from whence the *Parliaments of France* have proceeded; so that we may safely affirm the *Parliaments of France* never gave the *People* any Share in the Government of that Kingdom.

The Assemblies of the *three Estates*, the *Nobility*, *Clergy*, and *Commons*, were invented first by *Philip le Bel*. They were entirely unknown before the Year 1301. The People had no Right to any *such Assemblies*; and when they were instituted, they were plainly designed for nothing less than the *Good of the People*. *The* Commons *were added to these Assemblies*, says Pasquier, *against the antient Order*, *or Practice of* France, *for no other Reason than this*, *that the principal Burthen or Charge*, *was to fall upon them*. This was the true Reason. *Redress of Grievances* had no Part in the Schemes of that *rapacious* and *profuse Prince*, who was the Author of this Institution; and he that considers the Manner, in which *these Assemblies* were convened, the Powers they were suffer'd to exercise, the Subordination, in which the *Commons* particularly were kept, and the habitual, unavoidable Influence under which they lay, will be easily convinced that *such Assemblies* were fitted to do the Jobs, and sanctify the Iniquity of the *Court*, and nothing more. I conclude therefore, and upon sufficient Grounds, that even since the Establishment of these *Assemblies of the Estates*, in the Beginning of the 14th Century, the *People of France* have had no real Share in the *supreme Power of that Government*, either Collectively or Representatively.

I might illustrate and prove what is here advanced by the Example of *every Assembly of the States of France*, of which we have any good Accounts, from the *first* in 1301, to the *last* that was held, as I remember, in 1614. But such a Deduction would carry us too far. I shall conclude therefore with this Observation, That the *Friends of Liberty*, who live under *limited Monarchies*, cannot be too careful to preserve their *Constitution* in Vigour, nor too fearful lest their *Representatives* should be so influenced as to neglect their *Privileges*, misapply their *Powers*, and depart from their *Integrity*; since these *Friends of Liberty* see that the *greatest Masters of Tyranny* have judg'd the *Form* without the *Spirit of a free Government* more favourable to their *Schemes of Oppression*, than all the Authority, that *absolute Monarchy* can give; and that they made an Innovation in the *Form of their Government* on this very Motive, and for this very Purpose. [*To be continued.*]

Poetical ESSAYS.

Wrote extempore by a Captain of a Ship upon his going to the Sun Tavern *at* Ratcliff, *and left in a Note in the Key-hole of his Door in Expectation of an* Excise*man's coming to visit him who was reputed a sober frugal Man; and intended as a Jeer on his Frugality and Employment.*

AT the sign of the *sun*,
As sure as a gun,
You'll find us inspir'd with *port*;
Without children or wives,
To ruffle our lives,
And free from dependence at court.

Thus by freedom and wine,
Like *suns* we all shine,
And when you shall our footsteps have trod;
With each gen'rous soul,
Your fame we'll enrol,
And adopt you the son of our god. E. C.

The Excise*man's Answer.*

NOR the charms of your wine,
Nor your *sun* in a sign,
I value so much as my gold:
My children and wife,
Are the joys of my life;
And a drunkard I hate as a scold.

In honesty's cause,
And just *excise* laws,
I spend my days chearful and merry;
From each honest mind
Acceptance I find,
And I laugh at the wonders of *sherry*.

T

Digitized by Google

To a young Lady, on her going out of Mourning into Colours.

WHILE sable weeds, and mournful sighs expreſt
The weighty grief that labour'd in your breaſt;
What heart ſo hard but melted at your woe?
What eyes were dry when yours with tears did flow?
The weeping world in ſympathy declar'd,
How much your ſorrows, and your pains it ſhar'd.
But heaven at length, in pity to our gr'ef,
Has chang'd the ſcene, and giv'n the wiſh'd relief.
Reaſon again aſſumes her awful ſway,
And every paſſion does her pow'r obey.
No more the riſing ſigh or falling tear
Heave in the breaſt, or in the face appear;
But all ſerene, and bright, as opening day,
You love'y ſmile, and all mankind is gay.
No gloomy damps of heavineſs and care,
Can reach our hearts, now you inhabit there,
With every winning grace and pleaſing air.
But ſee the nymph in various colours ſhine,
Her look, her dreſs, her manner, all divine;
See every charm its well known place reſume,
And every beauty ſpringing in its bloom.
See in her cheeks the lily and the roſe,
The faireſt white, and pureſt red diſcloſe.
See brighter ſuns rekindle in her eye,
And ſmiling Cupids round her boſom fly.
The nymph more lovely from her ſorrow ſhines;
As ſcorching fire the precious ore refines.
On all ſhe does — in every garb ſhe wears,
Each charm attends unbid, each grace appears.
If rob'd in green — her air and looks expreſs
A ſea-born *Venus*, in her native dreſs.
Nor leſs ſhe charms, when round her beauteous waiſte
Flows the deep purple, or the yellow veſt.
Each dreſs each colour equally impart
Joy to the eye, and tranſport to the heart.
A thouſand beauties in their turn ſucceed,
For which again a thouſand hearts muſt bleed.
Beſt of thy ſex, that verſe ſhall e'er expreſs,
Thine be each ſilken luxury of dreſs:
To pay their homage, let both *Indies* meet
And lay their brighteſt treaſures at your feet.
Let every clime be rack'd, and diſtant ſhore
To grace thy toylet and enrich thy ſtore.
Not that thyſelf can any worth receive
From all the ornaments that art can give:
In thy own native innocence array'd,
Securely thou may'ſt ſcorn the borrow'd aid
Of glittering ſilks, ſoft damaſk, rich brocade.
Let meaner beauties prize ſuch helps of art
That only ſtrike the eye, not touch the heart:
Be gawdy ſhew and tinſel dreſs *their* care
Whoſe chief perfection is, that *they are fair.*
But tho' the muſe, bright nymph, may haply trace
Each air, each feature of thy ſhape and face;
May diff'rent ſhades and various lights expreſs,
With all the gay variety of dreſs;
'Yet, who the beauties of thy mind ſhall paint?
'Or who deſcribe, where all deſcription's faint?
In *Crowley*'s verſe the fair *Orinda* ſhines,
And *Sachariſſa* lives in *Waller*'s lines:
The nut-brown maid ſtill in her bloom appears,
Tho' ſince her youth have roll'd three hundred years.
Oh were my verſe with equal genius bleſt,
Would *Phœbus* tune my voice, and warm my breaſt;
Would every muſe and every grace conſpire
To ſwell the note, and animate the lyre;
To all the world the rapture'd ſong ſhou'd tell
How y u the brighteſt of your ſex excel;
You then ſhou'd ſhine, the *one* diſtinguiſh'd flame,
And, as in merit, be the *firſt* in fame.

To Mr. James Dalacourt *in* Ireland, *upon his* Proſpect of Poetry.

HAIL gently-warbling *Dalacourt*, whoſe fame
Spurning *Hibernia*'s ſolitary coaſt,
Where ſmall rewards attend the tuneful throng,
Pervades *Britannia*'s well-diſcerning iſle;
In ſpite of all the gloomy-minded tribe
That would eclipſe thy merit — hail the muſe
High ſoaring o'er the tall *Parnaſſian* mount,
With ſpreading pinions, ſing thy wondrous praiſe,
In ſtrains attun'd to the ſeraphic lyre,
Sing unappall'd, tho' mighty be the theme?
O cou'd ſhe in thy own harmonious ſtrain
Where ſofteſt numbers ſmoothly-flowing glide
In trickling cadence; where the milky maze
Devolves in ſilence; by the harſher ſound
Of hoarſer periods ſtill unruffl'd, cou'd
Her lines but like thine own *Euphrates* * flow?
Then might ſhe ſing in numbers worthy thee.
But what can language do, when fancy finds
Herſelf unequal to the lovely taſk?
Can feeble words thy vivid colours paint,
Or ſhow the ſweets which inexhauſtive flow?
Hearken ye woods, and long-reſounding groves,
Liſten ye ſtreams ſoft purling thro' the meads,
And hymning horrid, all ye tempeſts roar;
Awake ye woodlands, ſing ye warbling larks
In wildly-luſcious notes; but moſt of all
Attend ye grateful fair, attend the youth
Who ſweetly ſings of nature and of you:
From you alone his conſcious breaſt expects
Its ſoft rewards, by ſordid love of gain
Unbiaſs'd, undebas'd; to meaner Minds
Belong ſuch narrow views; his nobler ſoul
Tranſported with a gen'rous thirſt of fame,

* *He has deſcrib'd that River in the* Proſpect of Poetry.

Digitized by Google

Sublimely rises with expanded wings,
And thro' the lucid Empyrean soars.
So the young eagle wings its rapid way
Thro' heav'n's broad azure; sometimes springs aloft,
Now drops, now cleaves with even-waving wings
The yielding air, nor seas nor mountains stop
Its flight impetuous, gazing at the sun
With irretorted eyes, whilst he pervades
A trackless void, and unexplor'd before.
Long had the curious trav'ler strove to find
The ruins of aspiring *Babylon*
In vain — for nought the nicest eye could trace,
Save one wide watry undistinguish'd waste:
But you with more than magic art have rais'd
Semiramis's city from its grave;
You have revers'd the scripture curse, which said,
Dragons shall here inhabit; in your page
We view the rising spires, the hurried eye
Distracted wanders thro' the verdant maze;
In middle air the pendent gardens hang,
Tremendous cieling — whilst no solar beam
Falls on the lengthen'd gloom beneath; the woods
Project above a sleep-alluring shade;
The finish'd garden opens to the view
Wide-stretching vista's, whilst the whispering wind
Dimples along the breezy-ruffled lake.
Now ev'ry tree irregular, and bush
Are prodigal of harmony; the birds
Frequent th' aerial woods, and nature blushes
Asham'd to find herself outdone by art:
These and a thousand beauties cou'd I sing,
Collecting like the ever-toiling bee
From yonder mingled wilderness of flowers
The aromatick sweets: while you, great youth,
O'er thy decaying country chief preside;
Be thou her genius call'd, inspire her youth
With noble emulation to arrive
At *Helicon*'s fair font, which few, alas!
Save you, have tasted, of *Hibernian* youth.
Thy country, tho' corrupted, brought thee forth
And deems her greatest ornament; and now
Regards thee as her brightest northern star.
Long may you reign as such, and shou'd grim time
With iron teeth deprive us of our *Pope*,
Then we'll transplant thy blooming laurels fresh
From your bleak shore to *Albion*'s happier coast.

J. THOMPSON.

ODE *for his Majesty's* BIRTH-DAY. *By the Rev.* Matthew Pilkington, *A. M.*

RECITATIVO.

GREAT, inexhausted source of day,
Bright parent of the genial ray,
Unfold thy purest beams of light,
And bring with thee, enliv'ning pow'r!
Each silver-wing'd, each blissful hour,
Joy-creating, rob'd in white.

AIR.

Like thee AUGUSTUS reigns below,
From him diffusive blessings flow,
And, cloath'd with grandeur, glory, love,
He emulates thy reign above.

DA CAPO.

AIR.

Wake the soul-enchanting lute,
The warbling lyre, the breathing flute,
And touch the violin to sound:
With joy let every voice proclaim
GEORGE, the fav'rite son of fame,
With all exalted virtues crown'd.
Sacred wisdom, heav'nly guest!
And justice, attribute divine!
Fix their empire in his breast,
And bid the finish'd hero shine:
Who gives a lustre to the throne,
And makes his people's joy his own.

DA CAPO.

RECITATIVO.

This day be sacred o'er the earth,
The day that gave AUGUSTUS birth;
For he abundant wealth supplies,
And bids neglected merit rise.

DA CAPO.

AIR.

Plenty, dress'd in smiles appears,
And learning, beauteous child of peace,
Her heav'nly form, delighted rears,
And pleasure sports in ev'ry face:
Those blessings which unceasing flow
From his indulgent bounteous hand,
Let proud oppressing tyrants know
To bless, is nobler than command.

DA CAPO.

RECITATIVO.

What muse can in a glorious light,
His early excellence display;
When, cloath'd with terrors, through the fight
He spread confusion and dismay!

AIR.

See! fir'd with ardour to engage,
The *British* AMMON pours along,
With an impetuous torrent's rage,
And pierces through the thickest throng!
Slaughter wastes at his command,
And thousands sink beneath his hand;
The combat bleeds where-e're he goes,
And wide the purple deluge flows.

DA CAPO.

RECITATIVO.

While through the vanquish'd host,
By his intrepid valour lost,
Amazement, terror, discord fly,
And *fear*, with oft-reverted eye.

AIR.

Godless, *glory*, haste, prepare
The golden wreath for GEORGE's brow,
GEORGE, more worthy of thy care,
Than all that nature form'd till now,
Tho' BRUNSWICK's and a NASSAU's name
Have fill'd the loudest voice of fame.

DA CAPO,
AIR.

Digitized by Google

AIR.

Ye ever-watchful guardian pow'rs
Propitious round AUGUSTUS wait,
Bid the ſmiling, circling hours,
Waft new glories to his ſtate;
On him let every bleſſing flow,
That man can hope, or heav'n beſtow.
DA CAPO.

RECITATIVO.

Heav'n to grace his throne inclin'd,
Created, with exacteſt care,
CAROLINE, ſurpaſſing fair,
And ſtamp'd perfect on on her mind.

AIR.

Worthy over hearts to reign,
Beauty's hand thy perſon dreſs'd,
The Graces too, a blooming train,
In ev'ry feature ſmile conteſs'd;
Ev'ry charm, and gift divine,
Lives in gracious CAROLINE.
DA CAPO.

CHORUS.

We aſk no more, propitious fate!
Peculiar bleſſings for our ſtate,
That plenty, wealth, and peace may ſmile,
And pour abundance o'er our iſle:
But hear, O! hear *Hibernia*'s pray'r,
Preſerve and guard the royal pair;
In that kind heav'n will give us more
Of glory, grandeur, wealth, and fame,
Than e'er adorn'd *Britannia*'s name,
Or ever bleſs'd the world before.

To Sir Thomas Cave, *Bart. Upon the Death of his Brother Sir* Verney Cave, *late of* Stanford *in* Leiceſterſhire. *By the Rev. Mr.* Nixon.

Tu Marcellus eris Virg.

ACCEPT (dear Sir) the muſe's pious woe,
Tears by ſincereſt ſorrow taught to flow;
The dictates of a faithful heart, that bleeds
For *Verney*'s loſs, altho' my *friend* ſucceeds.
Lamented ſhade! Lamented, but in vain!
Who this myſterious problem ſhall explain,
That heav'n ſhould ſuch ſuperior gifts ſupply,
Yet length of days for exerciſe deny?
That a bright wit, and a capacious mind
Enrich'd by nature, and by art refin'd,
E'er reach'd the noon of life, extinct ſhould leave
A *brother*, and a thouſand friends to grieve!
So in yon' azure fields of light above
Stars moſt benign in ſhorteſt circles move.
The * planet, friend of arts, with ſpeedy pace
Too ſoon accelerates his deſtin'd race:
Pregnant of ills, while *Saturn*'s baleful ſphere
Thro' a long ling'ring period rolls his tedious year.
But we (my friend) theſe depths in vain explore,
Our province not to queſtion, but adore.

Your mighty loſs no pow'rs can e'er retrieve,
Ours may from you a lenitive receive.
Think, when around your large demeſns you view,
With them enlarg'd your ſcheme of duties too.
Grateful to heav'n, repay with bounteous hand
All that the ſocial ties of life demand.
From the bright acts of your forefathers, know,
What to your country's public weal you owe.
Merit unaſk'd regard, th' oppreſt defend,
To virtue only, and her friends, a friend;
Deep in your breſt this weighty truth engrave,
A noble mind, not fortune, makes a CAVE.

True Pleaſure always to be found.

HE that from pomp, and wealth, and honour flies,
May look on nature with undazzled eyes:
Read truth's eternal laws, and with delight
Count all the plants by day and ſtars by night.
It needs no toil to find the way to bliſs:
Who makes content his guide can never miſs:
No envious walls this proſ'ro of life embrace,
All wild it grows in ev'ry deſart place.
A glut of pleaſure drowns us like a flood,
And evil by exceſs proceeds from good!
Learn you, that climb the top of fortune's wheel,
The dang'rous ſtate which you diſdain to feel!
Your highneſs puts your happineſs to flight,
Your inward comfort fades with outward light:
While not a wretch, that ſweats behind the plough,
But ſleeps ſecurer from the reach of woe!
You live like captives, bound with golden chains,
The weight and ſplendor but increaſe your pains.
You ſtrive to ſhut out care, but ſtill the care remains.
While mild philoſophy purſues its ends
With eaſe and happineſs; alone, with friends,
In exerciſe, or ſtudy ſtill has pow'r
To vary joys; as time renews the hour:
Early as Phoſphor *ſhews his welcome ray,*
It ſtarts from ſleep, and gains upon the day:
Like the glad Perſian *hails the riſing ſun*
Makes induſtry point out the ſhade at noon;
And, when his flaming orb at eve declines
Meaſures the ſtarry vault with fancy'd lines;
Invokes the heav'n-born muſe from fame's abode
To waft the ſoul on fancy's wing abroad,
And riſe from nature, up to nature's God.—
But, if theſe proſpects ſpread too broad and high,
For the ſhort limit of a vulgar eye;
Let ſuch, to earth, their humbler views confine,
And learn a ſample of the whole deſign.
A bed of flowers, a grove, a level plain,
A rugged hill, a field of golden grain;
A ſwelling river more true pleaſure brings,
Than pomp can furniſh in the courts of kings.

* *Mercury.*

An Epigram on two great Men, written in 1725.

TWO genius's one age and nation grace:
Pride of our isles, and boast of human race! [born!
Great sage! great bard! supreme in knowledge
The world to mend, enlighten, and adorn!
Truth on *Cimmerian* darkness pours the day!
Wit drives in smiles the gloom of minds away!
Ye kindred suns on high, ye glorious spheres,
Whom have ye seen in twice three thousand years, [birth;
Whom have ye seen, like these, of mortal
Tho' *Archimede* and *Horace* blest the earth?
Barbarians, from th' equator to the poles!
Hark! reason calls! wisdom awakes your souls!
Ye regions ignorant of *Walpole*'s name;
Ye climes, where kings shall ne'er extend their fame: [fac'd,
Where men miscall'd, God's image have de-
Their form bely'd, and human shape disgrac'd!
Ye two-leg'd wolves! slaves! superstitious sons!
Lords! soldiers! holy *Vandals!* modern *Huns!*
Boors! mufties! monks! in *Russia*, *Turkey*, *Spain!* [the DEAN?
—— Who does not know Sir ISAAC, and

CUPID *better instructed: A Copy of ingenious* Latin *Verses in the* Epithal. Oxonienf. *upon the late* Royal Marriage, *by Mr.* Wm. Gibson, *(my Lord of* London's *younger Son) of* Christ-Church *in* Oxford; *translated*, enpassant: *By a Servant.*

CUPID, full wing, once flew against the gate
(It's fabled) of the dismal grot of *fate*,
Quiver revers'd, his arrows, rustling down,
Blended with *Dis's*, lay confus'dly thrown.
Groping, in haste, to recollect, beneath,
His kinder shafts, he got the darts of *death*.
With these the archer blind rebaits, just then
As *prince* Nassau approach'd the *princess* Anne.
Rueful mistake! which *love* shou'd not have drawn,
He struck the *chief* with weapons not his own.
Venus, with *dittany*, bath'd the *grief* begun,
The blunder hush'd, then disciplin'd her son.
What bolts? whose blood is here? observe me *now*;
Go, tune him *to the music of thy bow.*
The golden *arrow, from the* silver *string,*
Soothe any sore, and sweetens ev'ry sting;
Sings well, and is diversion for a king.
Inspire an even passion, equal pain:
Nassau's *for* her, *and* Anne *for* him *again.*
To grace the nuptials, all thy charms employ;
Nor cloud, nor consequence, o'ercast the joy.
May a bleft harmony subsist between,
To their *delight, and glory of our* queen.
Mars begs it, guardian of *Nassau*'s great name;
And *Venus*, good to *Anne*, commands the same.
The *Moral*, in *Hudibrastic*; by the *Translator.*

LOVE, like young women in the east,
Must tip an Orange *first, or last.*
No man eats idle bread, for nought,
But he that's better fed than taught.
Our Cupid, *now, has learnt more wit:*
For they shoot wide, who never hit;
A courtier *grows, and, for his crimes,*
Your pardon, Sir, *craves twenty times.*
Maturely weighs each arrow-head;
Knows what is what, and gold from lead.
Nor crosi, nor pile, has lately squander'd;
Nor aims below the royal standard.
Beads up for nought, in aulic *wars,*
But sun, and moon, and seven stars:
Yet only twangs his yew *of* Spain,
Where men are infantes *till past men.*
An orient star *led, thro' his blind-*
Side, to a prize *his eye of mind:*
The lightning said, its he; *in spight*
Of fate, two *wrongs inser* one *right.*
Let fly; well shot! thanks to my spark;
A blind boy, once, has cleft the mark.
The upshot wins all Englishmen,
Or love *shall ne'er draw bow again.*

The following is the Copy of a poetical Epistle from an ingenious Lady in the West-Indies *to her Lover. It was directed thus:*

A Letter to my Love--All alone past 12, in the Dumps.

Absent from all that cou'd inspire
My Numbers, or my Soul, with Fire.

OH! weep with me the changing scene
Torn from thy arms, devour'd with spleen;
Instead of those dear eyes, I look
Upon the fire, or else a book;
But oh! how dull must either be
To eyes that have been studying thee!
Unless the poet does express
Something that strikes my tenderness,
I throw the leaves neglected by,
And in my chair supinely lie;
Or to the pen and ink I haste,
And there a world of paper waste.
All I can write, tho' love is here,
Does much unlike my soul appear.
Angry, the scrawling side I turn,
I write, and blot, and write and burn.
Then to the bottle I repair,
The poets tell us ease is there.
But I thy *absent hand* repine,
Whose sweetness us'd to zest the wine:
Wine in this sullen moment fails,
I burn my pen, I bite my nails,
Rail at my stars, nay I accuse
Even my *lover*, and my *muse*.
Why did he let me go, I cry,
—— And now I think on't, tell me why:
You

Digitized by Google

You might have kind excuſes made
To one ſo willing to have ſtaid;
The night was rainy, and the wind
To all thy ſofteſt wiſhes kind.
For *thee* and *love* methought it blew
As if my parting pangs it knew,
As if *it* was a *lover* too.
I'm ſafely ſhelter'd from its pow'r;
But I regard its rage no more:
Now let it tempeſt as it pleaſe,
Or move the groves, or fright the ſeas;
It cannot now alarm my reſt,
Unleſs it reach thy dearer breaſt.
Oh! haſten to me, let my arms
Protect thee from the wint'ry ſtorms.
I tremble leſt the cold ſhould dare
To pierce thee——ſet my image there,
Defend it, if it has a charm,
From theſe, and every other harm.
I want thy boſom to repoſe
My beating heart, oppreſs'd with woes.
I want thy voice my ſoul to chear,
Thy voice is muſick to my ear;
I want thy dear lov'd hand to preſs
My neck, with ſilent tenderneſs;
I want thy eyes to make mine bright,
And charm this ſullen hour of night;
This hour, when pallid ghoſts appear,
Oh! cou'd it bring thy ſhadow here!
I ev'ry ſubſtance wou'd reſign,
To claſp thy aerial breaſt to mine;
Or if, my love, that could not be,
I wou'd turn air to mix with thee.

On the Death of Miſs B—— W——th.

Quis deſiderio ſit pudor aut modus
Tam chari capitis? Hor. lib. 1. Ode 24.

SHE's gone, ſhe's gone——I ſaw her
mount the ſky,
And with new whiteneſs paint the galaxy.
Too happy had I been indeed, if fate
Had made her laſting as ſhe made her great.
But 'twas the plot of unkind deſtiny
To lit me to, then ſnatch me from my joy.
Methought I ſaw in crowds bleſt ſpirits meet,
And with loud welcomes her arrival greet.
Earth was unworthy ſuch a prize as this,
Only a while heav'n let us ſhare the bliſs.
Thanks ye kind fates! who did ſo long diſpence
(Since you ſo wiſh'd it) with her abſence thence.
Scarce had ſhe learnt to liſp religion's name,
But taught her cradle like the pulpit to reclaim.
Thy praiſe ſhall live, when graves ſhall buried lie,
And yield its tripple empire to eternity.
Thy mighty virtues ſhall embalm thy name,
And make it laſting as the breath of fame.
O that I could diſtil my vital juice in tears!
Or waſte away my ſoul in ſobbing airs!
For ſuch a loſs what ſtoic could forbear
To fetch a ſigh, or drop a ſilent tear?
Methinks, I ſee her in the bleſt abode
With hymn eceſtatic ſinging praiſe to God,
Sorrow and pain ſhall now be far away,
Claſpt in the embraces of thy native clay,
Till the laſt trump ſhall bid thee riſe,
Then cloath'd with glory thou'lt aſcend the ſkies.
Beauty we find a vain and doubtful good,
A flower that dies when firſt it 'gins to bud.
H.

Upon Miſs WINNY J——NSON.

O *Hogarth*, *thee* th' admiring town
Britain's *Apelles* juſtly own;
For thy great ſtrokes with *nature* ſtrive,
And bid the glowing canvas live;
So artfully they cheat the eye,
We ſpeak and wait for a reply.
O *Hogarth*, pictur'd by thy care,
While I have ſeen the beaut'ous fair,
While I have view'd each mimick charm,
I've felt my ſwelling boſom warm,
Kindle with pleaſing am'rous fires,
And glowing, melt with ſoft deſires.
Deluſion ſweet! thy matchleſs art
Is *nature*'s ſelf; it wounds the heart.
Once in his *fancy*'s higheſt flow,
Apelles, his great art to ſhow,
Reſolv'd his fineſt ſtrokes to try,
And nature's choiceſt works out-vie;
From ev'ry fair a charm he ſtole,
And nicely blending up the whole,
He bid the heav'nly image prove
The *queen* of *beauty* and of *love*.
Hogarth, like his great maſter too,
Deſigning *nature* to *outdo*,
His higheſt proof of art to give,
And bid *another Venus* live,
To draw his piece he took his way,
Where *h lles* o'er elemental tea,
In am'rous prattle waſte the day:
Among the reſt was *Winny* plac'd,
With all the charms united grac'd:
Hogarth with wonder view'd the maid;
Thrice he in vain to ſpeak eſſay'd,
Its office thrice his tongue forſook:
——At length in fault'ring words he ſpoke.
'Tis ſhe——Venus *has left the ſkies*,
And there ſhe ſits in ſweet diſguiſe;
How vain, how vain is our deſign,
When we'd attempt at what's divine?
Each ſmiling, told him the deceit,
That J——*nſon* was the pretty cheat.
Still then, cries he, my project's vain,
I'll ne'er of nature's *works complain*,
In J——*nſon they'll triumphant reign.*
W. R

The MISER.

VILE wretch! who ſacrifices all to wealth,
His honour, conſcience, and his future
health.
His heart is always with his gitt'ring ore,
And heaven-born charity can charm no more:
The tender thoughts which humane boſoms fill,
In him are chang'd to cruel, baſe and ill.
Con-

Digitized by Google

Conjugal and paternal love give way
To love of gold, which bears the only sway.
The thoughts of getting more distract his breast,
And care of keeping it allows no rest;
Distrust and fear possess by turns his mind,
Expert in fraud, to every virtue blind:
To get more self no ways to him are foul,
He cares not if for gold he damns his soul.
His hapless children curse the fatal day,
When nature gave to him a father's sway.
Distressing all he knows, himself distrest,
An evil conscience wrecks his guilty breast;
Afraid to touch his basely gotten store,
Spends nothing, but is always scraping more.
In midst of all his plenty always wants;
Famine his roof with meagre aspect haunts.
So avaritious *Midas*, fables say,
Amidst his royal dainties pin'd away.
Strange! that the bowels of the generous earth
Should bring such a destructive metal forth.
What mischiefs has it done in every land!
Made virtue suffer, and made vice command.
But stranger still! man's soul with reason grac'd,
By sordid love of wealth should be debas'd.

E.

On the Death of a young Lady.

SINCE *Cælia*'s gone, what pleasure is there left?
Our hearts of every comfort are bereft.
All breasts are full of sighs, all eyes of tears,
The plain a savage wilderness appears.
Our late lov'd shepherdess is fled away,
And turn'd to darksome night the chearful day.
The fields look bare now *Cælia*'s gone on high;
The flowers in all their blooming colours die;
The woods in horrid silence are all round,
No leaf will stir, no soothing gale is found.
The warbling throng to happier climes are fled,
Nor deign one note since charming *Cælia*'s dead.
All nature seems, in sable hue array'd,
To mourn the loss of the fair virtuous maid.

E.

On Miss Fanny Phillips. *Spoken extempore.*

BEauteous charmer, lovely fair,
Transporting all thou dost come near.
In thee we see all charms combine,
In thee all love's perfections shine.
Sure nature robb'd the *Graces* three
Of all thir beautcous charms, for thee.
For ever pleasing, ever dear,
Thrice fairer than the fairest fair:
Thy matchless beauty, lovely frame,
An *Addisin* or *Pope* might claim;
Were *Dryden* now alive, he'd chuse
Thee, a fit subject for his muse.
Ecstatic fair! transcendent charms!
Ye gods! convey her to my arms.

SPAIN.

WHERE foaming surges of *Cantabria* rise,
And *Pyrenean* mountains pierce the skies,
With these surrounded blest'd luxurious *Spain*
Extends her fruitful, healthful wide domain.
Happily situate thy fields produce
Objects not only for the taste but use.
Down in each silent, verdant valley rove
Of over-burthen'd sheep a num'rous drove,
That drop their woolly honours on the road,
And seem to labour with the fleecy load.
When yon' high mountain's lostin hills of snow,
Cloath'd with their wool, we feel no cold below.
'Tis not this wool demands *Corinna*'s lays,
Another wool's the subject of her praise,
A wool that brings false youth when youth decays.
With this (tho' age has made her skull a plain
Barren, and unadorn'd; tho' many a train
Of wrinkles, like *Mæanders*, run around
Her visage; and the following eye confound;)
She fills the furrows of her leathern face,
And smiles resistless with a borrow'd grace.
By this, sh' attracts the looby country 'squire,
Who on a sudden feels the ardent fire;
He fastens on the mortar'd wall his eyes,
And silent for a plaister'd *Thisbe* dies.
Here too, the parents of *Gallæcian* wines
That seem to court the hand, full swelling vines [twines.
Embrace their husband elms in am'rous
These, with thy other gifts I cou'd rehearse
That well demand a place in epic verse;
But oh, *Hispania*, how could I applaud,
Were but thy people, as their country good!
But just as *Israel*, led by the command
Of *Amram*'s son, thro' deserts, to a land
Flowing with milk and honey, soon forgot
The high uplifted hand that brought them out;
So these are senseless of the hand of heav'n,
Which all these blessings so profuse has giv'n.
Those various scenes of shameful lawless love,
Open, bare-fac'd, and which the laws approve;
The pride of that grave supercilious pace,
Which gives to light'ning, storms, nor thunder place;
That cursed seat where Satan holds his reign,
The *holy* inquisition term'd in *Spain*;
All these I draw a veil of darkness o'er:
But that deep, settled thirst of *British* gore,
That blot indelible, that lasting stain
Which *British* annals uneras'd retain,
In *British* hearts for ever will remain.
Methinks I see the proud *Armada* ride
In swelling triumph o'er the labring tide,
Gay, deckt with streamers floating in the air,
Full of success, and of an easy war,
Stretch'd out from sky to sky, it ploughs the main
Exulting —— Never to return again.
Invincible *Armada!* —— strangely out
Was old infallible —— that made no doubt
Of conquest — to that pow'r supreme all hail,
Who made for once his *holy prescience* fail.
For now th' Eternal bar'd his mighty arm,
Determin'd to dispel th' approaching storm:
And scarce a few revolving hours had past,
When all that cumb'rous glory was laid waste.

The

The kindl'd vengeance by his guidance led,
Steer'd ſtrait, and all around deſtruction ſpread.
To all the fleet the fierce contagion came,
Till all appear'd one undiſtinguiſh'd flame.
P——p be wiſe in time; and ceaſe to dare,
And route the maſters of the main to war;
Avenging juſtice frequent pauſes makes,
But always with a ten-fold fury wakes.

A Paraphraſe on the CXXXIXTH PSALM.

O! Dread *Jehovah*, thy all-piercing eyes
Explore the motions of this mortal frame,
This tenement of duſt; thy ſtretching ſight
Surveys the harmonious principles, that move
In beauteous rank and order, to inform
This caſk and animated maſs of clay.
Nor are the proſpects of thy wond'rous ſight
To this terreſtrial part of man confin'd;
But ſhoot into his ſoul, and there diſcern
The firſt materials of unfiniſh'd thought,
Yet dim and indigeſted, till the mind,
Big with the tender images, expands,
And ſwelling labours with th' ideal birth.
Where-e'er I move, thy cares purſue my feet,
Attendant; when I drink the dews of ſleep,
Stretch'd on my downy bed, and there enjoy
A ſweet forgetfulneſs of all my toils,
Unſeen thy ſovereign preſence guards my ſleep,
Wafts all the terrors of my dreams away,
Soothes all my ſoul, and ſoftens my repoſe.
Before conception can employ the tongue,
And mould the ductile images to ſound,
Before imagination ſtands diſplay'd,
Thine eye the future eloquence can read,
Yet unarray'd with ſpeech. Thou, mighty Lord,
Haſt moulded man from his congenial duſt,
And ſpoke him into being; while the clay,
Beneath thy forming hand, leap'd forth inſpir'd,
And ſtarted into life; thro' ev'ry part,
At thy command the wheels of motion play'd.
But ſuch exalted knowledge leaves below
And drops poor man from its ſuperior ſphere;
In vain with reaſon's ballaſt wou'd he try
To ſtem the unfathomable depth; his bark
O'erſets, and founders in the vaſt abyſs.
Then whither ſhall the rapid fancy run,
Tho' in its full career, to ſpeed my flight
From thy unbounded preſence, which alone
Fills all the regions and extended ſpace,
Beyond the bounds of nature! whither, Lord,
Shall my unrein'd imagination rove,
To leave behind thy ſpirit, and out-fly
Its influence, which with brooding wings out-
ſpread, [found?
Hatch'd unfledg'd nature from the dark pro-
If mounted on my tow'ring thoughts I climb
Into the heaven of heavens, I there behold
The blaze of thy unclouded majeſty,
In the pure empyrean, thee I view
High thron'd above all height; thy radiant
ſhrine, [ceive
Throng'd with the proſtrate ſeraphs, who re-
Beatitude paſt utterance. If I plunge
Down to the gloomy manſions of the damn'd,
I find thee there, and read thee in the ſcenes
Of complicated wrath; I ſee thee clad
In all the majeſty of darkneſs there.
If on the ruddy morning's purple wings
Up born, with indefatigable courſe,
I ſeek the glowing borders of the eaſt,
Where the bright ſun emergent from the deep
With his firſt glories gilds the ſparkling ſeas,
And trembles o'er the waves; even there, thy
hand
Shall thro' the watry deſart guide my courſe,
And o'er the broken ſurges pave my way;
While on the dreadful whirls I hang ſecure,
And mock the warring ocean. If with hopes
As fond as falſe the darkneſs I expect
To hide and wrap me in its mantling ſhade,
Vain was the thought: for thy unbounded
ken
Darts thro' the thick'ning gloom, and prys
thro' all
The palpable obſcure: before thy eyes
The vanquiſh'd night throws off her duſky
ſhroud,
And kindles into day; the ſhade and light
To man ſtill various, but the ſame to thee.
On thee is all the ſtructure of my frame
Dependent: lock'd within the ſilent womb,
Sleeping I lay, and ripening into birth;
Yet, Lord! thy outſtretch'd arm preſerv'd me
there,
Before I mov'd to entity and trod
The verge of being; to thy hallow'd name
I'll pay due honours; for thy mighty hand
Built this corporeal fabrick, when it laid
The ground-work of exiſtence; hence I read
The wonders of thy art, this frame I view
With terror and delight, and wrap't in both
I ſtartle at myſelf: my bones unform'd
As yet, nor hard'ning from the viſcous parts,
But blended with th' unanimated maſs,
Thy eye diſtinctly view'd; and while I lay
Within the earth imperfect, nor perceiv'd
The firſt faint dawn of life, with eaſe ſurvey'd
The vital glimmerings of the active ſeed,
Juſt kindling to exiſtence, and beheld
My ſubſtance ſcarce material; in thy book
Was the fair model of the ſtructure drawn,
Where every part in juſt connection join'd
Compos'd and perfected the harmonious piece,
E'er the dim ſpeck of being learn'd to ſtretch
Its ductile form, or entity had known
To range and wanton in an ample ſpace.
How dear and rooted in my inmoſt ſoul
Are all thy counſels, and the various ways
Of thy eternal providence! the ſum
So boundleſs and immenſe, it leaves behind
The low account of numbers, and out ſhies
All that imagination e'er conceiv'd! [ſhores,
Leſs numerous all the ſands that croud the
The barrier of the ocean! When I riſe
From my ſoft bed, and ſofter joys of ſleep,

Digitized by Google

I rise to thee. Yet lo! the impious slight
Thy mighty wonders: shall the sons of vice
Elude the vengeance of thy wrathful hand,
And mock thy ling'ring thunder, which withholds
Its forked terrors from their guilty heads?
Thou great tremendous God! Avaunt and fly,
All ye who thirst for blood; for swoln with pride [name,
Each haughty wretch blasphemes thy sacred
And bellows his reproaches, to affront
Thy glorious Majesty: thy foes I hate
Worse than my own. O Lord! explore my soul,
See if a flaw or stain of sin infects
My guilty thoughts; then lead me in the way,
That guides my feet to thy own heaven and thee.

Dr. Barrow's Latin Poem *prefix'd to* Milton's Paradise Lost, *translated by the Author of* the 1st Ode of the 7th Book of *Horace* imitated. (See p. 549.)

WHO reads great *Milton*'s lofty *epic* verse,
Of thoughts refin'd an unexhausted source,
Views the crude embryon world from atoms rise,
Man's fall, and God's pacifick grace descries.
A *Milton*'s genius each recess displays, [maze;
Scans nature's breast, explores each wand'ring
Earth, sea, and heaven he sings sublimely clear,
And hell's deep tract replete with solemn fear;
Earth's sons, old ocean's scaly offspring bright,
Seraphic orders, and eternal night;
What circumscrib'd in substish'd limits stood,
A chaos boundless, and a boundless God.
Or more, if ought can more than boundless be,
Messiah's love, the reconcil'd degree.
Who cou'd but doubt a work wou'd thus succeed?
Which *Albion*'s sons with joy ecstatic read,
What matchless chiefs, each helm a daz'ling star!
How just he sings the odious din of war!
Celestial ardor, heav'n in conflict dire!
And martial exploits worthy heavenly ire!
How *Lucifer* in arms aetherial flaunts!
As *Michael*'s peer with haughty stride he vaunts; [spears
With how great force they clash the horrid
Ev'n heav'n's star-pavement hostile squadrons fears, [tear,
Whilst vengeful troops the stul born mountains
And hills like darts divide the yielding air:
Olympus views each army's doubted might
With anxious dread of more embroiled fight,
'Till the *Messiah*'s glorious ensigns shone
And arms coruscant spoke the obsequious son;
When ruddy flames surround his rapid car
And fervid wheels with forked lightning glare,
When smoaky wreaths in dusky circles fly,
And thunder shakes the empyraean sky.
Amaze and terror seize the rebel host [boast,
Down drop the arms that long proclaim'd their
A gloomy deep devoid of glimmering light,
And ghastly shades retard their hasty flight.
Ancient and modern bards the palm resign,
Whom *Rome* rever'd or *Greece* esteem'd divine;
For who reads this will with impartial tongue
Say, *Homer* only frogs, and gnats fam'd *Maro* sung.
E. C.

Epitaph on a very idle Fellow; from *Cambden*.

HERE *lyeth one that was* born *and* cry'd,
Liv'd *several* years, *and then --- he* dy'd.

On a Statue of *Julius Cæsar*, represented leaning on a Globe, a Sword in one Hand, and a Book in the other, with the Motto, *Ex utroq; Cæsar.*

SUCH Cæsar *was, -- with his majestick brow,*
Serene 'midst arms he met th' approaching foe:
So when alive, as on the globe reclin'd,
He sat superior, and survey'd mankind:
As here, so once the victor's head was crown'd,
And laurel *wreaths his sacred temples bound:*
As here, so once o'er arts *and* arms *he reign'd,*
One hand the book, *and one the* sword *sustain'd,*
To shew his wisdom *rul'd that world his* valour *gain'd.*

A Rev. D—r's Lamentation for the Loss of his Hearing.

DEAF, *giddy, helpless, left alone,*
To all my friends a burden grown;
No more I hear my church's bell,
Than if it rung for my own knell:
At thunder now no more I start,
Than at the rumbling of a cart;
And what's incredible, alack!
No more I hear a woman's clack.

On the *Princess Royal* at *Harwich*, and the *Prince* of *Orange* at *Helvoetsluys.*

ON *distant sands, disjoin'd by envious seas,*
Two generous lovers wait the prosperous breeze.
Love once was wreck'd, and a Leander lost;
Yet must the Hellespont *again be cross'd.*
That Love then may o'er winds and tides prevail,
Leander *shall keep watch, and* Hero *sail.*

To the KING.

WHAT *age, O* GEORGE, *thy equal e'er could yield*
In the calm council *or the hostile* field?
Brutus *himself in* thee *a* king *would love,*
And wife Fabritius *to thy court remove:*
E'en Cato *stern, whose free-born God-like soul,*
Nor pow'r, *nor* fate, *nor* Cæsar *cou'd controul,*
Wou'd now to thee *a* subject's *duty give,*
Free *in your* Britain, *as* old Rome *to live.*

CUPID mistaken.

WHere Chloe *in the shady grove was laid,*
Thither by chance the wanton Cupid *stray'd.*
Awhile he view'd the nymph, then cries in passion,
Mamma, Mamma, *you'll miss your assignation;*
For Mars *is waiting* — Chloe *rais'd her head,*
My pretty boy, sure you've mistook, she said.
How like, cries he, may one be to another!
For, as I live, I thought you was my mother.

The

Digitized by Google

The GENTLEMAN's
Monthly Intelligencer.
NOVEMBER, 1734.

ADVICE from *Lewes* in *Suſſex*, that on the 25th paſt, about 50 Minutes after Three in the Morning, they had two ſtrong Shocks of an Earthquake there; the firſt laſted near a Minute, and on a general Calculation from all Informations, within 20 Miles along the Sea-Coaſt, it was felt at the ſame Time and in the ſame Manner. This is the ſame which was perceived at *Portſmouth*, and thro' moſt Parts of the County of *Southampton*. (See p. 551.)

Advice from *Coleſhill* in *Warwickſhire*, that the Shock of the Earthquake which was felt at *Portſmouth* the 25th paſt, was felt there about Four the ſame Morning, and that it held near a Minute.

Letters from *Derby* mention'd an Earthquake felt there on the 28th paſt by many of the Inhabitants, and alſo in ſeveral of the neighbouring Places.

On the 30th paſt, *Tomo Chachi*, Micho or King of *Yamacraw*, and his Queen, *Senauki*, *Toonakowi*, and the other *Indian* Chiefs, ſet out in one of the King's Coaches for *Graveſend*, where they arrived the ſame Day, and the next Day went on board the *Prince of Wales*, bound for *Georgia*. They expreſs'd great Satisfaction at the Treatment they had met with in *England*, and at the Power and Greatneſs of the King and Nation. They were mighty deſirous of returning to their own Country, and at the ſame Time ſhewed a great deal of Tenderneſs at parting with Mr. *Oglethorpe*, who took Leave of them on board the Ship. The Micho, among other Things, ſaid, *That he would ſhew his Gratitude to the King of* England *for all the Favours he had received here, by loving and aſſiſting the* Engliſh *People in* Georgia. The Ship ſet ſail a little after Midnight with a fair Wind. The *Saltzburgbers* were on board the ſame Ship, as alſo ſome *Engliſh* Gentlemen, with foreign Servants, who intend to ſettle in *Georgia*. The Truſtees encourage the People of *Georgia* to take Foreigners for Servants, ſince thereby the King's Subjects are increas'd, and no labouring Hands are taken from *England*.

FRIDAY, Nov. 1.

This Morning about ſeven o'Clock, her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Orange* ſet out from St. *James*'s for *Colcheſter*, and from thence proceeded the next Day to *Harwich*, to embark for *Holland*. She embark'd the *Wedneſday* following, and ſailed out of the Harbour; but was hardly got clear of the Land, when the Wind came about to the *Eaſt*, and a Calm ſucceeding, her Royal Highneſs order'd the Yachts to put back, and return'd to *Harwich*, where ſhe ſtaid ſeveral Days; in which Time the Prince of *Orange* ſent one of the Lords of his Bed-Chamber thither, to attend her Royal Highneſs in her Voyage. Her Royal Highneſs gain'd the Affections of the Inhabitants of *Harwich* to a very great Degree. She caus'd the Mayor, Aldermen, and other Members of the Corporation to be entertain'd at the *Three Cups Inn*, where a Dinner conſiſting of fifty Diſhes was provided for them. Her Royal Highneſs diverting herſelf in a Morning with walking into the neighbouring Fields, all the Stiles were taken away, and the Paths levell'd in the beſt Manner for her Accommodation.

THURSDAY, 7.

His Majeſty in Council was pleaſed to order, that the Parliament which ſtood prorogued to the 14th Inſtant, ſhould be further prorogued to the 14th of *January*, then to meet at *Weſtminſter* for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs; and his Majeſty was pleaſed to order a Proclamation to be iſſued accordingly.

MONDAY, 11.

The redeem'd Captives from *Mequinez*, to the Number of 135 Perſons, nine of whom were Commanders, were preſented to his Majeſty within the Garden-Wall belonging to St. *James*'s-*Houſe*; his Majeſty receiv'd them with great Marks of Tenderneſs and Compaſſion, aſking the Chief of them ſeveral Queſ-

Digitized by Google

tions, and was graciouſly pleaſed to order a Donation of 100l. out of the Privy Purſe, to be diſtributed among them: Several Lords and Ladies of the Court gave likewiſe ten and five Guineas a-piece. They were afterwards conducted to the Garden of the Admiralty-Office, to be view'd by the Lords Commiſſioners. One of the Captives preſented Sir *Charles Wager* with a Letter from Admiral *Peretz*, who was formerly here in a publick Character from the Emperor of *Fez* and *Morocco*: Sir *Charles Wager* gave a Bank Bill of 50l. to be diſtributed among them; they afterwards went to *Ironmongers-Hall*, where a handſome Dinner was prepar'd. Moſt of them being able Seamen, are determin'd to ſerve on board the Fleet.

TUESDAY, 12.

On a Motion made by Sir *Gerard Conyers*, and ſeconded by Sir *Robert Baylis*, the Court of Aldermen of this City made an Order, that a Reward of 50l. ſhould be offer'd for the apprehending and bringing to Juſtice any Perſon or Perſons, not exceeding ten in Number, who hiſs'd, pelted, or any Way inſulted Sir *William Ellers*, Knt. late Lord Mayor, as he paſs'd from *Black-Fryars* to *Fiſhmongers-Hall* on Lord Mayor's-Day: The Money to be paid by the Chamberlain of *London* on the Conviction of each of the Perſons, provided ſuch Perſon or Perſons be apprehended within three Months.

In Oppoſition to the Article about the empty Houſes, *&c.* inſerted in our laſt, (p. 552.) we were told, that by a late particular and exact Account taken, it appears there are but 7842 empty Houſes in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, the Borough of *Southwark*, the Bills of Mortality, and the County of *Middleſex*, and not 1000 empty Houſes, excluſive of *Middleſex*, within ten Miles of *London*: And we are alſo well aſſured, (ſays the Author of this Paragraph) that the Number of Houſes, built on new Foundations within 14 Years paſt, is near twice the preſent Number of empty Houſes.

The Mention of an Accident that happened near *Coway-Stakes* occaſion'd the following Paragraph, *viz.* Having taken Notice of the famous *Coway-Stakes* (where *Cæſar* croſs'd the River *Thames* with his Army) we take this Opportunity to rectify a Miſtake in *Cambden*, and other Antiquarians, who aſſert, *That Cæſar forded the River at* Coway-Stakes, *near* Chertley, *in* Surrey: Horſley *in his* Britannia Romana, *is of Opinion, the Ford was near* Kingſton, *in* Surrey.--Whereas *Coway-Stakes* are juſt above *Walton* in *Surrey*, which is about five Miles on this Side *Chertſey*, and ten Miles beyond *Kingſton*, by Water; and the Meadow facing the Stakes is now call'd *Coway*; they are to be ſeen in a very dry Summer, when the Water is low; one of them was pull'd out of the *Thames* about two Years ago, but with great Difficulty; they are of Oak, and tho' they have lain ſo long in the Water, are as hard as *Braſile*, and black as Jet: At *Shepperton* they have ſeveral Knife-Handles made of them.

THURSDAY, 21.

Was preſented to their Majeſties, and the Royal Family at St. *James's*, *Jane Webb*, the tall Woman, born at *Caſtle Dunnington* in *Leiceſterſhire*, and lately arriv'd in Town from *Northampton*. She is but 22 Years of Age, and upwards of ſeven Foot high.

The Ways from the *Eſſex* great Road to *Tilbury*, where her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Orange* purpoſed to croſs to *Gravesend*, being found impaſſable, the Rout which was at firſt ſettled for her was alter'd; and her Royal Highneſs return'd to *London*, and without making any Stay, croſs'd the Bridge in her Way to *Dover*, in order to embark for *Calais*. The ſame Day ſhe paſs'd thro' *Dartford*, where ſhe was receiv'd with great Acclamations of Joy.

SUNDAY, 24.

This Morning about Eight o'Clock, a Meſſenger arriv'd expreſs from *Dover*, with Letters from the Princeſs of *Orange* to their Majeſties, which brought an Account that her Royal Highneſs got there the Day before in perfect Health, and deſign'd to embark for *Calais* with the firſt fair Wind.

The King of *France* wrote with his own Hand, a moſt obliging Letter to his Majeſty King *George*, thanking his Majeſty for the Honour done him, in ordering the Princeſs Royal of *Great Britain* to take her Paſſage thro' Part of *France*, to go to the Prince of *Orange*, her Conſort, in *Holland*; aſſuring his Majeſty of a ſafe Conduct for her Royal Highneſs, and of all the Honours due to ſo excellent a Princeſs.

MONDAY, 25.

Came on before the Court of Delegates at *Serjeants Inn Hall* in *Chancery-lane*, for final Determination, the Cauſe of *Hyde* and *Maſon* againſt *Limbury*, relating to two Wills of *Samuel Maſon* of *Queen's-ſquare*, *Weſtminſter*, Eſq; deceaſed; when after ſeveral learned Arguments of Counſel on both Sides, the Court thought fit (after a long Conſideration) to confirm the Sentence given for the firſt Will in the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, in Favour of Mr. *Limbury*.

The following Scheme having been drawn up and peruſed by ſome Members of the Houſe of Commons, has met with their Approbation, and 'tis ſaid, will be laid before the Parliament the next Seſſion, in order for its paſſing into an Act, viz. *That the ſeveral Pariſh Officers in this Kingdom ſhall be obliged to take into Cuſtody all ſturdy Beggars, Gypſies, Vagrants, or other Perſons without Employment, which may be found ſtrolling about their reſpective Liberties, and carry them before one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, who ſhall commit them to Priſon till the next Quarter-Seſ-*

Digitized by Google

Seſſions, where if any of their Friends, or the Officers of the Pariſh they belong to, appear and promiſe to take care of them for the future, they ſhall be releas'd; but if they can give no Account of themſelves, they ſhall be ſent over to the new Settlements in America, *&c.*

WEDNESDAY, 27.

Was held a General Court of the Governors of *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*, when it was agreed, amongſt other Things, to nominate forty new Governors: It was alſo unanimouſly agreed to accept of a Legacy of Mr. *Samuel Davenport*, lately deceaſed, for a Dinner for the Children of the ſaid *Hoſpital* yearly, for ever, of Pork or Veal, on the 8th Day of *March*, or the 23d of *April*, the one being the Acceſſion, and the other the Coronation of her late Majeſty Queen *Anne:* And likewiſe to accept of a Legacy left by Mrs. *Sarah Lorrain*, Widow, deceaſed, for a Dinner of Veal on the 1ſt of *Auguſt* yearly, for ever, for the ſaid Children, the ſaid Day being the Anniverſary of the Acceſſion of his late Majeſty.

THURSDAY, 28.

This being the laſt Day of Term, one *Cotes* was brought to the *King's-Bench-Bar*, in order to receive Sentence for a high Miſdemeanor, in putting off a falſe or counterfeit Guinea, knowing it to be ſuch, and at the ſame Time having ſeveral more of that bad Metal found upon him: The Court explain'd to him the Heinouſneſs of his Crime, which, in their Opinion, amounted even to high Treaſon; but, in Regard to his great Family, long Impriſonment already, and Poverty, they adjudg'd that he ſhould ſtand twice in the Pillory, *viz.* at *Newcaſtle upon Tyne* and at *Kingſton upon Hull*, on publick Market-Days, ſuffer one Year's Impriſonment in the *King's-Bench*, and find Security for his good Behaviour for three Years.

FRIDAY, 29.

A Gentleman waited on their Majeſties at St. *James's*, and acquainted the Court, that on *Thurſday* about Four in the Afternoon, he ſaw her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Orange* land at *Calais*.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

MR. *Ladbrook*, a great Diſtiller near *Doctor's-Commons*, married to Miſs *Browne*, Daughter of Mr. *Browne*, a Chymiſt in *Fiſh-ſtreet*, a Fortune of near 6000l.

Mr. *Aſhurſt*, a Sugar-Baker in *Diſtaff-Lane*, to Miſs *Thompſon*, eldeſt Daughter of the late *William Thompſon*, Eſq;

Mr. *Rich* of *Farringdon*, *Berks*, to Miſs *Pye*, third Daughter of *Henry Pye*, Eſq; of the ſame Place.

George Bentley, of *Wherwell* in *Hampſhire*, Eſq; to Mrs. *Barker*, only Daughter and Coheir of the late *Richard Barker*, of *Enford* in *Wiltſhire*, Eſq; a 25000l. Fortune.

Thomas Savage, Eſq; of *Middle Scotland-Yard*, to Miſs *Weſtby*, a 12,000l. Fortune.

The Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord *Baltimore*, lately deliver'd of a Daughter.

The Lady of the Hon. *Peter Bathurſt*, Eſq; Brother of the Right Hon. the Lord *Bathurſt*, alſo ſafely delivered of a Daughter.

Henry Popple, Eſq; Under-Treaſurer of the Queen's Houſhold, married to Miſs *Anne Moore*, eldeſt Daughter of the late Sir *Joſeph Edmunds Moore*, of *Berkhamſtead* in *Hertfordſhire*, Bart. and Siſter to the preſent Sir *Joſeph Moore*, Bart. a 6000l. Fortune.

Birkhead Pratt, Eſq; an eminent *Port* Merchant, to Miſs *Jane Bearſley*, Daughter to *Peter Bearſley*, Eſq; a very eminent Wine-Merchant.

The Right Hon. the Lord *Gallway* to Miſs *Jenny Weſtenra*.

Capt. *Du Terme*, Son of Col. *Du Terme*, to the Hon. Miſs *Evans*, Daughter to the Right Hon. the Lord *Carbery* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Capt. *Chapman*, of *Northfleet* in *Kent*, to Mrs. *Jane Horſmanden*, Siſter to *William Horſmanden Turner*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Maidſtone*.

DEATHS.

AT *Edinburgh*, the Right Hon. the Baroneſs *Somerville*, Lady of *James* Lord *Somerville*, of *Drum* in *Edinburgſhire*, and of *Spy-Park*, *Wiltſhire*.

Mr. *Preſgrave*, an eminent *Ruſſia* Merchant, reputed worth 40,000l.

Mrs. *Fuller*, Wife to *John Fuller* of *Red-Lyon-Square*, Eſq; late Sheriff of *London*.

Henry Raines, L. L. D. Chancellor of the Diocеſe of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

Henry Bowater, Eſq; Treaſurer of St. *Bartholomew's-Hoſpital*.

Mary Counteſs of *Uxbridge*, Wife of *Henry* Earl of *Uxbridge*.

Brigadier-General *Jones*, Colonel of a Reg. of Foot in the Leeward Iſlands.

Mr. *Samuel Davenport*, Warfinger, reputed worth upwards of 10,000l. Who left the Legacy to *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*, as above.

Hon. *John Hobart*, Eſq; Brigadier-General, and Captain and Governor of *Pendennis-Caſtle* in *Cornwall*.

Hon. Miſs *Forbes*, Siſter to the late Lord *Forbes*, of the Kingdom of *Scotland*.

Mrs. *Hedworth*, a Maiden Lady, Siſter to *John Hedworth*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for the County of *Durham*.

On the 14th, N. S. died at *Paris*, the Lady *Louiſe Renée de Penencoët*, Dutcheſs of *Portſmouth*, Counteſs of *Farnham*, and Baroneſs of *Peterſield*, in the County of *Southampton*;

thampton; and Dutchess of *Aubigny* in *France*, aged 86. By the Death of her Grace, the Dukedom of *Aubigny* in *France*, devolves upon the present Duke of *Richmond*, her Grandson; and a very large Estate comes to his Grace.

Waller Bacon, Esq; Member of the present Parliament for *Norwich*, which City he had represented six Times.

George Crookbank, Esq; in the Commission of Peace for the County of *Middlesex*.

John Norton, Esq; also in the Commission of Peace for the same County.

Capt. *Briscoe*, who had a Company in Col. *Harrison*'s Regiment of Foot.

At *Stamford* in *Northamptonshire*, *Noah Neale*, Esq; Steward for many Years to the Earl of *Exeter*; he was Father of Mrs. *Bosworth*, Wife of *John Bosworth*, Esq; Chamberlain of *London*.

Lord *Edward Herbert*, second Son to the Marquis of *Powis*.

At *Madrid*, the Right Hon. *William North*, Lord *North* and *Grey*, Lieutenant-General in his *Catholick* Majesty's Service.

William Jessop, Esq; at his Seat of *Broom-Hall* in the County of *York*. He was one of the *Welch* Judges, and one of the Commissioners and Receiver-General of the Alienation-Office. He was Member of Parliament for *Aldborough* in *Yorkshire*, and had been chose there in all the Parliaments from the first Year of King *George* I.

Edward Thompson, Esq; Father to *Edward Thompson*, Esq; one of the Representatives for the City of *York*.

Capt. *O'Neal*, in *Newgate*, who in *September* Sessions last, was tried and convicted for inlisting Men into Foreign Service.

Thomas Lutwyche, Esq; one of his Majesty's Council learned in the Law, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Agmondesham* in the County of *Bucks*.

Mr. *Solomon Smith*, Steward to their Graces the late and present Dukes of *Portland*, and Riding-Master to one of the Troops of Guards.

Mrs. *Anne Crowley*, Daughter of the late Mr. Alderman *Crowley*.

The Lady of Dr. *Fullerton*, Physician to *Christ*'s Hospital.

The Rev. Mr. *Warner*, Rector of *Hascomb* near *Guildford* in *Surrey*.

John London, Esq; formerly Member of Parliament for *Wilton* in *Wiltshire*, a noted *Blackwell-Hall* Factor, and one of the Clothiers of the Army.

Mrs. *Alice Sandys*, Relict of the late *Windsor Sandys*, Esq; formerly Sheriff for the County of *Gloucester*.

Mrs. *Bere*, Relict of *Thomas Bere*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Tiverton* in *Devonshire*.

At *Marybone*, *George Bentley*, Esq; possess'd of an Estate of 600l. *per Annum*.

In the Liberty of the *Fleet*, aged 81, Sir *Matthew Jenisson*, Knt. formerly Member of Parliament for *Newark upon Trent*.

At *Hammersmith*, aged 84, Mrs. *Eleanor Fastwick*, Relict of the late *Humphry Fastwick*, Esq;

The Right Hon. the Lord *James Hamilton*, Earl and Baron of *Abercorn*, and Baron of *Paisly* (*Scotch* Honours) and Viscount and Baron of *Strabane* in *Ireland*. He is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son the Lord *Paisly*, now Earl of *Abercorn*.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *Chevenix*, Chaplain to her Royal Highness the Princess of *Orange*, presented by the Earl of *Chesterfield* to the Rectory of *Gedling*, *Nottinghamshire*.

Mr. *Francis Webber*, to the Rectory of St. *Clement*'s, *Oxon*.

Dr. *Kenrick*, inducted into the Living of St. *Margaret*'s, *Westminster*, in the Room of Dr. *Hargrave*, who resigned.

Right Rev. Dr. *Charles Cecil*, Bishop of *Bristol*, translated to the See of *Bangor*,

Mr. *Smallbroke*, made Chancellor of the Diocese of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

Mr. *Downay*, made Prebendary of *Canterbury*.

Mr. *Morgan*, presented to the Rectory of the United Parishes of St. *Mary Beadman* and St. *Andrew*'s, *Canterbury*.

Mr. *Richards*, to the Rectory of *Norton*, in the Diocese of *Canterbury*.

Dr. *Ethoffe* of *Norwich*, to the Living of *Therfield*, *Hertfordshire*, void by the Promotion of the Lord Bishop of *Bangor* to the See of *Salisbury*.

Mr. *Vade*, to the Living of *Eastham*, *Essex*.

Mr. *John Ash*, to the Rectory of *Croxby*, *Lincolnshire*.

His Majesty was pleased to issue his Conge d'Elire to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *Carlisle*, to elect *George Fleming*, Doctor of Laws, to be Bishop of that See, void by the Death of the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. *John Waugh*, late Bishop thereof.

Mr. *John Clarke* presented to the Prebend of *Lime* and *Halstock*, in the Cathedral Church of *Salisbury*.

Mr. *Thomas Dene*, to the Rectory of *Clewin*, in the County of *Derby*, and Diocese of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

Dr. *John Salter*, Prebendary of *Norwich*, collated by the Lord Bishop of that Diocese, to the Archdeaconry of *Norfolk*, vacant by the

Digitized by Google

the Reſignation of Dr. *Baron*, the Dean of the ſaid Church.

Mr. *Stubbe*, Vicar of *Eyton-Bray* in *Bedfordſhire*, and Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of *Bridgwater*, preſented by the Maſter and Fellows of *Trinity-College*, *Cambridge*, to the Vicarage of *Merſworth* in *Buckinghamſhire*.

Dr. *John Middleton* choſen by a great Majority of the Common Council of *London*, Rector of St. *Peter's Cornhill*, in the room of the Biſhop of *Carliſle*, deceaſed.

PROMOTIONS *Civil* and *Military*.

LORD *Durſley* made an Enſign of a Company in the ſecond Regiment of Guards, in the room of Enſign *Macro*, promoted.

——— *Spilman*, Eſq; one of the Directors of the *Bank*, and Mr. *Stevens*, Surgeon to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, were elected Fellows of the Royal Society.

Mr. *Vincent Bourne*, one of the Aſſiſtants of *Weſtminſter* School, appointed to ſucceed *Thomas Ward*, Eſq; deceaſed, as Houſe-keeper to the Houſe of Commons, as alſo to be Deputy Serjeant at Arms to the ſaid Houſe.

The Counteſs of *Tankerville* appointed to ſucceed the Counteſs of *Suffolk*, in her Place of Miſtreſs of the Robes to her Majeſty.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales* has appointed *Noel Broxolme*, M. D. to be his Phyſician in Ordinary, in the room of Dr. *Cliſton*, with a Salary annex'd.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant unto *Thomas* Lord *Malton*, the Dignities of a Baron, Viſcount, and Earl of the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron *Wath* in the County of *York*, and of *Harrowden* in the County of *Northampton*, Viſcount *Higham* of *Higham Ferrers* in the ſaid County of *Northampton*, and Earl of *Malton* in the ſaid County of *York*.

Robert Weſtley, Eſq; unanimouſly elected Treaſurer of St. *Bartholomew's-Hoſpital*, in the room of *Henry Rowzter*, Eſq; deceas'd.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales* declared Col. *John Schutz*, Privy-Purſe and Groom of the Bed-Chamber to his Royal Highneſs, Lord Warden of the Stannaries (the Mines and Works where Tin is digged and purified in *Cornwall*) in the room of *Hugh* Viſcount *Falmouth*, deceas'd.

Lieut. *Robert Maſon* of Col. *Hargrave's* Regiment of Foot, quarter'd at *Briſtol*, made Captain of a Company in Col. *Harriſon's* Regiment, quarter'd in *York* City, in the room of Capt. *Joſeph Briſcoe*, deceas'd.

Perſons declared BANKRUPTS.

Francis Hatt, Citizen of *London*, Carpenter, and late of *Peckham*, in the County of *Surrey*, Broker and Chapman.

John Curtis, of *Aldermanbury-Poſtern*, *London*, Diſtiller.

James Johnſon, of *Roſemary-Lane*, in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Matfellon*, otherwiſe *Whitechapel*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Carpenter.

Thomas Tombes, late of *Oxford-Road*, in the Pariſh of St. *Mary le Bone*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Diſtiller.

Charles Shan, of *Cheapſide*, *London*, Chapman and Glaſs-ſeller.

James Hemming, of *Eweſham*, in the County of *Worceſter*, Chandler.

William Wigan, late of *King-ſtreet*, *London*, Coffee-man, Broker and Chapman.

John Wilkinſon, of the City of *Cheſter*, Apothecary.

John Croſfield, of *Holm-Hill*, in the Pariſh of *Burton*, in the County of *Weſtmoreland*, Chapman and Maſter.

John Jarden, of *Southwark*, in the County of *Surrey*, Chapman.

Henry Nugent, of *Carnaby-Market*, in the Pariſh of St. *James*, *Weſtminſter*, Dealer in Dorcheſter-Beer, Warehouſeman and Chapman.

Aaron Durell, late of the Town and County of *Poole*, Ironmonger.

Joſeph Maſon, of *Blackman-ſtreet*, *Southwark*, in the County of *Surrey*, Diſtiller.

John Arnall, of the City of *Norwich*, Worſtead-Weaver.

John Whall, late of *Trowſe-Milgate*, in the County of the City of *Norwich*, Beer-Brewer.

Ellen Kidgell and *Elizabeth Willey*, of *Stocks-Market*, *London*, Milliners and Partners.

William Miller, late of *Smithfield*, *London*, Vintner.

Stephen Yate, late of the Pariſh of St. *Giles's in the Fields*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Dealer in Cattle and Chapman.

John Clegg, late of *Spitalfields*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Chapman.

John Watſon, of *Bradford*, in the County of *York*, Grocer.

Richard Green, late of the City of *Lincoln*, Woolen-Draper.

Humphry Joſton, of the *Heath*, near *Stourbridge*, in the County of *Worceſter*, Glaſs-maker and Chapman.

John James, late of *Abingdon*, in the County of *Berks*, Butcher and Chapman.

Prices

Digitized by Google

Towards the End of the Month.

STOCKS.

S. Sea 80 ¼	*Afric.* 20
—*Bonds l.* 3 6	*Royal Aſſ.* 97
—*Annu.* 104 ⅓	*Lon. ditto* 12
Bank 136 ½	*Y. Build.* 4
—*Circ. l.* 3 15	3 *per C. An.* 93
Mil. Bank 107	*Eng. Copper* 2*l.*
India 143 a ¾	*Welſh dit.*
—*Bonds* 3*l.* 11	*Equivalent* 105

The Courſe of EXCHANGE.

Amſt.	35 10	*Bilboa*	40 ⅛
D. Sight	35 8	*Leghorn*	50 ½
Rotter.	35 11 a 10	*Genoa*	53
Hamb.	35 7	*Venice*	50 ¼
P. Sight	32 ⅝	*Lisb.*	5 5 ⅞ a 6
Bourd.	31 ⅛	*Oport*	5 5 ¼
Cadiz	40 ½ a ⅓	*Antw.*	36
Madrid	40 ½	*Dublin*	11 ¾

Prices of Goods at *Bear-Key*.

Wheat	26 25	*Oates*	9 14
Rye	16 18	*Tares*	18 23
Barley	16 20	*Peaſe*	20 22
H. Beans	16 20	*H. Peaſe*	16 19
P. Malt	18 23	*B. Malt*	16 22

Abſtract of the *London* WEEKLY BILL, from *Oct.* 22. to *Nov.* 26.

Chriſtned	Males 827	Females 779	1606
Buried	Males 1178	Females 1192	2370

Died under 2 Years old			885
Between	2	and 5	244
	5	10	109
	10	20	103
	20	30	172
	30	40	224
	40	50	199
	50	60	168
	60	70	125
	70	80	73
	80	90	61
	90 and upwards		7
			2370

Prices of Goods, &c. in *London*. Hay 36*s.* to 42*s.* a Load.

Coals per Chaldron 27 *to* 28
New Hops p. Hun. 5*l.* 10*s. a* 6*l.*
Old Hops 3*l.* 10*s. a* 4*l.*
Rape Seed 10*l. a* 11*l.*
Lead the Fodder 19 *Hun.* 1 *half on board*, 14*l. a* 14*l.* 10*s.*
Tin in Blocks 3*l.* 16
Ditto in Bars 3*l.* 18*s.*
Copper Eng. beſt 5*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto ordinary 4*l.* 16*s. a* 5*l.*
Ditto Barbary 8*l. a* 9*l.*
Iron of Bilboa 15*l.* 5*s. per Ton.*
Ditto of Sweden 16*l.* 10*s.*
Tallow 28*s. a* 30
Country Tallow 27*s.* 6*d.*
Cochineal 19*s.* 6*d.*

Grocery Wares by the C.
Raiſins of the S. new 32*s.*
Ditto Malaga Frailes 17*s.*
Ditto Smirna new 22*s.*
Ditto Alicant 18*s.*
Ditto Lipra new 19*s.*
Ditto Belvedera 29*s.*
Currants new 35*s.*
Prunes French none
Figs 20*s.*
Sugar Powder beſt 54 *a* 59*s.*
Ditto ſecond Sort 46*s. a* 50
Loaf Sugar double ref. 12*d.*
Ditto ſingle refine 8*d.*

Grocery Wares by the lb.
Cinamon 7*s.* 8*d.*
Cloves 9*s.* 1*d.*
Mace 15*s.*
Nutmegs 8*s.* 7*d.*
Sugar Candy white 14*d. a* 18*d.*
Ditto brown 6*d.*
Pepper for home conſump. 16*d.*
Ditto for Exportation 12*d. half.*
Tea Bohea fine 10*s. a* 12*s.*
Ditto ordinary 8 *a* 9*s.*
Ditto Congo 10 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Pekoe 14 *a* 16*s.*
Ditto Green fine 9 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Imperial 9 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Hyſon 20 *a* 25*s.*

Drugs by the lb.
Balſam Peru 14*s.*
Cardamoms 3*s.* 3*d.*
Campbire refin'd 9*s.* 6*d.*
Crabs Eyes 1*s.* 8*d.*
Jallop 2*s.* 8*d*
Manna 2*s.* 6*d. a* 4*s.*
Maſtick white 4*s.* 0*d.*
Opium 9*s.*
Quickſilver 4*s.* 3*d*
Rhubarb 18 *a* 25*s.*
Sarſaparilla 3*s.*
Saffron Engliſh 22*s.* 6*d*
Wormſeeds none
Balſam Copaiva 3*s.* 0*d.*
Balſam of Gilead 20*s.*
Hypocacuanæ 4*s.* 6*d. a* 5*s*
Ambergreece per oz. 8*s.*

Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Oporto red per Pipe 25*a* 26*l.*
Ditto white none
Liſbon red 35*l. a* 40
Ditto white 26 *a* 28*l.*
Sherry 26*l.*
Canary new 25 *a* 28*l.*
Ditto old 32 *a* 34*l.*
Florence 3*l.*
French red 30*l. a* 40*l.*
Ditto white 20*l.*
Mountain Maluga o'd 24*l.*
Ditto new 20 *l. a* 21*l.*
Brandy Fr. per Gal. 7*s.* 4*d*
Rum of Jam. 6 *a* 7*s.*
Dit. Lew. Iſlands 6*s.* 4*d.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

FROM

Digitized by Google

FROM *Vienna:* That an Expreſs was arriv'd there from *Conſtantinople*, with Advice, that a Divan had been held there, and that as ſoon as it broke up, the Grand Vizier having ſent for the *Imperial*, *Britiſh*, *Ruſſian* and *Dutch* Ambaſſadors, aſſur'd them in the Name of his Maſter, that the Porte was reſolv'd to maintain religiouſly the Peace with all *Chriſtian* Powers, and that they might aſſure their reſpective Maſters thereof.

From *Worms:* The News we told you laſt Poſt, concerning the Diſpoſitions made by the *Imperialiſts* to quit this City, and the Preparations of the *French* to come and take Poſſeſſion of it, are entirely confirmed.

From *Berlin:* That the Nuptials of the Princeſs, fourth Daughter of the King of *Pruſſia*, with the Margrave of *Brandenburg-Schwedt*, Nephew to the Prince of *Anhalt*, his Majeſty's Favourite and Prime Miniſter, were ſolemnized at the Royal Palace at *Potſdam*, with great Magnificence. This Princeſs was born in 1720, and has a younger Siſter about ten Years of Age: Her three eldeſt Siſters are married to the Prince of *Bareith*, to the Margrave of *Anſpach*, Nephew to Queen *Caroline*, and to the Hereditary Prince of *Brunſwick-Beveren*.

From *Bruſſels:* The following Scheme of an Accommodation is handed about here. 1. King *Staniſlaus* ſhall remain King of *Poland*, and Great Duke of *Lithuania*, in Conſideration whereof *France* reſtores to the Empire all the Conqueſts ſhe has taken from the ſame ſince the Commencement of the preſent War. 2. King *Auguſtus* ſhall ſucceed King *Staniſlaus*, and bear the Title of King during his Reign. 3. *Don Carlos* ſhall marry the Emperor's youngeſt Daughter, who ſhall have both the *Sicilies* for her Portion. 4. The Duke of *Lorrain* ſhall marry the Emperor's eldeſt Daughter, and be declared King of *Hungary*. 5. Endeavours ſhall be uſed to give Satisfaction to all the Princes of the Empire, with Regard to their Pretenſions, and to redreſs all religious Grievances.

From *Naples:* That the brave Count *Traun*, Governor of *Capua*, perceiving that the *Spaniſh* Troops which form the Blockade of that Place were ſeparated by the River *Vulturno*, and having Intimation that the Bridge of Communication had been carried away on the 3d Inſtant, at Night, by the Rains, he made a Sally the next Morning with 4000 Men; and having placed 6 Pieces of Cannon, charg'd with ſmall Shot, upon Carriages that reſembled Baggage-Waggons, the *Spaniards*, ſurpriz'd at the Novelty of the Deſign, ſuffer'd them to advance to their very Front, when on a ſudden the Count order'd the Cannon to be fir'd, and the Troops, who had been partly conceal'd behind the Waggons, falling at the ſame Time upon the Enemy, the Havock they made was inexpreſſible: Of 1000 *Spaniards* 600 were laid dead on the Spot; the reſt threw themſelves into the River and ſwam over, excepting about 50 or 60 who were drowned in the Attempt.

From *Frankfort.* Letters from *Mantua* bring Advice, that the Army of the Allies retired the 18th from the Banks of the *Oglio*, abandoning *Modena*, *Guaſtalla*, *Carpi*, &c. and were marched towards *Cremona:* That thereupon the *Imperial* Army paſſed the *Oglio*, and extended their Quarters, in order to give the Enemy Battle.

The Difficulties which the Allies ſuffer'd for Want of Forage, is not eaſily credible: Their Horſes had almoſt forgot the Taſte of Hay, and there being no Graſs for them, the very Roots of the Herbage were eaten up; they were obliged to feed on the Leaves of Trees, whilſt any could be got, and afterwards upon the Bark of the Willows; and at laſt the poor Soldiers were forc'd to give them the Straw from their Tents, as the ſole Means left to ſubſiſt them.

At the ſame Time that Count *Konigsegg* paſs'd the *Oglio*, General *Wallis* paſs'd the *Po*, in order to inviron the ally'd Army. Count *Konigsegg* came up once with their Rear-Guard, but it gave Way, and little Miſchief was done. The Battlements of *Cremona* are furniſh'd with 160 Pieces of Cannon. *Modena*, *Carpi*, *Reggio*, and *Guaſtalla* having ſmall Garriſons in them, are reckon'd already in the Hands of the *Imperialiſts*; and 'tis ſaid, that the Situation of the Allies is ſuch, that the *Germans* can prevent the Arrival of their Succours, and even ſtarve them out, if they do not engage them.

Letters from *Italy* mention, that the *Imperial* Army was advanc'd into the *Cremoneſe*, very near to that of the Allies; and that the King of *Sardinia*, having diſtributed to his Troops a Quantity of Powder and Ball, after the Rate of 8 Charges a Man, his Majeſty ſpoke to them in a very affectionate Manner, and concluded, *My Friends, we have once more Need of your Courage, the Moment is at hand, that muſt decide our Glory or Deſtruction.* Thoſe Letters add, that the *Imperial* Army conſiſted of full 40,000 Men, and that the Generals were fully determin'd to make a deciſive Puſh. The Cry of the *German* Soldiers ran throughout the whole Army, *Die or Conquer.*

From the *Hague:* That the Negotiations for Peace are at a Stand there, till the Anſwers arrive from the ally'd Courts, with Reſpect to his *Imperial* Majeſty's late Declaration of accepting the Mediation of the Maritime Powers. 'Tis added, that with what Impatience ſoever theſe are expected, News from *Lombardy* is much more ſo; the Effect of a deciſive Battle at *Cremona* being judg'd the likelieſt Means to forward an Accommodation.

The

CLASSICAL.

1. THE *Oxford* Grammar: Being a ſhort Introduction generally to be uſed. Compiled and ſet forth for the bringing up of all thoſe that intend to attain to the Knowledge of the *Latin* Tongue. To which are added, uſeful Obſervations by Way of Comment, out of antient and late Grammarians. *Oxford*, printed at the Theatre; and ſold by *S. Birt*, *London*, 8vo. price bound 3 *s.*

* 2. An Introduction to the making of *Latin*. By *John Clarke*. The 9th Edition. Printed for *A. Bettesworth* and *C. Hitch*, and *J. Hazard*, 12mo. price 2 *s.*

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

3. An Epiſtle to Mr. *Pope*. Occaſion'd by his Eſſay on Man. By *Robert Dodſley*. Printed for *L. Gulliver*, price 6 *d.*

4. The Saint. A Tale. By Mr. *William Ayre*. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 1 *s.*

5. A Poem upon Tea. By *D. Campbell*. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6 *d.*

6. The Univerſal Politician: Or, Politicks on all Sides. Printed for *J. Roberts*, pr. 1 *s.*

* 7. The Compleat Gameſter. In three Parts. By *Richard Seymour*, Eſq; The 5th Edition. Printed for *E. Curle* and *J. Wilford*, 12mo. price 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, *&c.*

* 8. A compleat Syſtem of general Geography; from the *Latin* of *Bernhard Varenius*, M. D. By Mr. *Dugdale*. The 2d Edition, corrected and improv'd, with additional Notes, *&c.* Printed for *S. Auſten*, price 12 *s.*

9. The Hiſtory of the Affairs of Church and State in *Scotland*, from the Beginning of the Reformation in the Reign of King *James* V. to the Retreat of Q. *Mary* into *England*, 1568. The firſt Vol. *Edinburgh*, printed for *G. Stewart* and *S. Symmer*; and ſold by *T. Longman*, in *London*, Folio, price 1 *l.* 10 *s.*

10. Some Memoirs of the Life of *Job*, Son of *Solomon*, High-Prieſt of *Boonda* in *Africa*. By *Thomas Bluett*, Gent. Printed for *R. Ford*, price 1 *s.*

11. A Demonſtration of the Equation of Time, with the Method of obſerving Solar Ingreſſes in any Point of the Ecliptick, *&c.* By *Charles Leadbetter*. Printed for *J. Wilcox*, price 7 *s.* 6 *d.*

12. Practical Gauging improv'd. By *Tho. Hall*. Printed for *H. Tirtott*, pr. 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

LAW.

* 13. An Introduction to the Law of Tenures. By *Marten Wright*. The ſecond Edition. Printed for *J. Stagg*, price 6 *s.*

* 14. The Law of Evidence. The ſecond Edition enlarged. Printed for *R. Goſling*, 8vo. price 5 *s.*

* 15. Pariſh Law. The 2d Edition enlarged. Printed for *F. Cogan* and *J. Nourſe*, 12mo, price 6 *s.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

16. The Poll for Knights of the Shire to repreſent the County of *Kent*. Taken at *Maidſtone*, *May* 15 and 16, 1734. By Sir *Henry Hicks*, Knt. Sheriff. Printed for *S. Auſten*, price 5 *s.*

* 17. The Whole Duty of Man. By that famous Civilian *Samuel Puffendorf*. The 5th Edit. By *And. Tooke*, M. A. Printed for *R. Goſling*, *J. Pemberton* and *B. Motte*, price 5 *s.*

18. A Letter to the Rev. Dr. *Holmes*, Vice-Chancellor of *Oxford*. By *R. Newton*, D. D. Sold by the Bookſellers, price 1 *s.*

19. Farther Conſiderations touching the Sugar Colonies. Printed for *J. Clarke*, pr. 1 *s.*

20. A Letter from King *Staniſlaus*, written in *French* with his own Hand, to a Friend. In *French* and *Engliſh*. Tranſlated by Mr. *Lockman*. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6 *d.*

21. Some Thoughts concerning a proper Method of ſtudying Divinity. By the late *William Wotton*, D. D. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6 *d.*

22. Pretty Doings in a Proteſtant Nation. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 1 *s.*

23. Philoſophical Meditations, with divine Inferences. By *Benj. Parker*, of *Derby*. Sold by *J. Wilford*, price 1 *s.*

24. A Defence of the Eſſay for a Review of the Common Prayer Book. Printed for *T. Cooper*, price 6 *d.*

PHYSICAL.

25. *Hippocrates* upon Air, Water and Situation, and their Effects on the human Body; upon epidemical Diſeaſes; and upon Prognoſticks, in acute Caſes eſpecially. By *Francis Clifton*, M. D. Sold by *J. Oſborn*, 8vo. price 5 *s.* 6 *d.*

26. The Arcanum concerning Horſes explain'd; an Introduction to Phyſick, with the Method of Fevers, *&c.* Sold by *R. Legaſſicke*, at *Totneſs* in *Devonſhire*.

POLITICAL.

27. The Occaſional Writer. Printed for *J. Jolliffe*, price 6 *d.*

28. The Ordinary of *Newgate*'s Account of the Parentage, *&c.* of *Caleb D'Anvers*, Eſq; Printed for *T. Cooper*, price 6 *d.*

29. A Letter to the Author of a Pamphlet, entitled, a Letter to a Friend in the Country, *&c.* Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 1 *s.*

SERMONS and THEOLOGY.

30. A Sermon preach'd before the Truſtees for eſtabliſhing the Colony of *Georgia*, *&c.* at St. *Bride's*, March 21, 1734. By *Stephen Hales*, D. D. Printed for *T. Woodward*, pr. 6 *d.*

31. A Sermon preach'd at the Separation of the Rev. Mr. *John Halford*, to the Paſtoral Office at *Horſleydown*, Oct. 24, 1734. By *John Guyſe*, D. D. Printed for *J. Oſwald*, price 6 *d.*

* 32. An Enquiry after Happineſs. By *R. Lucas*, D. D. The 6th Edition. In 2 Vols. 8vo. Printed for *R. Goſling*, *W. Innys*, *R. Manby* and *T. Longman*, price 4 *s.* 6 *d.*

* 33. Diſcourſes of the Love of God. By *I. Watts*, D. D. The 2d Edition corrected. Printed for *R. Ford* and *R. Hett*, price 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

34. A choice Drop of Seraphick Love tender'd to the immortal Soul. The 3d Edition. Sold by *A. Ward*, price 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Digitized by Google

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1734.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the *laſt Seſſion* of PARLIAMENT; continued from *Page* 566.

Remainder of the DEBATE *on the Motion for repealing the* Septennial Act.

——I *B*——*en*. Sir, I cannot give my Aſſent to the Queſtion now in your hand. The Repeal of the *Septennial Law* is a Motion I cannot in my Conſcience agree to; for tho' one of the Motives for enacting that Law does not at preſent exiſt in ſuch an apparent Manner, as it did at the Time it was enacted, yet it cannot be ſaid, that even that Motive has now entirely ceaſed; I wiſh with all my Heart it could be juſtly ſaid, that there is not now a *Jacobite* or diſaffected Perſon in the Nation; but I am afraid no ſuch Thing can be juſtly ſaid for many Years to come; and therefore even that Motive, which the Hon. Gentlemen, who have ſpoke upon the other Side of the Queſtion, have ſaid to be the only Motive for enacting that Law, has not yet entirely ceaſed: But, Sir, this was not the only Motive for enacting that Law; if Gentlemen had given Attention to the Preamble of that Law, they would have found many other Reaſons mentioned for enacting it, which are now as ſtrong for continuing it.

It has been ſaid, Sir, that this Law has been attended with ſeveral Inconveniencies, which I cannot ſay I was ever ſenſible of; and I think they have not yet been made ſufficiently appear by any of the Gentlemen who have ſpoke in this Debate; but, granting there were any ſuch, is this a Time to repeal a Law which has been productive of ſo much Good, and which ſo much ſtrengthens his Majeſty's Government, only becauſe it has been found to be attended with a few trifling Inconveniencies? I cannot think that the Gentlemen who talk at this rate are ſo ignorant of human Affairs, as they now pretend to be; they muſt certainly know, that all human Inſtitutions are attended with Inconveniencies, and all that the wiſeſt of Men can do, is to chuſe thoſe Regulations which are attended with the feweſt and leaſt dangerous Inconveniencies, and tend moſt to the Security and the Happineſs of their native Country: When Gentlemen conſider in this Light the *Septennial Law* which now exiſts, and the *Triennial Law* which was for good Reaſons repealed, they will, I believe, at all Times, but eſpecially at the preſent, give the Preference to the former.

Let us, Sir, but conſider the preſent Situation of the Affairs of *Europe*; *Italy* ſwallowed up by *France* and her Allies; numerous Armies on the *Rhine* threatning to penetrate into the very Bowels of the Empire; our old Allies, the *Dutch*, reduced to the low Ebb of begging a Neutrality from *France*, for their Barrier in *Flanders*: In ſuch a State of foreign Affairs, is it to be imagined, that *Great Britain* can remain quiet, or indulge herſelf in a State of Eaſe and Security? No, ſurely, Sir, we muſt concert proper Meaſures to prevent the Balance of Power in *Europe* from being quite overturned: We muſt look in Time to the Preſervation of that Balance

Digitized by Google

which has already coſt this Nation ſo much Blood and Treaſure; and, at ſuch a Conjuncture, ought we to repeal that Law which ſtrengthens his Majeſty's Hands, gives Steadineſs to his Councils, and adds Weight to his Negotiations with foreign Powers? Or ſhall we ſubſtitute in its Place a Law, which would throw the Nation every 2 or 3 Years into ſuch Diſtractions and Confuſions as Elections are always attended with?

Would not this, Sir, be giving the Enemies of his Majeſty's Government at home, in Conjunction with his Enemies abroad, ſo many Opportunities of diſtreſſing his Majeſty's Government, of throwing all Things into Confuſion, and perhaps of deſtroying that Eſtabliſhment, and that Family to which we owe the Preſervation of all that is dear to us? God forbid, Sir, that this Houſe ſhould be ſo much wanting in the Duty they owe to his Majeſty, and to their Country, as to do any Thing that might tend to the diſtreſſing of his Government, or to the diſturbing the Peace of their Country. I hope the Houſe will excuſe me for taking up ſo much of their Time: I could ſay a great deal more againſt the Motion now before us, but the Subject has been ſo much exhauſted, and every Argument in Favour of it ſo fully anſwered by my worthy Friend under the Gallery, who ſpoke early in this Debate, that I think I need not now add any Thing farther, but ſhall moſt heartily give my Vote againſt it.

W—in W——ms W——n, Eſq; I am ſurpriſed, Sir, to hear it inſinuated by the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, as if the Motion now before us was made with a View to diſtreſs his Majeſty's Government, or to diſturb the Peace of the Nation. Such an Inſinuation is really not treating the Gentlemen, who have ſpoke in Favour of this Motion, with that Candour which one Gentleman has Reaſon to expect from another in this Houſe; nor indeed can I look upon it as any Compliment made to his Majeſty or his Government. It is not to be doubted but that his Majeſty, in all the Meaſures he purſues, looks a little further than this Houſe: It is not to be queſtion'd but that his Majeſty looks for the Approbation of the Generality of his People, as well as the Majority of his Parliament; and while his Meaſures are approved of by the Generality of his People, frequent Elections cannot ſurely bring any Diſtreſs upon his Government, but will greatly ſtrengthen it, by ſhewing frequently to his Majeſty, and to the whole World, the true Senſe of the Generality of the People. As to the Peace of the Nation, we know, by Experience, that it was as well preſerved by *Triennial Parliaments*, as ever it was by *Septennial*, ſo that the agreeing to this Motion cannot diſturb the Peace, but the rejecting of it may very probably have ſuch an Effect; for the Generality of the People ſo earneſtly deſire to have *Triennial Parliaments* reſtored to them, that the refuſing to comply with their Deſire cannot but encreaſe the Number of the Diſaffected, which may at laſt throw all Things into Confuſion, and may perhaps deſtroy that Eſtabliſhment, to which we owe every Thing that is dear to us.

I ſhall readily grant, Sir, that ever ſince we have had *Septennial Parliaments*, our Elections have been generally attended with Diſtractions and Confuſions; but I cannot allow that this would be the Caſe if our Elections were *Annual*, or even *Triennial*: They would then be carried on with much leſs Heat and Animoſity; for every Man knows that the Diſturbances about Elections have been much greater ſince the *Septennial Bill* took Place than ever they were before; and I would gladly aſk Gentlemen, if before that Time it was ever known that the Solicitations and Contentions about Elections began 2 Years before the Chuſing of a new Parliament, which is known to be the Caſe at preſent over the whole Kingdom, and which always muſt neceſſarily be the Caſe, it being natural for Men to contend with more Vigour and Heat for a Poſt either of Honour or Profit, that is to be enjoyed for 7 Years, than for one that is to be enjoyed but for one, or for three.

Then, Sir, as to Bribery and Corruption at Elections, I am ſure it has very much increaſed ſince the *Septennial Law* took Place. It is a natural Conſequence of lengthening the Time of a Parliament's Continuance; a Conſequence ſo natural that I am ſurprized to find it ſo much miſtaken as it ſeems to be, by ſome Gentlemen who have ſpoke on the other Side of the Queſtion. It is certain, Sir, that Bribery will never be made uſe of at any Election, but by a Man who has not a ſufficient natural Intereſt in the Place where he declares himſelf a Candidate; and by ſuch we may expect it will always be made uſe of, as far as it can be done with Safety, if the Candidate has but the leaſt Hopes of ſucceeding by ſuch diſhonourable Means; where there happens a Competition, every Elector has a natural Byaſs to vote for one Man rather than another, and every Elector will vote according to his natural Byaſs, if he is not bought off: Whoever endeavours to buy him off, muſt certainly come up to his Price, and this Price will be higher or lower, according to the Elector's Honour and Circumſtances, and the natural Byaſs he has for the other Candidate: A great many Men may be perhaps bought off with 100 or 1000 Guineas, who, if half that Sum were offered, would ſpurn it away with an honeſt Diſdain. I hope, Sir, there are a great many Electors in this Kingdom

Digitized by Google

dom, whose Honour, upon such Occasions, is above the Power of any such corrupt Temptations, but that there are likewise a great many who may be bought, is a Fact which, I believe, no Gentleman in this House will dispute; and in this View let us examine the Difference between *Triennial* and *Septennial Parliaments*.

Give me Leave then to suppose two Gentlemen set up in Opposition to each other, for representing one of our little Boroughs in Parliament; one of them a Country Gentleman, of a great natural Interest in the Place, the other a Citizen of *London*, or a Place-Man, not near equal to him in Interest, but depending entirely upon the Money he is able to lay out: Suppose the Citizen, or Place Man, comes to a Calculation, and finds that it will cost him at least 3000*l.* to buy the Country Gentleman out of his Interest in that Borough; if the Parliament were to continue but for 3 Years, he would, very probably, resolve not to be at such an Expence, and so would refrain of being guilty of the Crime of corrupting his Countrymen; but when the Parliament is to continue for 7 Years, he may as probably resolve to be at that Charge: Thus by Corruption he may get a Seat in this House, and it is to be feared, that he who comes in here by Corruption, will not walk out with clean Hands.

Gentlemen are very much mistaken if they imagine, that the Price of an Elector depends upon the Duration of a Parliament, or that a Man who sells his Vote for a 100 Guineas at an Election of a *Septennial Parliament*, would sell his Vote for the Half of that Sum, if the Parliament to be chosen were to continue only for three Years. No, Sir, there are very few of this Sort of Electors, who think of Futurity; the present Offer is the Temptation, and the only Temptation that can be of any Weight with them: Besides, they cannot depend upon having the like Offer made them at the next Election; and 50 Guineas ready Money, with an uncertain Hope of having 50 more three Years hence, is not surely so great a Price as 100 Guineas ready down: The natural Interest of the Country Gentlemen, and the Honour of the Electors, are what the Dealers in Corruption have to contend with, and against these a small Price cannot be so prevalent as one a little higher; some may, perhaps, be corrupted by a small Price, but certainly the higher it is, the greater will the Numbers be that are tempted to yield to it; and as a Man may give a higher Price at the Election for a *Septennial Parliament*, than he can do at one for an *Annual* or *Triennial*, therefore the greater the Numbers will be of those who yield to his Temptation, the more he may depend upon Corruption; and the more it is to be depended on, the more general and frequent will it certainly be. From hence it appears evident, that the Increase of Bribery and Corruption is as natural a Consequence of *Septennial Parliaments*, as any one Thing can be conceived to be the Consequence of another.

There is no Way, Sir, of effectually preventing Corruption but by putting it out of the Power of any Man to corrupt: There is no corrupting any Man but by coming up to his Price; therefore the only Way of putting it out of the Power of any Man to corrupt, is to put it out of the Power of any Man to come up to the Price of any Number of Electors; and this can only be done by making our Elections frequent: The more frequent the better. It is certain, a Gentleman who enjoys a good Pension for seven Years, is more able to give a high Price than if he had enjoyed that Pension but for one Year, or even for three; and he will more willingly give a high Price, when he is thereby to purchase the Continuance of that Pension for 7 Years, than when he is to purchase it only for one or for 3 Years. This, Sir, is so evident, that I am astonished to hear it controverted within these Walls.

If our Parliaments were *Annual*, it would be impossible for Place-Men or Pensioners to save as much yearly as would be sufficient to bribe Country Gentlemen out of their Interest, and the Electors out of their Honesty; which I am afraid is a Practice now too frequent in many Parts of this Kingdom: How can it otherwise be imagined that the People would chuse Persons they never saw, Persons they perhaps never heard of, in Opposition to Gentlemen who live in the Neighbourhood, Gentlemen who give them daily Employment, by buying in their Shops and Markets all the Manufactures and Provisions they have Use for in their Families, and Gentlemen whose Ancestors have, perhaps, often represented that very Place in Parliament with great Honour and universal Approbation? I remember, Sir, I was told by a Gentleman who is now dead, and therefore I may name him, I mean Mr. *Spencer Cooper*, afterwards one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, he told me himself that he had never been in the Borough he represented in Parliament, nor had ever seen or spoke with any of his Electors; and I believe I could, without much Difficulty, name some who are now in the same Situation. Can such, Sir, be called the Representatives of the People, or can it be supposed that they are chosen by Means of that natural Interest by which every Man ought to hold his Seat in this House?

The Parliament, Sir, is the great Council of the Nation, and the Business of this House in particular is to represent to his Majesty the Grievances of the People, to inform him if any of his Ministers or Officers make an ill Use of the Power he delegates to them, and to impeach and prosecute such evil Ministers.

Digitized by Google

Now I would be glad to know who are the most proper Representatives for these Purposes, Gentlemen who have large Properties in the Country, who are independent of the Ministers and Officers of the Crown, and who by living in the Country are perfectly acquainted with the Circumstances of the People; or Gentlemen who for their chief Support depend upon the Ministers and Officers of the Crown, who know nothing of those they represent, and are not only ignorant of their true Interests, but are really indifferent about their Welfare. I hope it will not be controverted, but that the first Sort of Gentlemen are the most proper Representatives of the People; and if so, *Annual* or *Triennial Parliaments* are better than *Septennial*, because there is a greater Probability of their being chiefly composed of such Gentlemen.

As Bribery and Corruption, therefore, is a natural Consequence of long Parliaments, as it must always increase in Proportion as the Term for the Parliament's Continuance is prolonged, I am persuaded that all those who are against Bribery and Corruption will join with me in voting for the Restitution of *Triennial Parliaments*. It is not the Expence of an Election that Country Gentlemen are to be afraid of; the most extravagant Entertainments that a Stranger in the Country could give, would have but little Weight, if to these he did not add downright Bribery; and even those Bribes must be so high as to overballance the natural Interest of the Country Gentleman, as well as the Honesty of the greatest Part of the Electors: As these Bribes cannot be made so high for a *Triennial Parliament*, as they may be for a *Septennial*, they cannot be so prevalent among the Electors; and therefore a Gentleman, who depends upon nothing but his natural Interest, will always have a better Lay for representing his Country in a *Triennial Parliament*, than he can have for representing it in one which is to continue for 7 Years; for which Reason I cannot but think that every Gentleman who has a Mind that his Posterity shall depend for their Seats in Parliament, upon the natural Interest they may have in their respective Countries, and not upon the Frowns or the Favours of the Minister for the Time being, must necessarily be for our returning to our former Constitution in this Respect. This, Sir, is, in my Opinion, absolutely necessary, and it must be soon done, otherwise Country Gentlemen, tired out with contending against those who purchase their Elections, perhaps with the very Money which Country Gentlemen are obliged to pay out of their Estates in publick Duties and Taxes, will at last have nothing to do but to sit down and bemoan the Fate of the Country; but their Complaints will then be to very little Purpose, for the Doors of that Place, where the Groans of the People ought to be heard, will then be shut against them; which may depend on it that those, who obtain the Seats in this House by Ministerial Influence will, while here, be directed in all their Proceedings by the same Sort of Influence, and by none other.

To conclude, Sir, I am very certain there is nothing would be more agreeable to the People in general than the Repeal of the *Septennial Law*, and therefore I, as one of the Representatives of the People chosen without Bribery or Corruption, and as one who has nothing to consider but the Interest of those I represent, shall most readily give my Vote in Favour of the Motion.

Mr. A——ey G——l. I have given all possible Attention to what has been said by Gentlemen on both Sides of this Question; and I must confess, Sir, I cannot yet see any Manner of Reason for agreeing to the Motion. Gentlemen have been pleased to put us in mind of our ancient Constitution; but it has been so often varied and altered, that it would be found very difficult to fix upon a Time when it was such as we ought or would desire to return to: And if any Time is to be fixed on, we are not surely to take the Time when our Constitution was weak and in its Infancy, we are certainly to chuse that Time when it was come to its full Strength and Vigour, which, in my Opinion, is the present; but as Gentlemen have mentioned the Claim of Rights, let us examine how it stood at that Time, for I am persuaded it will be agreed to by every Gentleman in this House, that after that Claim was settled and confirmed, our Constitution was more vigorous than it ever was before that Time; and yet even in our *Claim of Rights* there is no Mention made of frequent new Parliaments: It is indeed said, that for Redress of Grievances, and for amending, strengthening and preserving the Laws, Parliaments ought to be held frequently; but it is not so much as insinuated that every one of these Parliaments ought to be a new Parliament; and as to the Frequency of Parliaments, I am sure there never was less Reason for Complaint than since the *Septennial Bill* passed; for ever since that Time the Sessions have been regularly held, and all of them have been allowed to sit as long as it was necessary or proper they should.

But, Sir, even by the Claim of Rights our Constitution was not so well regulated or established as it is at present: It was still left in the Power of the King to continue a Parliament as long as he pleased, and this certainly might have become a Grievance upon the People. This Oversight the whole Nation were sensible of, and this they were willing to obviate; but in all such Cases People generally run from one Extreme to another; the Passions of Men are something like a Pendulum, if they are raised too high on one Side, they always

always rise too high on the other; it requires Time before they come to settle in the Equilibrium of Reason. This was the very Case with Respect to the *Triennial Bill*, which was passed in the Reign of K. *William*: The Passions of the People were raised high against the unlimited Prerogative of the Crown, in continuing a Parliament as long as the King had a Mind; this the Enemies of the Government took hold of, in order to introduce a Law by which the Prerogative was in this Respect limited too much; for it is well known that the *Triennial Act* was neither introduced nor promoted by the Patrons of Liberty, or the real Friends to that King's Government; it was by those who meant to distress the Measures of that good Prince, to whom their native Country, nay even they themselves, stood so much indebted: They at last prevailed, they got that Law passed, which after a long Experience was found to be of dangerous Consequence to the Peace of the Nation, and to the Quiet of the Subject; and therefore the *Septennial Bill* was agreed to, which is a most reasonable Mean between the one Extreme of leaving the Prerogative of the Crown in this Respect unlimited, and the other Extreme of limiting this Prerogative too much, by laying the Crown under a Necessity of calling a new Parliament once in three Years, whether it be consistent with the Peace and Security of the Nation or not: From whence, Sir, I think I have good Reason to be of Opinion, that our Constitution is now in its utmost Perfection. I was indeed glad to hear Encomiums bestowed by an Hon. Gentleman upon the late K. *William*, because such seldom come from the Corner of the House where he sits; but if that glorious King had been limited to *Septennial Parliaments* only, and not to *Triennial*, the future Happiness of this Nation would have been better secured, and more firmly established by him; he would not have been obliged to have put an End to the War so soon as he did, or to have agreed to those Treaties which were afterwards so loudly complained of; the Continuance of the War but for a very few Years, might have reduced the Power of *France* so low as to have rendered them utterly unable to have made a Conquest of *Spain*, and thereby the heavy War which ensued, and which cost this Nation so much Blood and Treasure, would have been effectually prevented.

Gentlemen have been pleased, Sir, to mention frequently to us the Prerogative of the Crown, and to talk of its being grown up to a great Height; but can any Gentleman say, that his present Majesty, or the late King his Father, ever made the least Attempt to the Prejudice of the People's Rights, or ever endeavoured to extend any Branch of the Prerogative beyond the Bounds prescribed to it by Law; and I hope no Gentleman will say, that the Prerogative, as now limited and established, can be dangerous; for while our happy Constitution is preserved, the monarchical Part of it must be endowed with some Powers and Prerogatives; it must have at least those which are necessary to support itself against Faction, and to preserve that Influence it ought by Law to have in the Government of this Kingdom. And as for the Influence which, as has been supposed, the Crown may acquire over long Parliaments, it has already had a very proper Answer from both the Gentlemen who spoke first against this Motion; for it is very certain, that the long Parliament in K. *Charles* IId's Reign, which has been called the *Pensionary Parliament*, became towards the End so very little subject to the Influence of the Crown, that they did all they could to secure the Liberties of the People against the Schemes which were then forming by the Court, and became so strenuous in their Endeavours this Way, that the King was at last obliged to dissolve them: This shews, that the Length of a Parliament rather diminishes than increases the Influence of the Crown; and the History of every Parliament since that Time confirms this Observation.

We have been told, that we always ought to have a Dependence on those we represent, and that in long Parliaments this Dependence may probably be thrown off; which could never be the Case in Parliaments were *Annual*. That we have all a Dependence on the People for our Election, is what, Sir, I shall readily grant; but after we are chosen, and have taken our Seats in this House, we have no longer any Dependence on our Electors, at least in so far as regards our Behaviour here: Their whole Power is then devolved upon us, and we are in every Question that comes before this House, to regard only the publick Good in general, and to determine according to our own Judgments: If we do not, if we are to depend upon our Representatives, and to follow blindly the Instructions they send us, we cannot be said to act freely, nor can such Parliaments be called free Parliaments: Such a Dependence would be a most dangerous Dependence: It would, in my Opinion, be more dangerous, and of worse Consequence than a Dependence upon the Crown; for in a Dependence on the Crown, I can see no Danger as long as the Interest of the Crown is made the same with that of the People, which every Man must allow to be the Case at present; whereas the People of any County, City, or Borough are very liable to be misled, and may often be induced to give Instructions directly contrary to the Interest of their Country.

Bribery and Corruption, Sir, are two hideous Words, and are often set in the most terrible Light. I have, 'tis true, as terrible an Idea of such Practices as any Gentleman in this House; but I cannot think we are in any pre-

preſent Danger from ſuch: Our Conſtitution is ſo happily formed, that it is almoſt impoſſible to overthrow it by ſuch Practices; for before ſuch a Thing can be done, the Generality of the People muſt be corrupted; nay they muſt be ſo far corrupted as to be ready to ſell themſelves for a ſmall Price; for if they inſiſt on a high one there cannot be a Purchaſer: This is a Caſe which I hope never will happen, but if ever it ſhould, I cannot ſee how our Conſtitution could be more ſafe with a *Triennial* than with a *Septennial Parliament*; for I am perſuaded that if a Man will ſell his Vote either in Parliament, or at Elections, for 1000 or 100 Guineas, he will ſell it for half that Sum, when he finds he can get no more: Whatever is once brought to Market, is generally ſold for the Market Price; and we find that the more frequently a Thing is ſold, the lower it falls in its Price, the more contemptible it becomes. People uſually ſuppoſe that Corruption is only of one Sort; but this, Sir, is a Miſtake, it appears in many Shapes; a Man may be bribed without giving him Money; and even Members of this Houſe may be bribed without getting any Place or Preferment from the Government: If any Gentleman, to pleaſe his Borough, and to ſecure his next Election, ſhould act contrary to his own Judgment, it is as downright Bribery as if he had got a Penſion, a Place or Preferment from the Court; and I look upon this as one of the very worſt Sorts of Corruption.

Gentlemen have told us, that *Septennial Parliaments* are attended with many Inconveniences, but they have not been ſo good as to ſhew us any of them, or at leaſt in ſo far as I have yet heard; we have had the Experience of ſuch Parliaments for above theſe 18 Years, and yet I do not find that they have pretended to ſhew any one Inconvenience which has ariſen from them in all that Time; from whence I muſt preſume, that it is not in their Power; and I believe it cannot be ſhewn that ſo many good Laws have paſſed in any ſuch Number of Years, as have been paſſed ſince *Septennial Parliament's* took place: I am ſure it cannot be ſhewn, that any one Law has been paſſed by any of our *Septennial Parliaments*, that incroached upon the Rights of the People, or that was attended with an Inconvenience, or was looked on by the Generality of the People as a Grievance. If ever there were any ſuch, I muſt deſire that the Gentlemen of the other Side of the Queſtion would point them out to us.

But, Sir, I could ſhew many Inconveniences that would certainly enſue from *Triennial* or *Annual Parliaments*: The whole Nation would be kept in a continual Ferment: The Feuds and Diviſions which by every Election are raiſed among Neighbours in the Country would be continually kept up: The Country Gentlemen would be entirely ruined by the Expence of frequent Elections, and an annual Attendance upon this Houſe with Multitudes of Witneſſes, about thoſe that might be contested; and a vaſt Encouragement would be given to Drunkenneſs and Idleneſs among all Ranks of Men: We know, when working People have been habituated but for a few Days to Drunkenneſs and Idleneſs, how hard it is to bring them back to their Labour and Induſtry; from whence we muſt conclude, that ſuch frequent Elections would be a great Prejudice to our Huſbandry, to our Manufactures, and to all Sorts of Improvements; for the Drinking and Feaſting about one Election would hardly be over when that for the next would begin: All theſe and many worſe would be the certain Conſequences of *Triennial* or *Annual Elections*; whereas when Elections return but once in 7 Years, the Feuds and Diviſions among Neighbours, and the Ferment the Nation is put into, have Time to ſubſide; the labouring People have Time to cool and return to their Labour; and the Country Gentlemen may eaſily bear the Expence of Elections, becauſe they have ſix Years to recruit, and to lay in a Stock for that Purpoſe.

An Hon. Gentleman ſpoke of *Septennial Parliaments* as neceſſary to ſupport falling Miniſters: How a *Septennial* can be more proper for this Purpoſe than a *Triennial* I cannot really comprehend; but whatever may be in this, I am ſure it is not the Caſe at preſent; for I have been of late in as many Counties and Corporations as any Gentleman, I believe, in this Houſe; and notwithſtanding all the Arts that have been practiſed, and all the Induſtry that has been uſed to give the People a bad Impreſſion of the preſent Adminiſtration, I found the People in every Place I paſſed thro', generally well inclined towards it; and the preſent Parliament, tho' a *Septennial* one, ſtands ſo firmly in the Eſteem and Affections of the People, that I dare ſay we ſhall ſee the greateſt Part of the Gentlemen now in this Houſe re-choſen.

Upon the Whole, Sir, as no Gentleman can, I think, ſhew me any Inconvenience attending *Septennial Parliaments* but what is imaginary; as a great many dangerous Inconveniences always have attended, and always muſt attend *Triennial Parliaments*; and as I am convinced that the Nation in general is very far from deſiring a Repeal of the *Septennial Law*, I am entirely againſt the Queſtion.

W———r P——m——r, Eſq; I own, Sir, I am not a little aſtoniſhed at the Doctrine laid down by the Hon. and learned Gentleman who ſpoke laſt: That after we are choſen we are to give no Attention to our Conſtituents, that we are then to throw aſide all Dependence upon them, is a Doctrine I never before heard in this Houſe; and I am the more ſurpriſed to hear it come from that learned Gentleman, becauſe ſome of our principal Law Books tell us, that in antient Times this

Digitized by Google

this House has often refused to agree to Propositions made by the Court; for this Reason only, that they could not agree to any such new Proposition, till they went home and consulted with their Constituents. For my own Part, Sir, I shall always give the greatest Attention to the Sentiments of those I represent; I shall always have a great Regard for their Interests, and shall never think there is any Danger in having a Dependence upon them.

The learned Gentleman asked us, If the Prerogative of the Crown had been extended beyond its due Bounds by his late or his present Majesty? Sir, I do not say it has: It is a Question cannot properly be answered, nor have I heard any such Thing so much as insinuated in this Debate: But I wish we would take an Example from the Crown in one Thing: We may observe that the Crown never gives a Place or Employment for Life, or for a long Term of Years, except such as cannot be otherwise disposed of; and the Reason is plain: Were these Places given for Life, the Grantee would then be out of the Power of the Crown, and consequently would not have such a Dependence on the Crown, as those Persons must have who enjoy their Places during Pleasure only: In this the Crown acts wisely; and I wish we would follow the Example: When I say we, I speak of the Gentlemen present not as Members of this House, but as a Part of the People of *Great Britain*: It would certainly be the Height of Wisdom in the People, to keep those they trust and employ in their Service as much in their Power as possible: If those the People chose to represent them in this House, were to continue in that Station only during the Pleasure of the People, the Representatives would, I believe, have a proper Regard for the Interests of the People, and would never think of throwing off all Dependence upon them. As this would, in my Opinion, be a wise Step in the People, therefore I must be for agreeing to every Thing that may tend this Way; for this Reason I cannot but be for the present Motion; nay, if *Annual Parliaments* had been moved for, I should have been for the Question.

Another Gentleman over the Way mentioned to us the present Situation of *Europe*; and asked us, If we were to sit still, and take no Part? This, Sir, is a Question that might be answered, if they would let us into the Secret so far as to know what is the present Situation of *Europe* with respect to ourselves; but this they do not seem inclined to do: However, without such an Insight, I think I may say, that we ought to mind our own Business, and take proper Care of the Interests of *Great Britain*; but that we are not to enter headlong into every *German* Quarrel that happens beyond Seas. This may be a very proper Question, and probably will come to be a Question in the first Session of the next Parliament: In which Case I hope those who have it in their Power, will lay every Thing before this House, that may be necessary for giving a proper Answer to such an important Question; but how the Members of next Parliament, by being chosen for seven Years, should have in the very first Session more Knowledge, more Wisdom, or more Integrity, in the determining of this Question, than if they had been chosen only for three, is what, I must confess, I cannot comprehend.

The learned Gentleman was so good as to tell us, that we had all, or most of us, by our Behaviour in this Parliament, established our Characters so firmly among the People, that most of us will be chosen again; if so, it is to be hoped we will behave as well in the next, and then as many of us as are alive may expect to be chosen a third Time; and if we behave ill, I hope no Gentleman will say we ought to continue even for one Year, much less for seven, in the Station we are in, whether our Representatives will or no. This, Sir, is as proper an Answer as can be made to the principal Argument urged against frequent Elections; which was, that they would distress his Majesty's Government, and render the Measures of his Administration unsteady; for if the same Members be upon a new Election generally returned as long as they behave well, surely even an *Annual Election* could never distress his Majesty's Government, nor render his Ministers unsteady in the Measures they pursue, at least as long as the Members behave well in Parliament; and I hope no King will, I am sure his Majesty never will, and I hope no Minister ever can depend upon the ill Behaviour of the Members of Parliament for the Support of his Government, or for the Support of the Measures he pursues: I say, I hope this Case never will happen; but lest it should, the best Way to guard against it is to have frequent Elections; and therefore I am for the Question.

Sir *W——m L——r*. There is one Reason, Sir, which chiefly prevails with me to be against your Question: It has been said, that the principal Motive for introducing *Septennial Parliaments* now no longer exists; but this I can by no Means agree with, because I am sure the Number of *Papists* has greatly increas'd even since the *Septennial Law* took place: And as a true Regard for our own Religion has in the same Time very much decreased, I am afraid the *Popish* Interest will daily gain more and more upon us; and the Transition from *Popery* to *Jacobitism* we know to be short and certain.

Besides, Sir, there has lately been published in our Weekly Papers an Essay upon Parties; (See p. 15, 25, 32. and Vol. II. p. 517, 556, 564, 570, 610, 625, 630.) who is the Au-

Digitized by Google

Author of it I do not know, but I have read it, and I think it is the most Jesuitical Performance I ever saw: It could, in my Opinion, be wrote with no other View but to raise Discontents and Jealousies, and to increase the Dissatisfaction to his Majesty's Government; and therefore I cannot be for repealing a Law which greatly strengthens that Government against all such Attempts.

C——les C——ey, Esq; I do not stand up, Sir, to enter into your Debate, but only to take Notice of what was said by the Gentleman who spoke last. I do not know whether the Number of *Papists* be increased since the Time he mentions or not; but I would gladly know from him, which Side in the Elections the *Papists* favour most in that Part of the Country where he lives? For I can affirm, that in all the Parts of *England* which I know, they generally make use of all their Interest in Favour of those Candidates who are recommended by the Ministers: What may be their Reason for such an odd Sort of Conduct I cannot pretend to determine; for surely they do not imagine that the only Game they have to play against his Majesty's Government is to support his Ministers.

G——ge H——te, Esq; I was very much inclined, Sir, to give my Vote for the Question when it was first moved; but now I am more firmly of that Opinion, after what I have heard from the two Hon. Gentlemen who spoke last; for if *Popery* has gained so great Ground in this Nation, since the passing of the *Septennial Law*; and if the *Papists* be in general such Friends to our Ministers, I do not know but in next Parliament many *Papists* may have Seats in this House; and as some of our Ministers have been of late very changeable in their Politicks, I do not know but they may take it in in their Heads to change their Religion too; therefore, for Fear of our having a *Popish* Parliament, and some *Popish* Ministers, I am for repealing the *Septennial Law*, in order to prevent their having Time to do a great deal of Mischief.

Sir *J——n H——de C——n*. Sir, as to all the Parts of *England* I know, I can affirm the Truth of what my worthy Friend by me has said. The *Papists* are in general making use of all their Interest in Favour of those Candidates who are recommended by the Ministers; and an Hon. Gentleman on the Floor, who I believe has no small Share in the present Administration, knows that one of that Religion, who is a Gentleman of one of the best and most antient Families in the County of *Norfolk*, and a Gentleman of one of the best Estates in it, is now riding about the Country, soliciting Votes for his Friends who are Candidates for the County, or for any City or Borough within the County; so that if there has been of late an Increase of *Popery*, it cannot be said that the Interest of the Ministers is thereby weakened; but as to his Majesty's Government, I dare say it cannot be much strengthened by the Addition of such Friends.

An Hon. and learned Gentleman over the Way was pleased to ask us, Sir, If his late or present Majesty had ever made any Attempt to the Prejudice of the Rights of the People, or had endeavoured to extend any Branch of the Prerogative beyond its legal Bounds? To this Question, Sir, I shall not answer one Word, because I know the Gentleman's Office; but I shall answer another Question ask'd by the same Gentleman: He ask'd us, if I remember right, Whether any Law was ever passed by a *Septennial Parliament* that incroached upon the Liberties of the People, or that was attended with an Inconvenience, or was look'd on by the Generality of the People as a Grievance? As to the first Part of this Question, I must really, Sir, look upon the *Septennial Law* itself as some Sort of Incroachment upon the Rights of the People; and that Law, I think, was passed by a Parliament which made itself *Septennial*: But farther, Sir, were not the Laws of *Treason*, as to Trials, altered by a *Septennial Parliament*, or at least one which made itself so? That Law which had remained unaltered in all the Contests, and the long Wars that happened between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, was altered on a trifling Insurrection in some of the Northern Parts of this Kingdom: Formerly every Man was to be tried by a Jury of his honest Neighbours, within the County where the Crimes alledged against him were said to have been committed; but the *Septennial Parliament* ordered him to be carried away and tried in any County where the Crown, or rather the Minister, could find a Jury proper for their Purpose; and where the Prisoner might not perhaps be able to bring any Witnesses in his own Justification, it might at least have been impossible for him to bring any without a great Expence. And yet farther, Sir, was not the Riot Act passed by a *Septennial Parliament*; and is this no Incroachment upon the Rights of the People? Is it no Grievance that a little dirty Justice of the Peace, the meanest and vilest Tool a Minister can make use of, a Tool who, perhaps, subsists by his being in the Commission, and who may be turned out of that Subsistence whenever the Minister pleases; is this, I say, no Grievance that such a Tool should have it in his Power, by reading a Proclamation, to put perhaps 20 or 30 of the best Subjects in *England* to immediate Death, without any Trial or Form of Law? This Law, Sir, and several others I could name, have been passed by *Septennial Parliaments*; to which, because they stand yet unrepealed, I shall not give the Names I think they deserve.

But,

Digitized by Google

But, Sir, to aſk whether any Laws have been paſſed by *Septennial Parliaments*, which have been attended with Inconveniencies, or have been complained of as a Grievance, is a Queſtion I am ſurprized to hear come from a Gentleman learned in the Laws. Was not the fatal *South Sea* Scheme, in the Year 1720, eſtabliſhed by an Act of a *Septennial Parliament*, and can any Man aſk whether that Law was attended with any Inconvenience? It was, Sir, the moſt ſcandalous Act that ever was paſſed by any Parliament; if *Triennial Parliaments* had then been in Being, I am perſuaded it would never have paſſed, or if it had, I am very ſure, the chief Promoters of it would have ſuffered a very different Fate from what they did; and did not the ſame Parliament paſs ſome Clauſes in an Act for hindring the Spreading of the Plague, that were look'd upon by the Generality of the People as ſo great a Grievance, and were ſo loudly complained of by all Ranks of People in the Nation, that it was thought proper to repeal them in the very next Seſſion of Parliament?

To the glorious Catalegue I have mentioned of Laws paſſed by *Septentrial Parliaments*, we might have added the late Exciſe Bill, if it had paſſed into a Law, but thank God, the *Septennial Parliament* was near expiring before that famous Bill was introduced. To this glorious Catalegue I could add, Sir, not a few others; but I will ſtop here, till I have heard the Laws I have mentioned juſtified by thoſe who ſeem to be ſo much in love with *Septennial Parliaments*; and if they can juſtify all that has been done by ſuch Parliaments, I now promiſe moſt ſolemnly to be of their Opinion; but till then I hope they will excuſe me, in being for the Repeal of a Law, which in my Opinion has never done any Good, which has produced a great deal of Miſchief, and which, I am much afraid, will quite overturn our Conſtitution, if it continues for any Time unrepealed.

Sir *J——n B--rn--d.* I am a good deal ſurpriſed, Sir, to find that none of thoſe Gentlemen who uſually have a great Share in our Debates, ſeem inclined to take any Share in this: I hope they will allow it to be a Queſtion of ſome Conſequence to their Country, and if it ſhould be carried in the Affirmative, ſome of them may perhaps find it a Queſtion of ſome Conſequence to themſelves. I will venture to ſay, that I have not heard a Queſtion better ſupported on one Side, and leſs ſaid againſt it on the other, by the Gentlemen who have already ſpoken, ſince I ſat in Parliament; and I now ſtand up, not that I think any Thing needful to be added to what has been ſaid in Support of it, but that I cannot think of letting a Queſtion go, in the Succeſs of which I think the Happineſs of my Country ſo deeply concerned, without my joining with other Gentlemen in ſhewing all the Regard for it that lies in my Power.

An Hon. and learned Gentleman has indeed advanced a Doctrine which I think altogether new; That we are to have no further Dependence on our Electors after we have taken our Seats in this Houſe; nay, that a Dependence on them would be more dangerous than a Dependence on the Crown: This, Sir, is really, in my Opinion, ſomething very new; tho' that Gentleman may perhaps like the one better than the other, yet I ſhall always look upon a Dependence on the People of *England*, or even upon thoſe I repreſent, to be leſs dangerous and more honourable, than a Dependence on the Crown; and I value myſelf more on the Honour I have had of ſitting here for two Parliaments, as one of the Repreſentatives of the People of *England*, and by the free and uncorrupted Choice of thoſe I repreſent, than I ſhould do on the greateſt Honours the Crown can beſtow. Indeed if I had obtained my Seat here by Bribery, or the illegal and corrupt Influence of any great Miniſter, I ſhould look on it in a very different Light; I ſhould look on it as one of the moſt diſgracefulStations I could be in.

It has been affirmed by ſeveral Gentlemen, who have ſpoken on the other Side of the Queſtion, that the longer Parliaments continued the leſs Influence the Crown had upon them; and for a Proof of this they have inſtanced the long Parliament in K. *Charles* IId's Reign. The ſame Gentlemen have likewiſe aſſerted, that *Triennial Parliaments* would diſtreſs his Majeſty's Government: How theſe two Aſſertions are compatible I leave to the Gentlemen themſelves to explain; for to me it appears impoſſible that both can be true; becauſe if the Crown has always the leſs Influence in a Parliament the longer it continues, ſurely the ſhortning the Time of its Duration cannot diſtreſs any King's Government. But as to the long Parliament in King *Charles*'s Time, tho' they did not towards the End ſhew the ſame ſervile Compliance they had done for many Years before, yet it is plain that the Crown thought that Parliament fitter for the Purpoſes of the Court at that Time, than they could expect any new Parliament choſen by the People to be; otherwiſe, as the King had it in his Power, he would certainly have diſſolved them much ſooner: And if that long Parliament really deſerved the Name uſually given to it, we muſt conclude, that their Non-compliance at laſt was not owing to their Virtue, or a Want of Inclination to receive, but to a Want of Power in the Crown to give. The People were not then accuſtomed to bear ſuch heavy Burdens, as they do at preſent; the Revenues of the Crown were not ſo large, nor the Poſts and Places at the Diſpoſal of the

Digitized by Google

Crown so numerous; there was not such a numerous standing Army to support the Parliament, in case they had gone on in the same servile Method: And as the Complaints of the People grew loud and clamorous; as there was little to be got, and a great deal to be apprehended, by the Continuance of a servile Compliance, it is very probable that these were the true Reasons of that Parliament's becoming at last so restive: And if the Nation was now in the same State it was at that Time, I should not be half so much afraid of *Septennial Parliaments* as I think I have now good Reason to be.

The Animosities, Disputes and Divisions about Elections, have been set in the most dreadful Light, and have been represented as so great an Inconvenience, that we ought to run the Risque of having our Constitution overturned, rather than submit to it. But, Sir, can it be imagined that there would be the same Contention for a Seat in Parliament which was to continue but for one Year, or even for three, that there is for one which is to continue for seven: The Example of the City of *London* plainly shews us the contrary: As the Common Council Men, and a great many other Officers in the City are chosen annually, I have had Occasion to be often present at these annual Elections, and never could find that they were attended with any great Heats and Animosities, or with any Inconvenience; for after the Election is over, the contending Parties go home, and live in the same Friendship they did before; and I am convinced the Case would be the very same if annual Elections for Members of this House were restored: The same Man might perhaps be continued and rechosen every Year for many Years together, probably without any Dispute or Opposition, but his being liable every Year to be turned out, would be a continual Check upon his Behaviour, and would make him study the Interests of the People, instead of pursuing only some private and selfish Views of his own.

Even as Elections stand at present, there would be no such Contentions, nor any such Heats and Animosities as we hear of, if they were left entirely to Gentlemen who have a natural Interest in the Place: In such Case, if a Candidate found himself defeated by fair Means only, and merely by the superior Interest of his Antagonist, it would not raise his Indignation, it would occasion no Heats or Animosities, he would wait with Patience for a new Opportunity, and in the mean Time would endeavour to recommend himself to his Country by Acts of Hospitality and Benevolence. It is Ministers of State intermeddling in Elections, it is Election Brokers, and such Dealers in Corruption, that occasion all the Heats and Animosities we have; for when a Gentleman of a great natural Interest sees his Electors obliged by Power, or bribed by Money, to vote against him, perhaps in Favour of an utter Stranger, it cannot but raise his Indignation; it may indeed justly raise his utmost Fury and Revenge.

It is certain, Sir, that if the People were entirely left to themselves, they would, without much Contention, always chuse those Gentlemen who, by having large Properties of their own, might be reasonably supposed to be such as would take the best Care of the Properties of their fellow Subjects: But if the People should ever begin to see their Representatives making their Seats in Parliament Places of Profit, and bartering their Votes and their Behaviour in Parliament for Posts, Places and Pensions, the People will soon follow the Example of their Representatives, and will insist upon sharing with them in the Profits. Thus, by Degrees, the Minds of the People will be debauched, they will be brought to think, that the selling their Votes at Elections is no Crime, the Representatives who buy their Seats must sell their Votes, and at last all Regard for the publick Good, will be generally laid aside by all Sorts of Men. The only effectual Method, Sir, of preventing this fatal Effect, is to restore annual Elections; for then it would be impossible even for the Treasury itself (if ever the publick Money should come to be so misapplied) to issue yearly, Sums of Money sufficient to get the better of the natural Interest, which Country Gentlemen always have in the Places where they and their Families have perhaps for many Generations resided; the Consequence of which will be, that none but Country Gentlemen, and those who have a natural Interest in the Place, will ever appear as Candidates; and thus neither the Morals of the People will be debauched, nor their Properties plundered, nor their Liberties destroyed by these Election Brokers, and Ministerial Agents, or their Candidates, who never can be employed or set up but for such base Purposes.

As for our Credit abroad, which, it is pretended, *Septennial Parliaments* very much contribute to, I think it is evident that it has been sinking ever since the *Septennial Law* took place; which confirms what was justly observed by an Hon. Gentleman, that the Credit of the Nation among Foreigners does not depend upon the Length or Shortness of our Parliaments, but upon that Correspondence and Confidence which ought always to be kept up between the King and his People. I will not say that this Decay of our Credit abroad has been altogether owing to the *Septennial Law*; but I dare say, if our Parliaments had not been *Septennial*, they would probably before now have enquired into the Conduct of those who have been the Causes of this Decay; and whatever Reasons the Decay of our Credit among Foreigners may have been owing to, it is now come to so low an Ebb, that we

Digitized by Google

we really seem to have almost none to lose. This, I am sorry to say it, seems to be our Case at present; and as I think nothing can so effectually restore our Credit abroad, as the restoring our Constitution at home, I shall therefore give my Vote for the Question.

Sir *W——m Y——ge*. I can assure you, Sir, I did not sit still because I thought much had been said in this Debate upon one Side of the Question, and nothing upon the other, but because after what has been offered by my worthy Friend under the Gallery, who spoke early in the Debate, and the Hon. and Learned Gentleman who spoke some Time ago against the Question, I thought it might be look'd on as Vanity in me to pretend to add any Thing to what had been said: Indeed I am still of the same Opinion, and should have continued in my Resolution of not giving you any Trouble this Day, had not the Hon. Gentleman over the Way thrown out what I take to be a very uncandid Reflection upon my Hon. and learned Friend.

My learned Friend happen'd to make an Observation, which I still think a very just one; he said, that after we are returned and have taken our Seats in this House, we ought not any longer to have a Dependence upon those we represent. This the Hon. Gentleman laid hold of, he not only called it a new and very extraordinary Doctrine; but he drop'd an Expression such as I think ought not to be made use of in this House: As to the Observation made by my learned Friend, he certainly meant, and I believe almost every Gentleman understood him, that after we have taken our Seats in this House we ought, every one of us, to look upon ourselves as one of the Representatives of the whole Body of the Commons of *England*, and ought not to have any particular Byass for the County, City, or Borough we represent. This, Sir, is so far from being a Doctrine very extraordinary, or altogether new, that I wish every Gentleman in this House would make it a standing Rule for his Conduct; for I cannot help observing, that there are some Gentlemen in the House who on many Occasions confine their Thoughts too much to the particular County, City, or Borough they represent; but surely they must be sensible, that many Things may happen in Parliament which may be for the Interest of the Nation in general, tho' they may not perhaps quadrate so exactly with the particular Interests of *London*, *Bristol*, *Liverpool*, or other like City; and in such a Case the Gentleman must surely grant, that as Members of this House, they ought to drop not only their Dependence upon, but even their Concern for the particular City they represent, in order to concur with the rest of the Members of this House in what they judge to be for the general Interest of the Nation.

This, Sir, I thought myself obliged to say in Vindication of my learned Friend; but as to the Question itself I shall give you but very little Trouble; for tho' I must do the Gentlemen who introduced this Motion, the Justice to own, that they did it with as much Candour, and in as pretty a Manner as I ever heard any Question introduced in this House, yet all the Arguments they made use of were so fully answered, and the Objections against their Motion stated in so clear a Light, by the two worthy Gentlemen who spoke first against their Motion, that I cannot agree to it; and indeed, as I believe we owe the Happiness of having the present Royal Family upon the Throne, and the Liberty of debating any Question in this House, chiefly to the *Septennial Law*, I shall never agree to the Repeal of that Law, without seeing much stronger Reasons for it than I have hitherto heard offered.

One of the great Inconveniencies said to attend *Septennial Parliaments* is, that they heighten and increase those Heats and Animosities which are usually raised among the People about the Time of Elections; but this I cannot agree to, because it is well known that those Heats and Animosities rose to as great a Height, nay to a much greater, during the Continuance of *Triennial Parliaments* than they ever did since that Time; from whence we may observe, that the Violence of those Heats and Animosities does not depend upon the quick or slow Return of Elections, but upon the Temper of the People at the Time. In every Nation there arises sometimes a general Ferment among the People, sometimes without any visible Cause, and often from Causes in themselves unjust: In this Nation, if an Election for a new Parliament should come on when the Nation is in any such Ferment, the Heats and Animosities at that Time would certainly become extremely violent, nay so violent as to endanger the Peace of the Kingdom; and if we had *Annual* or even *Triennial Parliaments*, no such Ferment could ever happen but what would probably be attended with an Election, by which the Nation might be involved in such frequent Disorders and Confusions, as might at last make us a Prey for some foreign Enemy, which, in my Opinion, is a Danger much more to be apprehended, than any Danger our Constitution can be in from having our Parliaments *Septennial*.

Another Inconvenience is, that *Septennial Parliaments* increase and give Encouragement to Bribery and Corruption. That there is Bribery and Corruption, that there always has been Bribery and Corruption, is a Fact I shall not dispute: But, Sir, that the Increase or Decrease of that Vice depends upon the frequent or the rare Return of Elections, is

what I cannot agree to; for I am convinced it will always depend upon the Virtue of the People in general, and the Humour they happen to be in at the Time. I wish Bribery and Corruption of all Kinds could be prevented; but the Evil I am afraid is inevitable; for notwithstanding the many expreſs Laws against it, and the ſevere Law made but little while ago for preventing it, yet we find that Methods have been contrived for evading all thoſe Laws, either by giving great Entertainments and great Plenty of Victuals, or by ſome more ſecret and corrupt Practices; ſo that the only Way to prevent the Growth of this Evil, is to preſerve the Virtue of the People; and I believe the beſt Way to preſerve the Virtue of the People, is to give them as few Opportunities as poſſible for being vicious; from whence I muſt conclude, that for obviating this Inconvenience, *Septennial Parliaments* are better than *Triennial*.

If ſo many and ſo great Inconveniences have been felt all over the Nation from *Septennial Parliaments*, if ſo great Complaints have been made, it is very ſtrange, Sir, that no Attempt has been made, ever ſince the paſſing of that Law, for the Repeal of it: But the Time now choſen for making that Attempt, ſhews plainly with what View it is made: It is now the laſt Seſſion of a Parliament, a new Election muſt ſoon come on, and as this Motion has an Appearance of Popularity among the meaner Sort of Electors, it may be of Service to ſome Gentlemen at the next Elections: And as to the Contentions about theſe Elections beginning ſo early, I do not know by whom they were begun, but I believe they have been ſet on Foot on purpoſe to furniſh Gentlemen with Arguments in this Day's Debate; and an Hon. Gentleman has accordingly taken hold of it, and has made uſe of thoſe Contentions ſo early begun, as an Argument againſt *Septennial Parliaments*.

Another Hon. Gentleman has given us a glorious Catalogue, as he was pleaſed to call it, of Laws paſſed by *Septennial Parliaments*; but I think he ought in a particular Manner to have guarded againſt putting the Riot Act into that Catalogue, for he knows it was founded on the ſame Motive with the *Septennial*: It was abſolutely neceſſary for the Safety of the Government, and had it not been for ſome Executions in *Fleet-ſtreet*, in Conſequence of that Act, I am perſuaded it would not have been poſſible to have preſerved the Peace of the Kingdom at that Time; and I muſt ſay, that it is ſomewhat very ſtrange to hear Gentlemen arguing againſt Contentions and Riots at Elections, and at the ſame Time complaining of that Law which was made for preventing of Riots upon any Occaſion. As to the Law for regulating Trials in Caſes of Treaſon, there never was a more reaſonable Law paſſed in Parliament: Is it not at all Times abſolutely inconſiſtent with the Safety of the Government, nay is it not in itſelf ridiculous, that Rebels and Traitors ſhould be tried by a Jury of their own Friends and Relations, embarked in the ſame wicked Deſigns, and as much diſaffected to the Government as the Priſoners at the Bar? Can it be expected that ſuch a Jury will ever find the Priſoners guilty; and therefore when whole Counties had rebelled, what could have been more reaſonable than the ſending the Rebels of thoſe Counties to be tried in other Counties, where an honeſt and diſintereſted Jury might be found, and as that Law was confined to the Rebels then in Cuſtody, or ſuch as ſhould be taken within a ſhort Time after, I am ſurprized to hear it found Fault with.

We have been told that the Nation in general deſires the Repeal of the *Septennial Law*, and that Inſtructions have been ſent up to ſeveral Members for that Purpoſe. As to the Deſires of the Nation in general, it is a Fact not eaſy to be determin'd; I do not know but the Mob, I mean ſuch as have no Buſineſs with Elections, may generally deſire the Repeal of this Law, becauſe they would then have an Opportunity of getting drunk, committing Riots, and living idly, much oftener than they have at preſent; but as to all thoſe who have any Right to vote at Elections, I am convinced the Generality of them deſire no ſuch Thing. And as for thoſe Inſtructions that may have been ſent up to Members, no Man is ignorant how they are uſually obtain'd: I ſaw a Copy of one of them lately in one of our Evening News-Papers, and by the Stile of it I may leave any Gentleman to judge, what Sort of Perſons they were who ſent it, or rather obtained its being ſent. As the Memory of K. *William* will always, they know, be reverenced in *England*, by all thoſe who are attached to the true Intereſt of their Country, theſe Inſtructions take particular Notice, that the *Triennial Law* was paſſed in the Reign of our great Deliverer, K. *William*, of glorious and immortal Memory: But does not every Man, who has read the Hiſtory of his Reign, know, that that Law was promoted by thoſe who were perhaps Friends to the Revolution, but Enemies to the then Adminiſtration, co-operating with thoſe who were Enemies to both.

In ſhort, Sir, the *Septennial Law*, as well as the Riot Act, paſſed for the Safety and Eſtabliſhment of the preſent Government; and, as I think in my Conſcience, the Repeal of either of them would endanger the Government, I am therefore heartily againſt your Queſtion.

Sir *W——m W——m*. Sir, the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, in vindicating

as

as he called it, his learned Friend, threw out a very unfair Reflection upon the Conduct of a worthy Gentleman under the Gallery, whoſe Behaviour in Parliament I have been a Witneſs of, and I can ſay without Flattery, it has been as even and as honourable as the Behaviour of any Gentleman in this Houſe; and if the Hon. Gentleman thinks otherwiſe, I dare ſay he is ſingle in his Opinion: He is, I believe, the only Man, either in the Houſe or out of it, who thinks ſo; I wiſh the Behaviour of every other Gentleman, I will not ſay in this, but in former Parliaments, had been as unexceptionable; for if it had, I am very ſure we ſhould have had no Occaſion for this Day's Debate.

The Obſervation made by the learned Gentleman, which the Hon. Gentleman took up ſo much Time to explain, was without Exception; it was juſt, it was plain, and therefore wanted neither an Explanation nor a Vindication; but, Sir, what the worthy Gentleman under the Gallery, and others as well as he, took Notice of, was an Expreſſion that fell from the learned Gentleman, I dare ſay, without Deſign: He ſaid that we were to have no Dependence upon our Conſtituents; he went further, he ſaid it was a dangerous Dependence; nay he went further ſtill, and ſaid, it was more dangerous than a Dependence on the Crown: This my worthy Friend took Notice of, and with his uſual Modeſty, called it a new Doctrine. It is, Sir, not only a new Doctrine, but it is the moſt monſtrous, the moſt ſlaviſh Doctrine was ever heard, and ſuch as I hope no Man will ever dare to ſupport within theſe Walls; I am perſuaded, Sir, the learned Gentleman did not mean what the Words he happened to make uſe of may ſeem to import; for tho' the People of a County, City, or Borough may be miſled, and may be induced to give Inſtructions contrary to the true Intereſt of their Country, yet I hope he will allow, that in Times paſt the Crown has been oftener miſled, and conſequently we muſt conclude, that it is more apt to be miſled in Time to come, than we can ſuppoſe the People to be.

As to the Conteſts about the next Election, Sir, that they were begun a long while ago, is a certain Fact, but who the Beginners were may not be ſo certain, or at leaſt not ſo generally known; and the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt ſeemed to be ignorant, or indeed rather to miſtake who were the Beginners of them; but if he pleaſes to look about him, he may ſee one not far diſtant from him, who, by his Agents, was the firſt and the principal Beginner of them in moſt Parts of the Kingdom. To ſee them begin ſo ſoon, is no new Thing, Sir; it is a ſtale miniſterial Artifice; it has been practiſed ever ſince *Septennial Parliaments* took place, and will be as long as they continue: Miniſters of State know well how unequal the Contention is between a Country Gentleman, who has nothing but his own Eſtate (greatly exhauſted by the many Taxes he pays) to depend on, and miniſterial Election-Mongers, ſupplied by Gentlemen in Office, who have for 7 Years been heaping up Money for that Purpoſe, or perhaps ſupplied even by the publick Treaſure of the Nation; and the ſooner this Contention begins, the greater Diſadvantage the Country Gentlemen labour under, the more Time thoſe Tools of Corruption have to practiſe upon the Electors, and to diſcover where that Money may be placed to the beſt Advantage, which is iſſued for corrupting the People, and overturning the Conſtitution: From hence it is obvious who have been, and who will always be the firſt Beginners of ſuch Contentions.

The learned Gentleman (as well as ſome others, particularly an Hon. Gentleman under the Gallery, who ſpoke early in the Debate, and who indeed ſaid as much, and in as handſome a Manner as can, in my Opinion, be ſaid againſt the Queſtion) has told us, that our Conſtitution has been often varied; and that there was no Time when it was ſuch as we ought, or would deſire, to return to. Sir, it is not to be doubted but our Conſtitution has often varied, and perhaps there is no Time when it was without a Fault; but I will affirm, there is no Time in which we may not find ſome good Things in our Conſtitution: There are now, there have been in every Century ſome good Laws exiſting: Let us preſerve thoſe that are good; if any of them have been aboliſhed, let them be reſtored; and if any of the Laws now in being are found to be attended with Inconveniencies, let them be repealed: This is what is now deſired, this is what the People have Reaſon to expect from Parliament; there is nothing now deſired but what the People have a Right to; they have now, they always had a Right to frequent new Parliaments; and this Right was eſtabliſhed and confirmed even by the Claim of Rights, notwithſtanding what the learned Gentleman has ſaid to the contrary. At the Time of the Revolution, nay at the preſent Time, at all Times, the Word Parliament, in the common Way of Speaking, comprehends all the Seſſions held from one Election to another: That this is the common Meaning of the Word I appeal to every Gentleman in this Houſe; and for this Reaſon thoſe Patriots, who drew up our Claim of Rights, could not imagine that it was neceſſary to put in the Word *New*: They could not ſo much as dream that the two Words, *Frequent Parliaments*, would afterwards be interpreted to mean, *Frequent Seſſions of Parliament*; but the Lawyers, who are accuſtomed to confound the Senſe of

the

the plainest Words, immediately found out, that a Session of Parliament was a Parliament, and that therefore the Words *Frequent Parliaments*, meant only *Frequent Sessions:* This Quirk the Lawyers found out immediately after the Revolution; this Quirk the Courtiers at that Time caught hold of; and this set the People anew upon the Vindication of their Rights, which they obtained by the *Triennial Bill:* By that Bill the Right of the People to frequent new Parliaments, was established in such clear Terms as not to be misunderstood; and God forgive them who consented to the giving it up.

I am extremely surprized, Sir, to hear it said, that the *Triennial Bill* was introduced by the Enemies to the Revolution. I will not say that it was introduced by the Courtiers at that Time: We seldom see such Bills introduced by such Gentlemen; but does not every one know, that it was my Lord *Somers* who was the chief Promoter of that Bill, and that most of those who supported him in it were Gentlemen who had been deeply concerned in bringing about the Revolution? 'Tis true, the Courtiers opposed it, and even K. *William* himself, by the Advice of some wicked Ministers, refused to pass it the first Time it was offered; but when it came back again to him he was better advised; and if he had not passed it, he had not done what he ought to do, he had not done all he came to do, nor that which when he came he promised to do, which was to restore the People to the full Enjoyment of all their Rights and Privileges.

To pretend, Sir, that the *Triennial Bill* was introduced with a View of distressing K. *William*'s Government, is really casting a Reflection upon his Government; for to tell us, that the People's claiming those Rights, which he came to establish, was a distressing of his Government, is to tell us, that his Government was contrary to the Rights of the People, which is, in my Opinion, a very high Reflection, and such a one as the Gentlemen, who tell us so, would not patiently hear cast upon that Reign by others. The other Pretence, that *Triennial Parliaments* were the Cause of his putting an End to the War, or of that Treaty which was so much complained of, is, I am sure, as groundless; for the second War was begun and carried on with great Success, under the Influence of *Triennial Parliaments*, till the Balance of Power was fully restored, and so firmly established, that *France* has never since endeavoured to make the least Incroachment upon any of her Neighbours: What some late Measures may encourage her to do hereafter, I shall not pretend to determine; but this Nation has ever since that Time enjoyed what I think I may call a profound Tranquillity, which, if the *Triennial Law* had remained in Force, we would, I believe, have made a much better Use of, than we now seem to have done.

The learned Gentleman has told us, that the *Septennial Law* is a proper Medium between the unlimited Power of the Crown, and the limiting that Power too much; but, Sir, before he had fixed on this as a Medium, he should first have discovered to us the two Extremes. I will readily allow, that an unlimited Power in the Crown, with respect to the continuing of Parliaments, is one Extreme; but the other I cannot really find out; for I am very far from thinking, that the Power of the Crown was too much limited by the *Triennial Law*, or that the Happiness of the Nation was any way injured by it, or can ever be injured by frequent Elections. As to the Power of the Crown, it is certain, that as long as the Administration of publick Affairs is agreeable to the Generality of the People, were they to chuse a new Parliament every Year, they would chuse such Representatives as would most heartily concur in every Thing with such an Administration; so that even an *Annual Parliament* could not be any Limitation of the just Power of the Crown; and as to the Happiness of the Nation, it is certain, that Gentlemen will always contend with more Heat and Animosity about being Members of a long Parliament, than about being Members of a short one; and therefore the Elections for a *Septennial Parliament* must always disturb the Peace, and injure the Happiness of the Nation, more than the Elections for an *Annual* or *Triennial Parliament:* Of this the Elections in the City of *London*, mentioned by my worthy Friend, are an evident Demonstration.

As to the Elections coming on when the Nation is in a Ferment, it is so far from being an Objection to frequent Elections, that it is, in my Opinion, a strong Argument in Favour of them; because it is one of the chief Supports of the Freedom of the Nation. It is plain, that the People seldom or never were in a Ferment but when Incroachments were made upon their Rights and Privileges; and when any such are made, it is very proper, nay it is even necessary that the People should be allowed to proceed to a new Election, in order that they may chuse such Representatives as will do them Justice, by punishing those who have been making Incroachments upon them; otherwise one of these two Effects must very probably ensue: Either the Ferment will break out into an open Insurrection, or the Incroachment that has been made may happen to be forgot before a new Election comes on, and then the Invaders of the People's Rights will have a much better Lay for getting such a new Parliament chosen, as will not only free them from all Punishment, but will confirm the Incroachments

ments that have been made, and encourage the making of new. Thus the Rights of the People may be nibbled and curtailed by Piecemeal, and ambitious Criminals may at laſt get themſelves ſo firmly ſeated, that it will be out of the Power of the People to ſtop their Career, or to avoid the Chains they are preparing.

Now, Sir, to return to the Power of the Crown, which the learned Gentleman has told us was too much limited by the *Triennial Law*; I think I have made it plain, that the juſt Power of the Crown cannot poſſibly be limited by frequent Elections, and conſequently could not be too much limited by the *Triennial Law*; but by long Parliaments the Crown may be enabled to aſſume, and to make uſe of an unjuſt Power. By our Conſtitution the only legal Method we have of vindicating our Rights and Privileges againſt the Encroachments of ambitious Miniſters is by Parliament; the only Way we have of rectifying a weak or wicked Adminiſtration is by Parliament; the only effectual Way we have of bringing high and powerful Criminals to condign Puniſhment is by Parliament; but if ever it ſhould come to be in the Power of the Adminiſtration to have a Majority of this Houſe depending upon the Crown, or to get a Majority of ſuch Men returned as the Repreſentatives of the People, the Parliament will then ſtand us in no ſtead. It can anſwer none of theſe great Purpoſes; the whole Nation may be convinced of the Weakneſs or Wickedneſs of thoſe in the Adminiſtration, and yet it may be out of the Nation's Power, in a legal Way, to get the Fools turned out, or the Knaves hanged.

This Misfortune, Sir, can be brought upon us by nothing but by Bribery and Corruption; and therefore there is nothing we ought to guard more watchfully againſt. And an Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke ſome Time ago, on the ſame Side with me, has ſo clearly demonſtrated, that the Elections for a *Septennial Parliament* are more liable to be influenced by Corruption than thoſe for a *Triennial*, that I am ſurpriſed his Argument ſhould be miſtaken, or not comprehended: But it ſeems the moſt certain Maxims, the plaineſt Truths, are now to be controverted or denied. It has been laid down as a Maxim, and I think it is a moſt infallible Maxim, that a Man will contend with more Heat and Vigour for a Poſt, either of Honour or Profit, which he is to hold for a long Term, than he will do for one he is to hold for a ſhort Term: This has been controverted. It has been laid down as a Maxim, and I think equally infallible, that 100 Guineas is a more powerful Bribe than 50: This has been denied. Yet nevertheleſs I muſt beg Leave to puſh this Argument a little further.

Let us ſuppoſe, Sir, a Gentleman at the Head of the Adminiſtration, whoſe only Safety depends upon corrupting the Members of this Houſe: This may now be only a Suppoſition, but it is certainly ſuch a one as may happen; and if ever it ſhould, let us ſee whether ſuch a Miniſter might not promiſe himſelf more Succeſs in a *Septennial* than he could in a *Triennial Parliament*. It is an old Maxim, that every Man has his Price, if you can but come up to it: This, I hope, does not hold true of every Man, but I am afraid it too generally holds true; and that of a great many it may hold true is what, I believe, was never doubted of; tho' I don't know but it may now likewiſe be denied. However let us ſuppoſe this diſtreſſed Miniſter applying to one of thoſe Men who has a Price, and is a Member of this Houſe: In order to engage this Member to vote as he ſhall direct him, he offers him a Penſion of 1000*l.* a Year; if it be but a *Triennial Parliament*, will not the Member immediately conſider within himſelf: If I accept of this Penſion, and vote according to Direction, I ſhall loſe my Character in the Country, I ſhall loſe my Seat in Parliament the next Election, and my Penſion will then of Courſe be at an End; ſo that by turning Rogue I ſhall get but 3000*l.* this is not worth my while; and ſo the Miniſter muſt either offer him perhaps the double of that Sum, or otherwiſe he will probably determine againſt being corrupted; but if the Parliament were *Septennial*, the ſame Man might perhaps ſay within himſelf, I am now in for 7 Years, by accepting of this Penſion I ſhall have at leaſt 7000*l.* this will ſet me above Contempt; and if I am turned out at the next Election, I do not value it, I'll take the Money in the mean Time. Is it not very natural to ſuppoſe all this? And does not this evidently ſhew, that a wicked Miniſter cannot corrupt a *Triennial Parliament* with the ſame Money with which he may corrupt a *Septennial*.

Again, Suppoſe this Miniſter applies to a Gentleman who has purchaſed, and thereby made himſelf Member for a Borough, at the Rate of, perhaps, 1500*l.* beſides travelling Charges and other little Expences: Suppoſe the Miniſter offers him a Penſion of 500*l.* a Year to engage his Vote, will not he naturally conſider, if it be a *Triennial Parliament*, that if he cannot get a higher Penſion he will loſe Money by being a Member? and ſurely if he be a right Burgeſs, he will reſolve not to ſell at all, rather than ſell his Commodity for leſs than it coſt him; and if he finds he cannot ſell at all, he will probably give over ſtanding a Candidate again upon ſuch a Footing; by which not only he, but many others, will be induced to give over dealing in corrupting the Electors at the next Election: But in Caſe it be a *Septennial Parliament*, will he not then probably accept of the 500*l.* Penſion, if he be one of thoſe Men that has a Price? Be-

Digitized by Google

cause he concludes that for 1500*l.* he may always secure his Election; and every Parliament will put near 2000*l.* in his Pocket, besides reimbursing him all his Charges. After viewing the present Question in this Light, is it possible, Sir, not to conclude, that *Septennial Parliaments*, as well as the Elections for such, must always be much more liable to be influenced by Corruption, than *Triennial*, or the Elections for *Triennial?*

For my own Part, Sir, I have been often chosen, I have sat in Parliament above these 20 Years, and I can say with Truth, that neither at my Election, nor after my Return, no Man ever dared to attempt to let me know what is meant by Bribery and Corruption; but I am sorry to hear the Impossibility of preventing it mentioned, and mentioned too, Sir, within these Walls. The Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, told us the Evil of Corruption was inevitable: If I were so unhappy as to think so, I should look upon my Country to be in the most melancholy Situation. Perhaps it may be the Way of thinking among those he keeps Company with; but I thank God I have a better Opinion of my Countrymen; and since it appears to be a Way of thinking among some Gentlemen, it is high Time to contrive some Method of putting it out of their Power to corrupt the Virtue of the People, for we may depend on this as a certain Maxim, that those who think they cannot gain the Affections of the People, will endeavour to purchase their Prostitution; and the best Way to prevent the Success of their Endeavours, is to raise the Price so high as to put it out of the Power of any Man, or of any Set of Men to come up to it. If a Parliament is to be purchased, if Elections are to be purchased, it is manifest the corrupting of *Triennial* must, upon the Whole, cost a great deal more than the corrupting of *Septennial Elections* or *Parliaments*. Therefore, in order to put it out of the Power of any Man, or of any Administration, to purchase the Prostitution of a Parliament, or of the People, let us return to *Triennial Parliaments*; and if that will not do, let us return to *Annual Elections*, which, I am very certain, would render the Practice of Corruption impossible. This, Sir, is now the more necessary, because of the many new Posts and Places of Profit which the Crown has at its Disposal, and the great Civil List settled upon his present Majesty, and which will probably be continued to his Successors: This, I say, urges the Necessity for frequent new Parliaments, because the Crown has it now more in their Power than formerly, to seduce the People or their Representatives, in Case any future Administration should find it necessary for their own Safety to do so.

That the Increase or Decrease of Corruption at Elections, or in Parliament, must always depend upon the Increase or Decrease of Virtue among the People, I shall readily grant; but it as certain, that the Virtue of almost every particular Man depends upon the Temptations thrown in his Way; and according to the Quantity of Virtue he has, the Quantity of the Temptation must be raised, so as at last to make it an Over-balance for his Virtue. Suppose then, Sir, that the Generality of the Electors in *England* have Virtue enough to withstand a Temptation of 5 Guineas each, but not Virtue enough to withstand a Temptation of Ten Guineas one with another; is it not then much more probable, that the Gentlemen who deal in Corruption may be able to raise as much Money once every 7 Years, as will be sufficient to give Ten Guineas each, one with another, to the Generality of the Electors, than that they will be able to raise such a Sum once in every 3 Years? And is it not from thence certain, that the Virtue of the People in general is in greater Danger of being destroyed by *Septennial* than by *Triennial Parliaments?* To suppose, Sir, that every Man's Vote at an Election is like a Commodity which must be sold at the Market Price, is really to suppose that no Man has any Virtue at all; for I will aver, that when once a Man resolves to sell his Vote at any Rate, he has then no Virtue left, which I hope is not the Case of many of our Electors, and therefore the only Thing we are to apprehend is, lest so high a Price should be offered as may tempt Thousands to sell, who had never before any Thoughts of carrying such a Commodity to Market. This, Sir, is the fatal Event we are to dread, and it is much more to be dreaded from *Septennial* than *Triennial Parliaments*. If we have therefore any Desire to preserve the Virtue of our People; any Desire to preserve our Constitution; any Desire to preserve our Liberties, our Properties, and every Thing that can be dear to a free People, we ought to restore the *Triennial Law*; and if that be found to be insufficient, we ought to abolish Prorogations, and return to *Annual Elections*.

The learned Gentleman spoke of the Prerogative of the Crown, and asked us, if it had lately been extended beyond those Bounds prescribed to it by Law. Sir, I will not say that there has been lately any Attempts to extend it beyond those Bounds; but I will say, that those Bounds have been of late so vastly enlarged, that there seems to be no great Occasion for any such Attempt. What are the many penal Laws made within these 40 Years, but so many Extensions of the Prerogative of the Crown, and as many Diminutions of the Liberty of the Subject? And whatever the Necessity was that brought us into the enacting of such Laws, it was a fatal Necessity; it has greatly added to the

Power

Power of the Crown; and particular Care ought to be taken not to throw any more Weight into that Scale. Perhaps the enacting of ſeveral of thoſe penal Laws might have been avoided: I am perſuaded the enacting of the Law relating to Trials for Treaſon, not only might, but ought to have been avoided; for tho' it was but a temporary Law, it was a dangerous Precedent; and the Rebellion was far from being ſo general in any County as not to leave a ſufficient Number of faithful Subjects for trying thoſe who had committed Acts of Treaſon within the County.

In former Times the Crown had a large Eſtate of its own; an Eſtate ſufficient for ſupporting the Dignity of the Crown; and as we had no Standing Armies, nor any great Fleets to provide for, the Crown did not want frequent Supplies; ſo that they were not under any Neceſſity of calling frequent Parliaments; and as Parliaments were always troubleſome, often dangerous to Miniſters, therefore they avoided the calling of any ſuch as much as poſſible: But tho' the Crown did not then want frequent Supplies, the People frequently wanted a Redreſs of Grievances, which could not be obtained but by Parliament; therefore the only Complaint then was, that the Crown either did not call any Parliament at all, or did not allow them to ſit long enough: This was the only Complaint, and to remedy this, it was thought ſufficient to provide for having frequent Parliaments, every one of which, 'twas preſumed, was always to be a new Parliament; for 'tis well known, that the Method of Prorogation was of old very rarely made uſe of, and was firſt introduced by thoſe who were attempting to make Incroachments upon the Rights of the People.

But now, Sir, the Caſe is altered; the Crown, either by ill Management, or by Prodigality and Profuſeneſs to its Favourites, has ſpent or granted away all that Eſtate; and the publick Expence is ſo much enlarged, that the Crown muſt have annual Supplies, and is therefore under a Neceſſity of having the Parliament meet every Year; but as new Elections are always dangerous as well as troubleſome to Miniſters of State, they are for having them as ſeldom as poſſible; ſo that the Complaint is not now for want of frequent Meetings or Seſſions of Parliament, but againſt having the ſame Parliament continued too long. This is the Grievance now complained of; this is what the People deſire, this is what they have a Right to have redreſſed. The Members of Parliament may for one Year be look'd on as the real and true Repreſentatives of the People; but when a Miniſter has 7 Years to practiſe upon them, and to feel their Pulſes, they may be induced to forget whoſe Repreſentatives they are; they may throw off all Dependence upon their Electors, and may become Dependents upon the Crown, or rather upon the Miniſter for the Time being, which the learned Gentleman has moſt ingenuouſly confeſſed to us, he thinks leſs dangerous than a Dependence upon his Electors.

We have been told, Sir, in this Houſe, that no Faith is to be given to Prophecies, therefore I ſhall not pretend to prophely; but I may ſuppoſe a Caſe, which, tho' it has not yet happened, may poſſibly happen. Let us then ſuppoſe, Sir, a Man abandoned to all Notions of Virtue or Honour, of no great Family, and of a but a mean Fortune, raiſed to be chief Miniſter of State, by the Concurrence of many whimſical Events; afraid or unwilling to truſt any but Creatures of his own making, and moſt of them equally abandoned to all Notions of Virtue or Honour; ignorant of the true Intereſt of his Country, and conſulting nothing but that of enriching and aggrandizing himſelf and his Favourites; in foreign Affairs truſting none but ſuch whoſe Education makes it impoſſible for them to have ſuch Knowledge or ſuch Qualifications as can either be of Service to their Country, or give any Weight or Credit to their Negotiations: Let us ſuppoſe the true Intereſt of the Nation by ſuch Means neglected or miſunderſtood, her Honour and Credit loſt, her Trade inſulted, her Merchants plundered and her Sailors murdered; and all theſe Things overlooked, only for Fear his Adminiſtration ſhould be endangered: Suppoſe him next poſſeſſed of great Wealth, the Plunder of the Nation, with a Parliament of his own chuſing, moſt of their Seats purchaſed, and their Votes bought at the Expence of the publick Treaſure: In ſuch a Parliament, let us ſuppoſe Attempts made to enquire into his Conduct, or to relieve the Nation from the Diſtreſs he has brought upon it; and when Lights proper for attaining thoſe Ends are called for, not perhaps for the Information of the particular Gentlemen who call for them, but becauſe nothing can be done in a Parliamentary Way, till theſe Things be in a proper Way laid before Parliament; ſuppoſe theſe Lights refuſed, theſe reaſonable Requeſts rejected by a corrupt Majority of his Creatures, whom he retains in daily Pay, or engages in his particular Intereſt, by granting them thoſe Poſts and Places which ought never to be given to any but for the Good of the Publick: Upon this ſcandalous Victory, let us ſuppoſe this chief Miniſter pluming himſelf in Defiances, becauſe he finds he has got a Parliament, like a packed Jury, ready to acquit him at all Adventures: Let us farther ſuppoſe him arrived to that Degree of Inſolence and Arrogance, as to domineer over all the Men of antient Families, all the Men of Senſe, Figure or Fortune in the Nation; and as he has no Virtue of his own, ridiculing it in

others, and endeavouring to destroy or corrupt it in all.

I am still not prophesying, Sir, I am only supposing; and the Case I am going to suppose I hope never will happen; but with such a Minister and such a Parliament, let us suppose a Prince upon the Throne, either for want of true Information, or for some other Reason, ignorant and unacquainted with the Inclinations and the Interest of his People, weak, and hurried away by unbounded Ambition and insatiable Avarice: This Case, Sir, has never yet happened in this Nation; I hope, I say, 'twill never exist; but as it is possible it may, could there any greater Curse happen to a Nation, than such a Prince on the Throne, advised and solely advised by such a Minister, and that Minister supported by such a Parliament. The Nature of Mankind cannot be altered by human Laws, the Existence of such a Prince, or such a Minister we cannot prevent by Act of Parliament, but the Existence of such a Parliament I think we may; and as such a Parliament is much more likely to exist, and may do more Mischief while the *Septennial Law* remains in Force, than if it were repealed, therefore I am most heartily for the Repeal of it.

H——y P——l——m, Esq; The Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, as he always guards what he says, and speaks with so much Decency, that no Notice can be taken of it in a Parliamentary Way, so in the last Suppositions he was pleased to make, he observed so much Caution, that no Observations can be made on any Thing he said, as being contrary to the Orders of this House; yet whatever Suppositions he may please to make with Respect to Ministers, I think he ought not to proceed any higher, and therefore I wish he had spared the last: However, Sir, as these Suppositions, and indeed every other Supposition I have heard, are all imaginary, I shall take no farther Notice of them: They were certainly foreign to the Question in Debate, and had, I think, been better let alone.

As to the Contentions about Elections, I shall not pretend, Sir, to determine by whom they were begun, but I think I can easily account for their having been begun at the Time they were, and that in a Method very different from that laid down by the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last: It is well known what a Spirit, if not of Disaffection, I am sure I may say of Distraction, was artfully raised during last Session of Parliament, in most Parts of this Nation, by the Misrepresentation of an Affair before it was well understood, and which when it came to be explained could no way bear the Meaning they put upon it: This was thought a proper Opportunity, by those who raised that Spirit, to work upon the Passions of the People, in order to gain their Favour, and to engage their Votes, neither of which they knew they had any Chance for in any other Way; and this, Sir, I really believe, was the Reason why the Contentions about Elections began so early in most Parts of the Kingdom; so that if the Gentleman meant my Hon. Friend by me, he was very much mistaken; but if he look another Way, and that within his View, he may find out the first chief Beginner of all these Disturbances.

As to the Question itself, Sir, as I did not intend to have troubled you in this Debate, and as the Question has been already so fully, and so handsomly opposed by the Hon. Gentleman under the Gallery, and by several others, I shall only say in general, that as I am not sensible of any Inconvenience that attends *Septennial Parliaments*, but what would in a much greater Degree attend *Triennial*, and as we know from Experience, that too frequent Elections keep the Nation in a continual Ferment, and always must expose us to the many Evils that ensue from Faction and Sedition, therefore I shall give my Vote against the Question.

W——m P——ney, Esq; I intended from the Beginning, Sir, to have spoken in this Debate; but as I now speak so late in it, I can have but little new to offer, the Gentlemen who have spoke before me, having almost entirely exhausted the Argument; and I am sure, if those who have heard the Debate are to be determined, as I hope they will, by what has been offered for and against the Question, it will hardly bear a Division. However, as I voted for this Bill on a former Occasion, and as the principal, and indeed the only Motive, which made me do so, now no longer subsists, I think myself obliged thus publickly to declare, that I am now as zealous to have it repealed, as I then was to have it enacted. When a Country, or the Government of a Country, is in any imminent Danger, it often happens, that People think Regulations necessary, which, when the Danger is over, appear to be attended with as pernicious Consequences, as that very Danger which they were made to prevent, and in such a Case, surely every honest Man must be as fond of having them abolished, as ever he was of having them established.

The Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, tho' he let drop some Expressions with Relation to that Contention already begun about our ensuing Elections, which I might take some Notice of, yet as he generally speaks with very great Candour, I think it would be too severe not to pardon any Slip he may have made in that Respect: But as to the Spirit raised in the Nation last Session of Parliament, which he says was raised by Misrepresentation, and was pleased to call a Spirit, if not of Disaffection, at least of Distraction, I do not know, but it may have been represented as such

Digitized by Google

such in another Place; and whether that was a Misrepresentation, I shall leave to the World to judge; but of all Misrepresentations, I will say, the most criminal is that of misrepresenting to the King the true Sentiments and real Inclinations of his People; for, however much some Gentlemen may find their Interest in it, I am sure it is not their Duty to do so; but I hope his present Majesty will always be able to distinguish, and it is the Duty of Parliament to inform him how to distinguish between Disaffection to his Government, and Disaffection to his Minister. If the Hon. Gentleman thinks, that the Affair which occasioned the Rise of that Spirit, was at first misrepresented, or that it gained any Advantage by being fully explained, he is, in the Opinion of, I believe, much the greatest Part of the Nation, vastly mistaken; for, the more seriously that Affair has been considered, the more fully it has been explained, the more horrible it has appeared; so that the Spirit, which was raised in Opposition to it, was so far from being unjustly, or groundlesly raised, that I believe it would have been for the Advantage of the Nation, that a new Election had come on, when that Spirit was in its greatest Vigour; and I hope it will not altogether subside, till the People have fully secured their Liberties against all such Attempts for the future.

To imagine, Sir, that frequent Elections should ever become the Cause of Faction and Sedition, is, in my Opinion, something very extraordinary; for it is certain, that Seditions have always proceeded from a general Discontent among the People, and a long Disappointment of meeting, in a legal Way, with that Redress which they had Reason to expect; and till this Discontent becomes violent as well as general, no Faction will ever break out into Sedition: Then indeed Faction begins to change its Name, and those Men, who at first perhaps with Justice were charged with being factious, become then the Patrons and the Protectors of the Rights of the People, and of the Liberties of their Country; for nothing can be called Faction, but when a Set of Men combine and unite together against a wise and a just Government, which no Government can be, that disobliges and irritates the Generality of the People. The certain and the only Way therefore of preventing Sedition, and disappointing Faction, is to give the People frequent Opportunities of representing their Grievances, and obtaining Redress in that legal Way which is prescribed by the Constitution of their Country. Such a Way ought certainly to be established, and is established in every wise Constitution; otherwise the People will seek that by Sedition, which they find they cannot obtain by Law; and the Method established by our Constitution, is by a Parliament chosen by the free and uncorrupted Voice of the People; therefore in order to avoid Sedition, every Thing ought to be carefully avoided, which may tend to the interrupting the free Choice of the People; and the oftener this Choice is made, the better our Country is guarded against Sedition; because in a long Parliament the People may in the Beginning of it be disobliged; they may despair of obtaining Redress from that Parliament, and before the End their Discontents may become so violent, as to break out in Seditions and Insurrections.

Faction and Sedition, Sir, are two Words that have always been made use of by the Advocates for arbitrary Power, in order to induce the People to give up those Privileges upon which their Liberties depended, or to divert them from reassuming, or vindicating those which had been before foolishly given up, or unjustly usurped and taken from them; but it is to be hoped, those two hideous Words will never in this Country have the desired Effect. It has been already fully shewn, that the Elections for a long Parliament must always be attended with more violent Heats and Animosities, than the Elections for a short, consequently the Country must always be more exposed to Factions and Seditions by the former, than by the latter: I do not know, but the Election for a Parliament may come at last to be like the Election of a King of *Poland*; it may be always attended with a civil War, perhaps with an unwelcome Visit from some of our Neighbours: Therefore if the Fears of Faction and Sedition be any Argument against frequent Elections, as good an Argument may from thence be drawn against electing any new Parliament at all; so that I do not know but I may see a Proposition made for continuing our Seats in this House for Life; and after that, it may be thought proper to make a Law for transmitting them to our Heirs, nay even to our Executors or Administrators.

An Hon. Gentleman seemed much surprised that the Riot Act should have been mentioned upon this Occasion, or that any Gentleman should have the least Thought of having it repealed. Sir, I declare, upon my Honour, that of all the Actions I ever did in my Life, there is not one I more heartily and sincerely repent of, than my voting for the passing of that Law. I believe I am as little suspected of Disaffection to his Majesty or his Family as any Man in the Kingdom; it was my too great Zeal for his illustrious Family transported me to give that Vote, for which I am now heartily grieved: But even then I never imagined it was to remain a Law for ever; no, Sir! this Government is founded upon Resistance; it was the Principle of

Resistance that brought about the Revolution, which cannot be justified upon any other Principle. Is then passive Obedience and Non-resistance to be established by a perpetual Law, by a Law the most severe and the most arbitrary of any in *England*, and that under a Government which owes its very Being to Resistance? The Hon. Gentleman who first mention'd it said very right, It is a Scandal it should remain in our Statute Books; and I will say, they are no Friends to his Majesty or to his Government who desire it should; for it destroys that Principle upon which is founded one of his best Titles to the Crown: While this remains a Law we cannot well be called a free People; a little Justice of the Peace, assisted perhaps by a Serjeant and a Parcel of Hirelings, may almost at any Time have the Lives of 20 Gentlemen of the best Families in *England* in his Power.

As to Bribery and Corruption, Sir, it has been so fully and so clearly demonstrated that *Septennial Parliaments* are more liable than *Triennial* to be influenced by such base Methods, that I shall conclude with observing what every Gentleman I believe is sensible of: It is come to a most intolerable Height; in many, nay in most Parts of our Constitution, we are sunk to the lowest and vilest Dregs of Corruption; and if some extraordinary Event do not prevent it, our Constitution will soon be irrecoverably lost.

Mr. C——r of the *E*——*r*. I do assure you, Sir, I did not intend to have troubled you in this Debate, but such Incidents now generally happen towards the End of our Debates, nothing at all relating to the Subject, and Gentlemen make such Suppositions, meaning some Person, or perhaps, as they say, no Person now in Being, and talk so much of wicked Ministers, domineering Ministers, Ministers pluming themselves in Defiances, which Terms, and such like, have been of late so much made use of in this House, that if they really mean no body either in the House or out of it, yet it must be supposed they at least mean to call upon some Gentleman in this House to make them a Reply; and therefore I hope I may be allowed to draw a Picture in my Turn; and I may likewise say, that I do not mean to give a Description of any particular Person now in Being. When Gentlemen talk of Ministers abandoned to all Sense of Virtue or Honour, other Gentlemen may, I am sure, with equal Justice, and, I think, more justly, speak of Anti-Ministers and Mock-Patriots, who never had either Virtue or Honour, but in the whole Course of their Opposition are actuated only by Motives of Envy, and of Resentment against those who may have disappointed them in their Views, or may not perhaps have complied with all their Desires.

But now, Sir, let me too suppose, and the House being cleared, I am sure no Person that hears me can come within the Description of the Person I am to suppose: Let us suppose in this, or in some other unfortunate Country, an Anti-minister, who thinks himself a Person of so great and extensive Parts, and of so many eminent Qualifications, that he looks upon himself as the only Person in the Kingdom capable to conduct the publick Affairs of the Nation, and therefore christening every other Gentleman, who has the Honour to be employed in the Administration, by the Name of Blunderer: Suppose this fine Gentleman lucky enough to have gained over to his Party some Persons really of fine Parts, of antient Families, and of great Fortunes, and others of desperate Views, arising from disappointed and malicious Hearts; all these Gentlemen, with respect to their political Behaviour, mov'd by him, and by him solely; all they say, either in private or publick, being only a Repetition of the Words he has put into their Mouths, and a spitting out of that Venom which he has infused into them; and yet we may suppose this Leader not really liked by any, even of those who so blindly follow him, and hated by all the rest of Mankind: We'll suppose this Anti-minister to be in a Country where he really ought not to be, and where he could not have been but by an Effect of too much Goodness and Mercy, yet endeavouring with all his Might and with all his Art, to destroy the Fountain from whence that Mercy flowed: In that Country suppose him continually contracting Friendships and Familiarities with the Ambassadors of those Princes who at the Time happen to be most at Enmity with his own; and if at any Time it should happen to be for the Interest of any of those foreign Ministers to have a Secret divulged to them, which might be highly prejudicial to his native Country, as well as to all its Friends; suppose this foreign Minister applying to him, and he answering, I'll get it you, tell me but what you want, I'll endeavour to procure it for you: Upon this he puts a Speech or two in the Mouths of some of his Creatures, or some of his new Converts; what he wants is moved for in Parliament, and when so very reasonable a Request as this is refused, suppose him and his Creatures and Tools, by his Advice, spreading the Alarm over the whole Nation, and crying out, Gentlemen, our Country is at present involved in many dangerous Difficulties, all which we would have extricated you from, but a wicked Minister and a corrupt Majority refused us the proper Materials; and upon this scandalous Victory, this Minister became so insolent as to plume himself in Defiances: Let us farther suppose this Anti-minister to have travelled, and at every Court where he was, thinking himself the greatest Minister, and making it his

his Trade to betray the Secrets of every Court where he had before been; void of all Faith or Honour, and betraying every Maſter he ever ſerved. Sir, I could carry my Suppoſitions a great deal farther, and I may ſay I mean no Perſon now in Being; but if we can ſuppoſe ſuch a one, can there be imagined a greater Diſgrace to Human Nature than ſuch a Wretch as this?

Now, Sir, to be ſerious, and to talk really to the Subject in Hand: Tho' the Queſtion has been already ſo fully and ſo handſomely oppoſed by my worthy Friend under the Gallery, by the learned Gentleman near me, and by ſeveral others, that there is no great Occaſion to ſay any Thing farther againſt it; yet as ſome new Matter has been ſtarted by ſome of the Gentlemen who have ſince that Time ſpoke upon the other Side of the Queſtion, I hope the Houſe will indulge me the Liberty of giving ſome of thoſe Reaſons which induce me to be againſt the Motion. In general I muſt take Notice, that the Nature of our Conſtitution ſeems to be very much miſtaken by the Gentlemen who have ſpoken in favour of this Motion. It is certain, that ours is a mixt Government, and the Perfection of our Conſtitution conſiſts in this, that the Monarchical, Ariſtocratical and Democratical Forms of Government are mixt and interwoven in ours, ſo as to give us all the Advantages of each, without ſubjecting us to the Dangers and Inconveniences of either. The Democratical Form of Government, which is the only one I have now Occaſion to take Notice of, is liable to theſe Inconveniences, That they are generally too tedious in their coming to any Reſolution, and ſeldom briſk and expeditious enough in carrying their Reſolutions into Execution: That they are always wavering in their Reſolutions, and never ſteady in any of the Meaſures they reſolve to purſue; and that they are often involved in Factions, Seditions and Inſurrections, which expoſes them to be made the Tools, if not the Prey of their Neighbours: Therefore in all the Regulations we make, with reſpect to our Conſtitution, we are to guard againſt running too much into that Form of Government which is properly called Democratical: This was, in my Opinion, the Effect of the *Triennial Law*, and will again be the Effect, if ever it ſhould be reſtored.

That *Triennial* Elections would make our Government too tedious in all their Reſolves is evident, becauſe in ſuch Caſe, no prudent Adminiſtration would ever reſolve upon any Meaſure of Conſequence, till they had felt not only the Pulſe of the Parliament, but the Pulſe of the People; and the Miniſters of State would always labour under this Diſadvantage that as Secrets of State muſt not be immediately divulged, their Enemies (and Enemies they will always have) would have a Handle for expoſing their Meaſures, and rendering them diſagreeable to the People, and thereby carrying perhaps a new Election againſt them, before they could have an Opportunity of juſtifying their Meaſures, by divulging thoſe Facts and Circumſtances from whence the Juſtice and the Wiſdom of their Meaſures would clearly appear.

Then, Sir, it is by Experience well known, that what is called the Populace of every Country, are apt to be too much elated with Succeſs, and too much dejected with every Misfortune; this makes them wavering in their Opinions about Affairs of State, and never long of the ſame Mind; and as this Houſe is choſen by the free and unbyaſſed Voice of the People in general, if this Choice were ſo often renewed, we might expect, that this Houſe would be as wavering, and as unſteady as the People uſually are; and it being impoſſible to carry on the publick Affairs of the Nation without the Concurrence of this Houſe, the Miniſters would always be obliged to comply, and conſequently would be obliged to change their Meaſures as often as the People changed their Minds.

With *Septennial Parliaments*, Sir, we are not expoſed to either of theſe Misfortunes, becauſe, if the Miniſters, after having felt the Pulſe of the Parliament, which they can always ſoon do, reſolve upon any Meaſures, they have generally Time enough before the new Election comes on, to give the People a proper Information, in order to ſhew them the Juſtice and the Wiſdom of the Meaſures they have purſued; and if the People ſhould at any Time be too much elated, or too much dejected, or ſhould without a Cauſe change their Minds, thoſe at the Helm of Affairs have Time to ſet them right, before a new Election comes on.

As to Faction and Sedition, Sir, I will grant that in monarchical and ariſtocratical Governments, it generally ariſes from Violence and Oppreſſion; but in democratical Governments, it always ariſes from the People's having too great a Share in the Government; for in all Countries, and in all Governments, there always will be many factious and unquiet Spirits, who can never be at Reſt either in Power or out of Power: When in Power they are never eaſy, unleſs every Man ſubmits entirely to their Direction, and when out of Power, they are always working and intriguing againſt thoſe that are in, without any Regard to Juſtice, or to the Intereſt of their Country: In popular Governments ſuch Men have too much Game, they have too many Opportunities for working upon and corrupting the Minds of the People, in order to give them a bad Impreſſion of, and to raiſe Diſcontents againſt theſe that have the Management of the publick Affairs for the Time; and theſe Diſcontents often break out into Seditions and Inſur-

Digitized by Google

Insurrections. This, Sir, would in my Opinion be our Misfortune, if our Parliaments were either *Annual* or *Triennial*: By such frequent Elections, there would be so much Power thrown into the Hands of the People, as would destroy that equal Mixture, which is the Beauty of our Constitution: In short, our Government would really become a democratical Government, and might from thence very probably diverge into a tyrannical. Therefore, in order to preserve our Constitution, in order to prevent our falling under Tyranny and arbitrary Power, we ought to preserve that Law, which I really think has brought our Constitution to a more equal Mixture, and consequently to a greater Perfection than it was ever in before that Law took Place.

As to Bribery and Corruption, Sir, if it were possible to influence, by such base Means, the Majority of the Electors of *Great Britain*, to chuse such Men as would probably give up their Liberties, if it were possible to influence, by such Means, a Majority of the Members of this House to consent to the Establishment of arbitrary Power, I should readily allow, that the Calculations made by the Gentlemen of the other Side were just, and their Inference true; but I am persuaded, neither of these is possible. As the Members of this House generally are, and must always be, Gentlemen of Fortune and Figure in their Country, Is it possible to suppose, that any of them could by a Pension or a Post be influenced to consent to the Overthrow of our Constitution, by which the Enjoyment, not only of what he got, but of what he before had, would be rendered altogether precarious? I will allow, Sir, that with Respect to Bribery, the Price must be higher or lower, generally in Proportion to the Virtue of the Man who is to be bribed, but it must likewise be granted, that the Humour he happens to be in at the Time, the Spirit he happens to be endowed with, adds a great deal to his Virtue: When no Incroachments are made on the Rights of the People, when the People do not think themselves in any Danger, there may be many of the Electors, who, by a Bribe of ten Guineas, might be induced to vote for one Candidate rather than another; but if the Court were making any Incroachments upon the Rights of the People, a proper Spirit would, without Doubt, arise in the Nation, and in such a Case I am persuaded, that none, or very few, even of such Electors, could be induced to vote for a Court Candidate, no not for ten Times the Sum.

There may, Sir, be some Bribery and Corruption in the Nation, I am afraid there will always be some; but it is no Proof of it that Strangers are sometimes chosen; for a Gentleman may have so much natural Influence over a Borough in his Neighbourhood, as to be able to prevail with them to chuse any Person he pleases to recommend; and if upon such Recommendation they chuse one or two of his Friends, who are perhaps Strangers to them, it is not from thence to be inferred, that the two Strangers were chosen by the Means of Bribery and Corruption.

To insinuate, Sir, that Money may be issued from the publick Treasury for bribing Elections, is really something very extraordinary, especially in those Gentlemen who know how many Checks are upon every Shilling that can be issued from thence; and how regularly the Money granted in one Year for the publick Service of the Nation, must always be accounted for the very next Session in this House, and likewise in the other, if they have a Mind to call for any such Account. And as to the Gentlemen in Offices, if they have any Advantage over Country Gentlemen, in having something else to depend on besides their own private Fortunes, they have likewise many Disadvantages: They are obliged to live here at *London* with their Families, by which they are put to a much greater Expence, than Gentlemen of equal Fortunes who live in the Country: This lays them under a very great Disadvantage, with Respect to the supporting their Interest in the Country: The Country Gentleman, by living among the Electors, and purchasing the Necessaries for his Family from them, keeps up an Acquaintance and Correspondence with them, without putting himself to any extraordinary Charge; whereas a Gentleman who lives in *London*, has no other Way of keeping up an Acquaintance or Correspondence among his Friends in the Country, but by going down once or twice a Year at a very extraordinary Charge, and often without any other Business; so that we may conclude, a Gentleman in Office cannot, even in 7 Years, save much for distributing in ready Money, at the Time of an Election; and I really believe, if the Fact were narrowly enquir'd into, it would appear, that the Gentlemen in Office are as little guilty of bribing their Electors with ready Money, as any other Set of Gentlemen in the Kingdom.

That there are Ferments often raised among the People without any just Cause, is what I am surprised to hear controverted, since very late Experience may convince us of the contrary: Do not we know what a Ferment was raised in the Nation towards the latter End of the late Queen's Reign? And it is well known what a fatal Change in the Affairs of this Nation was introduced, or at least confirmed by an Election's coming on while the Nation was in that Ferment: Do not we know what a Ferment was raised in the Nation soon after his late Majesty's Accession? And if an Election had then been allowed to come on while the Nation was in that Ferment, it might

Digitized by Google

might perhaps have had as fatal Effects as the former; but, thank God, this was wisely provided against by the very Law which is now wanted to be repealed.

It has indeed, Sir, been said, that the chief Motive for enacting that Law now no longer exists: I cannot admit that the Motive they mean was the chief Motive; but even that Motive is very far from having entirely ceased. Can Gentlemen imagine, that in the Spirit raised in the Nation but about a Twelvemonth since, *Jacobitism* and Disaffection to the present Government had no Share? Perhaps some who might wish well to the present Establishment did cooperate, nay, I do not know but they were the first Movers of that Spirit; but it cannot be supposed that the Spirit then raised should have grown up to such a Ferment, merely from a Proposition which was honestly and fairly laid before Parliament, and left entirely to their Determination. No, Sir, the Spirit was perhaps begun by those who are truly Friends to the illustrious Family we have now upon the Throne; but it was raised to a much greater Height than, I believe, even they designed, by *Jacobites*, and such as are Enemies to our present Establishment, who thought they never had a fairer Opportunity of bringing about what they have so long and so unsuccessfully wished for, than that which had been furnished them by those who first raised that Spirit. I hope the People have now in a great Measure come to themselves, and therefore I doubt not but the next Elections will shew, that when they are left to judge coolly they can distinguish between the real and the pretended Friends to the Government: But I must say, if the Ferment then raised in the Nation had not already greatly subsided, I should have thought a new Election a very dangerous Experiment; and as such Ferments may hereafter often happen, I must think that frequent Elections will always be dangerous; for which Reason, in so far as I can see at present, I shall, I believe, at all Times think it a very dangerous Experiment to repeal the *Septennial Bill*.

These were the only Gentlemen who spoke in this Debate, except *E——d H——ey*, Esq; and *W——m S——n*, Esq; who both spoke in Favour of the Question, after Mr. *C——is*, and before C——l *B——en*; and Sir *E——d S——ey*, who spoke likewise in Favour of the Question, and next after Sir *W——m Y——ge*. Upon a Division, the Question was carried in the Negative, by 247 to 184. (See a List of those who voted for and against this Question, in our *Magazine*, for *April*, p. 206, 207.)

A Letter from the late Bishop ATTERBURY *to Mr.* P--PE.

Dear Sir, *Paris, Nov.* 23, 1731.

YOU will wonder to see me in Print; but how could I help it? The Dead and the Living, my Friends and my Foes, at Home and Abroad, call'd upon me to say something; and the Reputation of a History which I, and all the World value, must have suffer'd, had I continued * silent.

I have printed here, in Hopes somebody may venture to reprint in *England*, notwithstanding the two frightning Words at the Close of it. Whether that happens or not, it is fit you should have a Sight of it, who I know will read it with some Degree of Satisfaction, as it is mine; tho' it should have (as it really has) nothing else to recommend it. Such as it is,——*Extremum hoc munus morientis labenti*; for that may well be the Case, considering that within a few Months I am entering into my 70th Year; after which, even the Healthy and the Happy cannot much depend on Life; and will not, if they are wise, much desire it. Whenever I go, you will lose a Friend that loves and values you extremely; if one in my Circumstances can be said to be lost to any one when dead, more than I am already while living.

I expected to have heard from you by Mr. *Morrice*, and wonder'd a little I did not; but he owns himself in Fault in not giving you due Notice of his Motions. It was not amiss that you forbore writing to me on a Head wherein I had promised more than I was able to perform. Disgraced Men fancy sometimes that they preserve an Influence, where, when they come to exert it, they soon see their Mistake. I did so, my good Friend, and acknowledge it under my Hand. You sounded the Court, and found out my Error, it seems, before I was aware of it. But enough on this Subject.

What are they doing in *England* to the Honour of Letters? And, particularly what are you doing? Do you pursue the moral Plan you mark'd out, and seem'd sixteen Months ago so intent upon? † Am I to see it perfected e'er I die? And are you to enjoy the Reputation of it whilst you live? Or do you rather chuse to leave the Marks of your Friendship, like Legacies in a Will, to be read and enjoy'd only by those that survive you? Were I as near you as I have been, I would hope to peep into the Manuscript, even before it was finished. But, alas! there is, and

* *The Bishop's Vindication of Bishop* Smalridge, *Dr.* Aldrich, *and Himself, from the Reflexions of* Oldmixon, *relating to the Publication of Lord* Clarendon's *History*. Paris, 1731. 4to. *since reprinted in* England. † *The* Essay on Man, *since printed.*

Digitized by Google

and will probably ever be a great deal of Land and Sea between us. How many Books of late have come out in your Parts, which you think I ſhould be glad to peruſe? Name them: The Catalogue (I believe) will not coſt you much Trouble. They muſt be good ones, indeed, to challenge any Part of my Time, now I have ſo little of it left. I, A that ſquandered away who'e Days heretofore, now huſband Hours, when the Glaſs begins to run low; and care not to miſpend them on Trifles. At the End of the Lottery of Life, our laſt Minutes, like Benefit Tickets in a Wheel, riſe in their Valuation. They are not ſo much worth, perhaps, in themſelves, as thoſe which preceded; but we are apt to prize them more, and with Reaſon I do ſo, B my dear Friend, and yet think the moſt precious of my Minutes well employed in reading what you write. But that's a Satisfaction I cannot much hope for, and therefore muſt betake myſe'f to others that are leſs entertaining. Forgive me, dear Sir, engaging with one whom I think you have reckoned among the Heroes of the *Dunciad*. It was C neceſſary for me, either to accept his dirty Challenge, or to have ſuffered in the Eſteem of the World by declining it.

My Country, at this Diſtance, ſeems to me a ſtrange Sight. I know not how it appears to you that are in the Midſt of the Sun, and yourſelf a Part of it. I wiſh you would tell me. Sketch out a rough Draught of it, that I may be able to judge whether a Return to it be really eligible, or whether I ſhould not, like the Chymiſt in the Bottle, upon hearing Don *Quevedo*'s Account of *Spain*, deſire to be cork'd up again. After all, I do, and muſt, love my Country, with all its Faults and Blemiſhes, even that Part of the Conſtitution which wounded me, and itſelf thro' my Side. It will ever be dear to me, and my laſt Wiſh will be like that of Father *Paul*, *Eſto perpetua!* and when I die at a Diſtance from it, it will be in the ſame Manner as *Virgil* deſcribes the expiring *Peloponeſian*,

——— ——— ——— *Cælumque*
Aſpicit, & dulces moriens reminiſcitur Argos.

Do I ſtill live in the Memory of my Friends, as they certainly do in mine; I have read a good many of the Paper Squabbles about me, and am glad to find ſuch free Conceſſions on that Head, tho' made with no View of doing me a Pleaſure, but merely of loading another.

I am, &c.

FR. ROFFEN.

A View of the Weekly ESSAYS *and* DISPUTES *in this Month.*

Univerſal Spectator, Dec. 7. N° 322.

The inſenſible Female puniſh'd at laſt. In a Letter from a Lady. D

SIR,

IT is a common, tho' falſe Maxim of our Sex, when they are in their Pride of Beauty, to boaſt an *Indifference* to all Mankind, and to treat ſuch as profeſs themſelves their *Lovers* with *Scorn* and *Contempt*. All *Women* are ſuſceptible of *Love*; and for E an Example to the *Coquetting Part* of my Sex, the following little Hiſtory of an *inſenſible Lady* will ſhew, that the *Woman* who is *inſenſible*, is ſhe who has not yet ſeen the Perſon ſhe is to *love*.

In a populous City in the Weſt of *England* liv'd a Lady of extraordinary Beauty, whom I ſhall call *Elvira*; but the Charms of F her Perſon were not more wonder'd at than her Severity of Manners, and an unaccountable Indifference ſhe profeſs'd for all *Men*: She had no Notion of what ſhe heard her Sex term *Love*, but look'd on every *Man* with the ſame Thought ſhe did her *Brother*; Among her Female Acquaintance ſhe was ever hearing ſome Tales of *Love* and ever ridiculing them; ſhe ſaw a thouſand Follies which *Love* was ſaid to be the Cauſe of; but not comprehending what they could mean, thought it *Madneſs*. *Friendſhip* was the only Thing ſhe could conceive an Idea of, therefore cultivated a very intimate one with *Amanda*, a young Lady of her own Age, and not inferior in Beauty.

Notwithſtanding *Elvira*'s profeſs'd *Inſenſibility* ſhe was not without *Lovers*; the Men, who will always pretend to judge of a Female Heart, thought there was more *Affectation* in *her* than *Sincerity*, at leaſt *each* of them imagined *he* had Power enough to remove her *Inſenſibility*. A *Prebendary* in the *Cathedral* of that City where ſhe lived being intimate with her Father had frequent Opportunities to be in her Company, and to hear her Sentiments in regard to *Men*: He was charmed with her *Beauty*, and looked on her Contempt of *his Sex* only as a little Artifice of her *own*. He ventured to declare his Paſſion, but was repuls'd with the utmoſt Scorn; yet conſcious that he was agreeable in his Perſon, Humour and Converſation, and equal

Digitized by Google

equal to her in Family and Fortune, he renewed his Addreſſes; but ſhe laugh'd at him, rated him, and expoſed every Kind of Thing he ſaid in all Companies ſhe came into; her *Heart* was *untouch'd*, and to keep up her Zeal againſt her Lover, ſhe forgot the Decency of good Manners.

A young Gentleman of a great Family, and Heir to a great Eſtate, who was juſt come from *Cambridge*, ſucceeded the *Prebendary* in the Train of her more remarkable Lovers; he had every Thing to recommend him, blooming Youth, agreeable Mein, and a lovely Wit; but neither his Youth, his Mein, or his Wit, could make any Impreſſion on the cold *Elvira*: All the *Tenderneſs* that Love is naturally apt to inſpire, was to be ſeen in this Youth; her *Slight* he repay'd with Vows of *Conſtancy*, and her *Contempt*, which ſhe openly ſhew'd to him, was return'd only with a *ſilent Sigh*, and a Look ſo *affectionate*, that would have rais'd Compaſſion in any Breaſt but that of an *Inſenſible*. Her continued Diſregard ſtruck too deep in a Heart too young to moderate his Paſſion with Reaſon; in ſhort, her young Lover fell into all the Agonies of *Deſpair*, which brought on him a Complication of Diſtempers: Every Maiden in the City was moved at ſo uncommon a Paſſion, but *She* who alone could give him Relief: He died her Victim, and ſhe by her ſeeming Triumph ſhew'd ſhe was as inſenſible of *Pity* as ſhe was of *Love*.

Every one now allow'd that ſhe had a *Heart incapable* of *Love*; yet an *old Merchant* was not afraid to propoſe himſelf as a *Huſband*: He thought, that tho' a Woman's Heart might withſtand the Force of *Love*, yet it was impoſſible it ſhould reſiſt the Power of *Gold*; but tho' the old Gentleman had more Aſſurance than his Predeceſſors, he had the ſame Succeſs. Now her *Vanity* was at the utmoſt Pitch, as ſhe had confirmed her *Inſenſibility*; the Man who was to *revenge* it, had not as yet appeared. Her old Spark tho' he had given up his Amour, yet had Leave to continue a formal Viſit: One Day he carried along with him his *Son*, a Youth of a ſprightly Temper, and who had a *Commiſſion* in the *Army*: The *military Profeſſion* is generally very agreeable to the *fair Sex*, and even *Elvira* beheld the *Captain* with a more than uſual Concern. Having heard of his Father's Amour, or for ſome other Reaſon, he ſaid very little in her Company, and from his little Converſation ſhe form'd a Judgment of his Wit: She could not tell why, but ſhe wiſh'd he had more. She ſaw him afterwards at the *Aſſembly*, and there ſhe heard him *talk*, and with *Wit* too; yet he gave her there more Uneaſineſs, for the Converſation did not turn on *herſelf*: He ſaid a great many *pretty Things*, but not one in *Praiſe* of *her Beauty*. She was ſurprized that a Perſon of ſo *much Senſe*, ſhould have ſo *little Gallantry*. At the next Aſſembly her Friend *Amanda* was with her, and the *Captain* came up to them: They had not convers'd long, before *Elvira* was convinced of her *Error*; the *Captain* ſhe ſaw had *Gallantry*, but it was for *Amanda* only; he could then talk of *Beauty*, and ſay a thouſand ſoft Things in the Praiſe of it; he not only could utter kind Expreſſions, but utter'd them with a peculiar Tenderneſs: *Elvira* could not bear it; ſhe was no longer *indifferent*, ſhe was *jealous*. From that Time ſhe grew reſerved to her Friend, yet wanted to ſee *her* and the *Captain* in Company together once more: She did; ſhe is now ſatisfy'd of her *Suſpicion*; ſhe cannot bear *Amanda*; ſhe looks on her as a *Rival*, and is convinced that the Thing which broke off their Friendſhip was called *Love*. *Elvira* and *Amanda* ſee one another no more, but *Amanda* and the *Captain* are *inſeparable*; they love mutually; they agree to marry; they are marry'd: *Elvira* hears of it, and raves; accuſes her *Friend* of *Ingratitude* in robbing her of her *Lover*; ſhe can take no Reſt, her Body grows weak, and her Mind diſturb'd, ſhe talks to her *Maid*, her *Father*, or her *Brother*, as if it was the *Captain*: She recollects her Error and bluſhes for it, and then relapſes into a greater, which ſhe does not bluſh for: She has intervals of *Reaſon*, but 'tis of Reaſon ſhe moſt complains: She finds ſhe is not *inſenſible* of *Love*, but finds it *too late*. In ſuch a State of Miſery ſhe lies, that they who thought nothing could ſufficiently revenge her *Pride* and *Inſenſibility*, now begin to think the Puniſhment inflicted *too ſevere*.

SACHARILLA.

Weekly Miſcellany, Dec. 7. No. 104.

Remarks on a Pamphlet, entitled, The Reaſons alledg'd againſt Dr. *Rundle's* Promotion to the See of *G* ——, ſeriouſly and diſpaſſionately conſidered.

1. THE Author ſeems throughout to impute it as a *Crime* to any Eccleſiaſtick, that he endeavours to *preſerve* the Conſtitution of the Church, of which he is a Member, and is deſirous that the Government of it may be committed, not to Perſons who are *juſtly ſuſpected* of *Diſaffection* to it; but to thoſe who are of *known Fidelity*, and are not willing that any *Rights* or *Powers* be taken from it, to which it ſtands entitled by Laws *Civil* or *Sacred*. Such as theſe he repreſents as *Enemies* to *Liberty*.

2. He finds (I perceive) *no Medium* between *no* Toleration, and an *abſolute, unlimited* Toleration; nor can ſee any Difference between *Changes* which affect the very *Eſſence* of an Eſtabliſhment, and ſuch Changes as are only *circumſtantial*.

Digitized by Google

3. He repreſents what has been done in Dr. *R*——'s Caſe as an *Inquiſition*, and as if he were proſecuted upon *Suſpicion* only, in order to be *puniſhed* for his Opinions; when no more is meant, than that one, who is a Candidate for *Favour*, ſhould firſt remove all reaſonable Objections which are raiſed againſt his being *duly qualified* for it.

4. He ſuggeſts that Dr. *R*—— and his Friends *do not know* what are the Imputations from which he ſhould clear himſelf. I do not take upon myſelf to be his Accuſer: But did Dr. *R*—— or his Friends never hear that he had been charged with *Arianiſm*, and a *Denial* of a *Faſt*, which is expreſly affirmed by *Moſes* in the *Old* Teſtament, and by St. *Paul* and St. *James* in the *New*? (See p. 255.)

5. He ſuggeſts, that whereas ſome of Dr. *R*——'s Friends appealed to his *Charges* made at his *Archi-diaconal Viſitations*, in Evidence for his hearty Attachments to the Truth of the Goſpel, it was ſaid in Anſwer, that *no* Regard was to be paid to what was done *ex Officio*. No body has ever ſaid that a *Viſitation Charge* is *therefore* to be diſregarded, *becauſe* it is delivered *ex Officio*: But it has been ſaid, very properly, that Dr. *R*—— would have *publiſh'd* thoſe *Charges* made ſo long before he had any Views to a Biſhoprick, if he had known that they contained ſuch Things as would have ſet him right in the Opinion of the World.

6. He affirms, that Dr. *R*—— avers, that he had never any ſuch Notions *in his Head or Heart* as he is charged with. But this doth not yet appear.

7. In his Treatment of the two Clergymen, who (as it is ſaid) can and will, if Occaſion requires, bear Teſtimony againſt Dr. *R*—— this Writer has ſhewn no Sort of Regard to *Truth* or *Decency*. *One* is repreſented as a *poor Creature*, unqualified to judge of the moſt common Incidents in Converſation, ready to be offended, and *choak'd* at *even demonſtrable Truths*; the other as a *Tale-bearer*, *Picklethank*, *Informer*, and I know not what. I am willing to reſt theſe Matters upon the Judgment of the Publick; but there is one Thing which I cannot help obſerving, *viz.* That what gives this Writer the greateſt Offence in the Characters of theſe Gentlemen, is their *Zeal* and *Piety*, which ſeem to appear, in his Eyes, a much *worſe Crime* than *want of Faith*.

8. This *Gentleman of the Temple* expreſly aſſerts, that the Laws of the Land have *not* any where *defined* what is *Hereſy*. But he knows, or ought to have known, 1. That by 1 *Eliz. C.* 1. *that* is *Hereſy*, which has been adjudged to be ſuch by the firſt four General Councils, and that the firſt of thoſe four is the Council of *Nice*, which condemned *Arius* and his Adherents. 2. That in a much later Statute, *viz.* 9, 10 *Will.* III. *Cap.* 32, among the *blaſphemous* and *impious Opinions*, contrary to the Doctrines and Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, (they are the *Words* of the Statute) there are two: The denying any of the Perſons in the holy Trinity to be *God*, and the denying the holy Scriptures of the *Old* and *New Teſtament* to be of divine Authority.

9. He intimates, that the Oppoſers of Dr. *R*——'s Promotion are of Opinion, and do inſiſt, that *no* Man *ought* to be preferred to a Biſhoprick, unleſs the Recommendation is made by *ſome* or *all* the Biſhops; and, in particular, that *Lawyers* ought not to intermeddle in ſuch Affairs. Which is abſolutely falſe. Nobody ever pretended to exclude Lawyers, or any other Lay Perſon, from recommending to Biſhopricks, provided the Perſon recommended has a clear Character; of which the late Promotion to the Biſhoprick of *Carliſle* is an Inſtance.

10. He ſuggeſts, with great Aſſurance, that not only *one*, but *many* of the Biſhops are for Dr. *R*——'s Promotion. But to give that Suggeſtion its proper Weight, it ought to have been made appear, that *more* than *one* are for it, and will not only be ready to *join* in the *conſecrating* him, when nominated; but alſo in *recommending* him, which is what this Writer roundly aſſerts.

11. He ſuggeſts as if ſomething had been *given up* which was *at firſt* objected to Dr. *R*——'s Promotion. It is falſe. *Nothing* has been *given up*, which was *at firſt* objected.

12. He ſuggeſts I know not what *Projects* of making Dr *R*—— Dean of *Durham*, or giving him ſome Biſhoprick in *Ireland*. Meer Town-talk! which he dares *not pretend to ſay from whence, or from whom it came*; and yet, in about ten Lines after, has the Impudence to *pin* it upon the *great Eccleſiaſtick*, (as he thinks fit to call the *Biſhop* of *L*——*n*) and argue upon it as if *he* was reſponſible in this Caſe.

13. He ſuggeſts, that *all* the Clergy who are againſt Dr. *R*——'s Promotion, (*i. e.* the *whole Body* of the Clergy, with very few Exceptions) are *Enemies* to *Liberty* and to the preſent *Royal Family*; which is a vile Slander. But it is Truth, and no Slander, that there is not an *Infidel*, *Deiſt*, or *modern Freethinker* in the Kingdom, who is not zealous *for* his Promotion.

N. B. Fog *having laid aſide his Politicks for this Day, and only given us a Paper of a private and perſonal Nature, relating to the ſuppoſed Author of the* Prompter, *which would afford little or no Entertainment to our Readers, we therefore omit it, and paſs on to the*

Craftſman,

Digitized by Google

Craftſman, Dec. 7. N° 440.

The Diſſertation on Parties *continued from p.* 596. *In which the Preſerence of our* Conſtitution *to the* French *is conſider'd*, &c.

BOTH *the Anceſtors* of the *French*, and *our Anceſtors* came out of *Germany*, and had probably much the ſame Manners, Cuſtoms, and Forms of Government. But as they proceeded differently in their Conqueſts, ſo did they in the Eſtabliſhments that followed. The Conqueſt of *Britain* was a Work of Time, and the *Saxon Monarchy* was long in forming. The Conqueſt of *Gaul* was carried on with greater Rapidity, and the *French Monarchy* was ſooner formed. From hence ſome Reaſons might be drawn to account for that great Difference between the *Conſtitutions of the two Monarchies*, which theſe *two German Nations* founded, at no great Diſtance of Time, in *Britain* and in *Gaul*. But whatever were the Reaſons, this is certain; that the Diſtinction of *Lord* and *Vaſſal* became the general Diſtinction of the whole *French* Nation; that the *Commons* amongſt them were little better than *Slaves*, whatever they had been in *Germany*; and that they were ſo inured to Servitude under their *Kings*, *Prelates* and *Lords*, that they look'd on themſelves at laſt, not *juſtly*, but *unjuſtly*, as Men, who had no Right, no not even by Nature, to any Share in the Government.

In *Britain* another Conſtitution was formed, and another Spirit prevailed. The *Saxons* had a * *Nobility* too, ariſing from perſonal Valour, or Wiſdom, continued by Blood, and ſometimes conferred by the Prince. All theſe were the *Adelings* or *Nobles*, an Handful in Compariſon of the *Frilingi*, or *Freeborn*, who made the Body of the *Saxon People*. The Freedom of this People was erected on two Columns, that have proved more durable than Braſs. They were Parties to the making, and to the executing all the general Laws of the Kingdom. They ſhared the *legiſlative Power*; were joined to the *Lords* in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice; and no Magiſtrate, or Officer, could exerciſe Juriſdiction over them, no not Eccleſiaſtical, without their Conſent and Election. The *Comites ex Plebe*, who were choſen for this laſt Function, the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, made one Rank amongſt the *Saxon Commonalty*. The *Cuſtodes Pagani*, ſuch as had an Helmet, a Coat of Mail, and a gilt Sword, for their ordinary Arms, whether they fought on Foot, or on Horſeback, made another Rank; and the plain *Pagani*, or *Ceorles*, made the loweſt. But even theſe were totally diſtinct from, and far ſuperior to the *Lazzi*, or *Slaves*, nay to the *Free Lazzi*, ſuch as had been *Slaves*, and were become free. The *Ceorles* were *Freemen* to all Intents and Purpoſes.

Theſe are the Sources, from which all the Diſtinctions of Rank and Degree, that exiſt at this Day amongſt us, have flowed. Theſe are the general Principles of all our Liberties. That this *Saxon Conſtitution* hath vary'd in many Particulars, and at ſeveral Periods of Time, I am far from denying: That it did ſo, for Inſtance, on the Entry of the *Normans*, tho' certainly not near ſo much as many have been willing to believe. But let it be allowed for Argument's Sake, that during the firſt Confuſion, and the ſubſequent Diſorders, the Scheme of the *Saxon Conſtitution* was broken, and the *Liberties of the People* invaded, as well as the *Crown* impair'd; the utmoſt that can be made of it will amount to this; that Confuſion and Violence at the Entry, and for ſome Time after, under the Government of a *foreign Race*, introduced many illegal Practices, contrary to the Spirit, and Letter too, of the *antient Conſtitution*; and that *theſe Kings* and the *Lords abuſed their Power over the Freemen, by Extortion and Oppreſſion, as Lords over Tenants*. But it will remain true that neither *Kings*, nor *Lords*, nor both together † *could prevail over them, or gain their Conſent to give their Right, or the Law, up to the King's Beck. But ſtill the* Law *remain'd Arbiter both of* King *and* People, *and the* Parliament *ſupreme Expounder and Judge both of it and them.*

To bring our Diſcourſe to that Point, which is here immediately concerned; *Parliaments* were never interrupted, nor the Right of *any Eſtate* taken away, however the Exerciſe of it might be diſturb'd. Nay, they ſoon took the Forms they ſtill preſerve, were conſtituted *almoſt* as they now are, and were *entirely* built on the ſame general Principles, as well as directed to the ſame Purpoſes.

Property indeed, and *Power* by Conſequence, have changed Hands, or rather have ſhifted much in the ſame Hands, ſince the *Norman Æra*. *King*, *Lords*, and the *Church* were in thoſe Days, and long afterwards, the great Proprietors, and by the Nature of Tenures, as well as by the Bulk of their Eſtates, they held the *Commons* in no ſmall Subjection, and ſeem to have governed without much Regard to them. But the Regard, that was not paid them at firſt, the *Kings*, the *Lords* and the *Church* found it neceſſary to pay them in a ſhort Time; and that Weight in the Balance of Power, which *Property* did not then give them, they ſoon acquired, or rather reſumed by their *Numbers*, and by the *Circumſtances*, that follow'd; I mean the great Diſorders in the State, and the Civil Wars,

* *Nat. Bacon. Hiſt. & Pol. Diſ.*

† *Nat. Bacon Summary Conclus. of the firſt Part of Hiſt. and Pol. Diſ.*

Digitized by Google

which the Ambition of *Princes*, of the *Nobility*, and of the *Church* too, created. In all these Conflicts, some of the Commons* *bidding for the* King, *who promised Liberty from the* Lords, *and others siding with the* Lords, *who promised them Liberty from the* King, they came off better in the End than their *Principals*, and an Example rarely to be paralleld was set; for *general Liberty* was buried by these Means under the Wings of *particular Ambition*. In later Days, when the Nation, harassed by the long Wars of *York* and *Lancaster*, seem'd glad to settle under any stable Government, and in this Temper gave many Advantages to the Cunning of *Henry* VII. which the Violence of his *Son* improved, it is certain that the *Commons* suffered extremely from the Avarice of *one*, the Profusion of the *other*, and the high-strain'd Prerogative of *both*. But then their Sufferings were temporary, and may be said to have ended with these Reigns; whereas the Sufferings of the *Nobility* and the *Church* were permanent and irretrievable. *The King and his Council*, says the Author I quoted last, *under Colour of Liveries and Retainders, brought the whole Kingdom to be of their Livery*. But still the *Commons* lost nothing, and gain'd much. They were more under Subjection to the *Crown*; but less under Subjection to the *Lords* and the *Church*. Not only the Dependencies on *these* were broken, but the *Lords* and the *Church* were made more dependent on the *Crown* than the *Commons* had been on *them*. The *Lords* were obliged to attend the *Court* at their own Expence, and might alienate their Estates to defray this Expence. A great Part of the Lands of the *Church* were confiscated and parcell'd out to those, who could buy, at very cheap Rates; and the Increase of *Trade*, which began about this Time to be very considerable, put the *Commons* into a Condition of being the Buyers. Thus were the old Foundations of *Property* and *Power* sapped on one Side, and new Foundations laid on the other. *Democracy* was so well poised with *Aristocracy*, after this great Change, that if they divided, they could not invade one another; and if they united, they could not be invaded by the *Monarchy*. Far different was the Case in other Countries, where the *Crown* got the better of the *Lords*, and baffled, at least in some Degree, the monstrous Attempts of *Ecclesiastical Usurpation*. In *France*, for Instance, when the Incroachments of the *Papal Power* were check'd, the *Church* compounded with the *Crown*, and an Alliance succeeded of the *Monarchy* with the *Hierarchy*. But if the *Church* was able to compound, the *Nobility* was forced to submit in that Kingdom; so that the Authority and Wealth of the *Church* being fix'd on the Side of the *Crown*, the whole Strength and Influence of the *Nobility* being taken from them, and incorporated with the Power of the *Crown*, and the *Commons* having nothing to do in that Government, but to pay Taxes, and carry Arms, the Kings of *France* are become *absolute Monarchs*; and whatever *Liberty*, or *Appearance of Liberty*, there was in *that Constitution*, it is totally destroyed.

When I say *that Parliaments were intirely built on the same general Principles, as well as directed to the same Purposes, as they still are*, I shall be justify'd by the whole Tenor of our *History*, and of our *Laws*. Let us consider this in a Case the plainest imaginable, tho' it suffers so much Debate thro' the Effrontery of *some Men*. Let us consider it relatively to that great Principle, *that Parliaments ought to be independent of the Crown*, in all Respects, except such as are settled by the Law and Custom of *Parliament*, and concerning which there is no Dispute. What else did those Laws mean, that were made in the Time of the *Lancaster Kings*, to regulate the *Elections*, and to prevent the Influence, which *Richard* IId had illegally and arbitrarily employ'd, and which there was room to fear that *other Princes* might employ? What else do all those Resolutions, Declarations, Remonstrances, and Acts of Parliament mean, that have been made so often, and enforced so strongly, from Time to Time, and from those Days to these, against the Influence of the *Crown*, either on the *Elections*, or on the *Members of Parliament*? If this be so, what do *those Men* mean, who are employ'd, or rather what does *he* mean, who employs them, to plead in all Places, and on all Occasions, even the most solemn, in Favour of this very *Influence*, nay of the very worst Sort of it, which is created immediately by *Corruption*; for to that their Arguments reach by undeniable Consequences? *Reason* is against *him* and *them*; since it is a plain Absurdity to suppose a *Controul on the Crown*, (and they have not yet ventured to suppose the contrary, that I know of) and to establish at the same Time a Power, and even a Right, in the *Crown* to render *this Controul* useless.

We shall hear, for ought I know, even in this Age, that *Kings* are *God's Vicegerents*; that they are, next to *him* and his Son *Christ Jesus, supreme Moderators and Governors*. We shall hear again, perhaps, of their *hereditary, divine, indefeazable Right*, and the rest of that silly Cant, which was invented to make the Usurpations of *Prerogative* go down the better. But will even this alter the Case? Will this make it unworthy of them to submit to the full Controul of such a *Constitution* as God himself approved, in the Institution of the *Jewish Senate*. *Moses* was undoubtedly *God's Vicegerent*; he was, if ever Man

* *Nat. Bacon Hist. and Pol. Disc. Conclus. of the 2d Part.*

Digitized by Google

Man was so, next and immediately under God, a *supreme Moderator and Governor*. He was inspired, and assisted in a supernatural Manner; and yet he took the Advice of his Father-in-Law *Jethro*, the Priest of *Midian*. He associated to himself in the Government of the Common-Wealth, or he bad the People take, as he says in another Place, or chuse, *wise Men and understanding, and known among the Tribes*, that they might be associated to him. Whether they, who deduce from hence the Institution of *Sanhedrins*, are in the Right, or they, who assign them a more modern Date, against the Opinion of the *Jewish Doctors* themselves, it matters not to enquire. Thus much is certain. A *great Sanhedrin* subsisted at *Jerusalem* even at the coming of the *Messiah*, as well as *inferior Sanhedrins* in several Parts of *Palestine*; which Form of Government bore some Resemblance to our old *Saxon Constitution*; and he, who looks into Mr. *Selden*, will find that the *great Sanhedrin* had as much Authority, and exercised as much Power, as ever *Parliaments* did, or *Wittenagemotes* could claim. That God approved a Kind of *Parliamentary Establishment*, and a Division of the supreme Power between his Vicegerent *Moses* and the 70 *Elders*, to whom he gave some of the *Spirit*, *that was on Moses*, is plain from Scripture. After this, it cannot be said, I think, to derogate from the Majesty of any Prince, that he is relieved from the Burthen of governing *alone*; that he is obliged to share the supreme Power with the *Nobility* and *Commonalty* of the Realm; and that he is hindred from destroying, either directly or indirectly, that Independency of *these other Estates*, which can alone preserve this Division of the supreme Power.

But, perhaps, these *great* and *honest Men* have discovered a Necessity of putting the *Members*, or a *Majority of the Members of Parliament* under the Influence of the *Crown*, in order to preserve this very *Constitution*. Let us see therefore what Dangers *this Expedient* is fitted to prevent. Are we afraid that an *House of Commons*, unless restrain'd by *Places* and *Pensions*, should give up the Constitution to the *Lords*, and establish an *Aristocracy*? This Fear would be ridiculous surely. Are we afraid that an *House of Commons*, unless restrain'd in this Manner, should usurp more Power than belongs to them, and establish a Kind of *Democratical Tyranny*? But they would have in Opposition to them a Power sufficient to defeat their Designs; the united Power of the *Crown* and of the *House of Lords*. Formerly indeed, they succeeded in an Attempt of this Kind, and the *King* and the *Lords* may at any Time throw too much Power into their Scale, and set the Sense and Spirit of the People on their Side, as was done at that Time. But this neither hath been, nor can be done, unless both *King* and *Lords* conduct themselves so ill, that the Mischiefs to be apprehended from their Prevalency appear as great, or greater than from the Prevalency of the *Commons*. Let it be remembered too that as the *King* and *Lords* may give too much Power and Popularity to the *Commons*, so the *Lords* and *Commons* may give too much Power to the *Crown*. The Difference will lye only here; that the *King* and *Lords* will never do the first designedly; whereas there is a Possibility that the *Lords* and *Commons* may be induced, in some Age less virtuous than the present, by *Places*, *Pensions*, and *other Gratifications*, bestowed on a Majority of *those Assemblies*, to do the last designedly. What now remains to be urg'd, in Favour of *this Expedient*? From what Danger are we to be protected by it? Shall we be told that *Parliaments* will not pursue the national Interest, unless their Members are bought into it by the *Crown*? Something like this hath been advanced, I have heard, and nothing more impudent, nor more silly, could be advanced. Some Inconveniencies may likewise arise from the *Independency of Parliaments*. *Ministers*, for Instance, may be called to Account by the Passion, by the Prejudice, if you will, of *such Assemblies*, oftener perhaps than they deserve to be, or their Faults be punished with more Rigour, not only than true *political Justice* requires, which should always be tempered with *Mercy*, but even than *strict Justice* exacts. But as one of these is a Fault, if it be a Fault, on the best Side, and as the other will certainly happen very seldom, it does not seem reasonable that a Door should be opened to *Corruption* and *Dependency*, in order to prevent them. Nay farther, this Vigilance and Severity of *Parliaments*, will not fail to have some very good Effects, more than sufficient to balance the supposed ill Effects. They may render the Rash, who are in Power, more cautious, and the Bold more modest. They may render Fools less fond of Power, and awe even Knaves into Honesty. It were better surely that able and good Men should now and then suffer (nay the good Man who suffered would be himself of this Opinion) than that the Adulation and Servility of *Parliaments*, which are the necessary Consequences of *Corruption* and *Dependency*, should ever contribute to make the *Court* become, in any future Age, a Sanctuary for *Pickpockets*, and an Hospital for *Changelings*.

The Prompter, Dec. 10. N° 9.

Advice to Widows.

THE Point to be canvassed, in Favour of Widows, is, *whether that* Decency *that ought to accompany ev'ry Woman's Actions*,

Digitized by Google

ons, is not a little violated by a second Marriage? I exclude from my Decision all Widows past the Age when Passion is becoming, and adds a Grace to Beauty, or that are loaded with a numerous Off-spring, whose Interest a second Match might *hurt*; for the first of these ought to have no *Passion* at all, and the second to transfer *it* to her Children. The Question then is, *Whether a Lady, yet in the Age of Passion and Beauty, ought to marry again?*

There are Persons in the World, that think it is impossible to *love twice*, whence they conclude a second Match a *Violation of Decency, without any Excuse*. If it were true that it is impossible to *love twice*, I would allow the Inference; but I am of so very different an Opinion, that I think that Person that *once* has *loved*, most in Danger of *loving again*, since, especially in the Fair Sex, there is a Softness of Nature that excludes *Insensibility*, which (tho' the Object that first turn'd it into Love is gone for ever) still lives in the same Breast, and *is*, and *ought* to be open to the same Possibility of Change.

I am not for refusing a Woman that generous and tender Regard due to the Memory of a Man, whom either Love or Gratitude may have made dear to her; but if she pushes it to inward Uneasiness and Discontent, she *goes out of Character*, and wants prompting into a *right* Knowledge of herself, and the *Part she is to act*.

The *Cue* then that I would give to Widows, is to marry again, when they find a Person from whom they have Reason to expect Happiness; but I strictly enjoin them to associate the *Mind*'s Eye with the *Body*'s, in searching for this *Person*.

Free Britton, Dec. 5. and 12.

The Causes which contributed to the Ruin of the Liberties of Castile: *In Answer to the* Craftsman. (See p. 589.)

THE *real Grievance* of the Commons of *Castile*, was the King's commanding their *Cortes* to attend at the *Groyne*, which was in another Province, and was as unnatural a Summons, as if the *Lords and Commons of Great Britain*, should be required to hold their Session at the *Land's-End*, or in the *Highlands of Scotland*. On this Occasion, the *natural* Remedy was to chuse *no Procurators* for the future, but such as should engage to obey no Summons which called them out of *Castile*, and to give no Money till their Grievances were redressed.

It is infamously false, to charge the Loss of Liberty in *Castile*, upon the Grant of the *Cortes*, in 1406, which gave the King a Power to raise new Taxes, for the Support of the War, when in 1520, (more than 110 Years afterwards) the Power of the *Cortes*, in all the Provinces of *Spain*, was formidably great; so that *Charles* V. tho' he spent a *Million of their Money*, at *Barcelona*, could not obtain of the *Cortes* there, above 25*l.* clear to himself; nor could he obtain any Money in *Aragon*; nor procure it of *Castile*, by Force, Fraud, or Corruption, till he drew the *Cortes out of the Province*, and pent up their Session *in the Groyne*.

It is more infamously false and dishoneſt, to call that *Grant of the Cortes*, which gave the absolute Power of raising new Taxes, into the Hands of the King, a *Vote of Credit*, in order to defame the *Votes of Credit* in *Great Britain*, which are only Powers to apply Part of the Money, that arises on legal Funds, according to the Exigencies of the Times, to be judged of, within a few Months, by the whole Nation in Parliament, which Delegation of Power, will not amount to any Authority of *Taxing the People*; nor even of raising the Money to *defray the Debt*, hereby incurred, unless it be justified by a future Session.

The same Spirit of *Falsehood* and *Dishonesty carries the Author of the Dissertation* into his Reflections on the Corruption of the *Cortes of Castile*, as the Ruin of the *Spanish Liberties*. He knew those Liberties were not lost by the *Acts of the Cortes*; that the whole Charge against them, and the whole Effect of their Corruption, amounted to no more than a *Subsidy*, granted to the King at the *Groyne*; and how much soever it might disagree with the Sentiments of their Constituents, it could not hurt their Liberties: But if the Author had ventured one Step further, he might have told us, what *in Reality* ruined *their Liberties*, namely, the *Violence of the People*, and not the *Corruption of their Representatives*; for, when these Representatives *returned Home*, the People rose in Arms and *murdered* them: From whence hath been drawn that *Lesson of publick Virtue* which runs throughout the *Modern Dissertations* on Patriotism, to cure *Corruption* by *Assassination*, and *reform* Mankind by *murdering their Magistrates*.

The *Nobles* and *Clergy of Castile*, had been, from the Beginning of the Tumult, *Well-wishers to the Commons*; and such of these Orders, as did not openly join them, looked on their Success with real Satisfaction: A *Ministry of Foreigners* had enraged the Nobility, and the Promotions of *Dutch Prelates* had enflamed all the Clergy. Of the Nobles, *Iniго de Velasco*, *Constable of Castile*, having still appeared discontented with the Court, had been suffered to live quietly at *his House in Burgos*; till a Rumour prevailed, that, in the Beginning of the Troubles, a Messenger, which this City had sent to the Pro-

Digitized by Google

Province of *Marindatis*, inviting them into the Association, had been perſuaded, by the *Conſtable of Caſtile*, not to go, and had been concealed in his Houſe ever ſince. Upon this Rumour, the Mob roſe, ſurrounded the *Conſtable*'s Houſe, threatning to fire it, and, at length, the *poor Wretch*, who had been hid there, was delivered up to their Rage, who *hanged him* up at the *Conſtable*'s Gate, and threatened to *hang up the Conſtable* likewiſe, if he did not quit *Burgos* immediately. This outrageous Procedure rouzed him *to take up Arms* in the Cauſe of the Crown, *againſt the Commons*: And thus, by *their Violence*, having raiſed up *this Great Man to their Ruin*, his Art over-reached them, his Influence corrupted them; and his Arms, aſſiſted by the *Admiral of Caſtile*, took the *Body of the aſſociated Cortes*, Priſoners at War in the Town of *Tordeſillas*; which was ſtormed with Sword in Hand, to the utter Deſtruction of the *Communities of Coſtile*.

For, having drawn theſe formidable Enemies, the *Conſtable* and *Admiral* of *Caſtile*, upon them, by their Violence and Madneſs, the Remains of the *Junta*, which had met with this dreadful Blow at *Tordeſillas*, eſcaping to *Valladolid*, and erecting themſelves into a *Council of State*, with *Don Johu de Padilla* at their Head, they in moſt unſeaſonable Vengeance againſt the *two great Men* abovementioned, *declared War* againſt *all the Nobles* of *Caſtile*; demanding likewiſe, a *General Reſumption* of all *the Lands of the Crown*; and put it into every one's Mouth, that, before Harveſt Time, *all the Nobles of the Country would be ſent a begging*. And, from this Period, not a Word was heard of Grievances from a *Miniſtry of Foreigners*, or any of the old *popular Complaints*; but the univerſal Cry was *that the* Nobles *had robbed the King and ruined the Kingdom*: So that, inſtead of the *Conſtable* and *Admiral*, they ſummon'd by this *prodigious Act of Extravagance*, *all the Nobility of Caſtile*, to arm againſt the Communities.

Charles V. ſeeing that the triumphant *Nobles*, were, by this ſtrange Revolution, his Friends; and that the brave *John de Padilla*, the *Hannibal of Spain*, was, by the Chance of War, taken Priſoner and beheaded; had the Cunning to draw the *Clergy* into his Intereſts. *William de Croy* the *Flemiſh Archbiſhop of Toledo* being now dead, the Emperor named a *Caſtilian* to ſucceed him; and, on this, the *whole Prieſthood of Spain* turned, as one Man, *to betray the Commons into Slavery*, whom they principally had *excited to riſe in Rebellion*. *Padilla*'s Widow, *Maria Pacheco*, the *Heroine of her Sex*, whoſe matchleſs Fortitude raiſed her almoſt above the moſt illuſtrious Examples of antient Virtue, with an invincible Genius, when the Fortunes of her Party were turned; when the *Junta of the Commons* were cut to Pieces; when their Army had been deſtroy'd, and *her brave Lord* had loſt his Head; this *Great Woman*, ſtill preſerved the Liberties of her Country pent up together with herſelf, within the *Walls of Toledo*: With aſtoniſhing Magnanimity ſhe held out the City againſt the *Crown*, the *Nobility*, and the *Clergy*, calling on the People inceſſantly, *never to lay down their Arms till they had ſecured their* Freedom, *and had taken Vengeance on the* Butchers *who had* cut the Throats *of their beſt* Patriots.

If it was the Misfortune of this illuſtrious Lady, that her Perſuaſion and Influence precipitated that War, which, ſanctify'd by the Cauſe of Liberty, produced ſuch popular Extravagance, and ended in the *Ruin of Caſtile*; it will be to her Glory, to the Glory of her Sex, and to that of her Nation, that, with ſuch manly Virtue, ſhe greatly ſupported her dying Country, and bravely ſtood in its Defence to the very laſt Gaſp of its Liberty; incapable of all Corruption, incapable of Fear, and ſtirring up the People to a new War in Defiance of an all-prevailing Enemy.

But the *Clergy of Toledo* no ſooner were gratified with the Promotion of a *native Archbiſhop*, than they employ'd the *Power of the Church* againſt *Padilla*'s *Widow*; and, as it often happens where the Turn is by ſuch Means to be ſerved, they made it the *Cauſe of God and Religion* to ſlander and *defame her*. Thus, ſhe, who, to her eternal Renown, had refuſed the Offers of the *Governours of Caſtile*; nay the ſtrongeſt Sollicitations of her Brother; declaring to him, *that as ſhe did not care to outlive the* Liberties of her Country, *ſo, had ſhe a* thouſand Lives, *ſhe would loſe them all, rather than receive any Favour from thoſe Traitors to their Country who had* butcher'd *the brave* Padilla, *for no other Reaſon than his having ſtood up for its Liberties*; ſhe, this *Miracle of a Woman*, was *bely'd* by the Clergy, *as a Witch*. They ſaid, that the *Negro Woman*, ſhe kept, *was no Woman*, but an *Imp of Hell*, who furniſhed her with Charms to faſcinate the Multitude; and, that the People, who reverenced this Lady to Adoration, might be ſatisfy'd *that ſhe bewitch'd them*, theſe *godly* Deceivers affirmed, *That, by Virtue of ſome very ſtrong Exorciſms, they had forced* the Devil *to confeſs as much out of the* Mouths *of ſeveral of her* chief *Admirers*.

At length, her Courage and Wiſdom proving ſuperiour to theſe *Eccleſiaſtical Calumnies*, when neither Menaces nor Promiſes could prevail over her Virtue, but ſhe ſtill defended the City; the *Biſhop of Leon*, at the Head of a Multitude, whom he had pioufly *diſenchanted by his Exorciſms*, aſſaulted her Houſe; and, after it had been defended ſeveral Hours by her Servants, *ſhe*, with her Siſter, the *Counteſs of Montesute*, eſcaped privately out of the

Digitized by Google

the City, and, from *Caſtile* went into *Portugal*; where ſhe was kindly received by her own Relations, the *noble Family* of the *Pacheco*'s; whilſt *Charles* V. with impotent Rage, wreaked his Malice on her Name and Effigies, whom all Poſterity muſt mourn and praiſe.

The Day after *ſhe left* the *City of Toledo*, the Magiſtrates made their Submiſſion; and thus fell the *Conſtitution of Caſtile*, tho' its *Cortes* continued to enjoy ſome Appearances of its ancient Power.

I will here conclude this ſummary View of the Wars of the *Commons of Caſtile*, whilſt thoſe who would improve the Clamours of Corruption into ſuch Scenes of civil Uproar, may learn, from this Story, what is moſt likely to be the Fate of their Country from ſuch extravagant Meaſures.

Univerſal Spectator, Dec. 14. N° 323.

Man's Life a continual Round of Hurry and Amuſement.

THE *great Buſineſs* and *Hurry* of *Mankind*, is little more than ſo many different Expedients to paſs away their Time, and divert the *Fatigue* of *Living* by doing ſomething to keep them in Exerciſe. The Progreſs of our Paſſions are ended only with our Life; while there is *Life* there will remain certain Defires, which have relation to *Futurity*, and which is impoſſible to confine to any ſtated Point of Time. We cannot ſay to them, *no farther ſhall you go*, ſince Progreſſion is neceſſary to Exiſtence, and when we ceaſe to *proceed*, we ceaſe to *be*. Action is the Conſequence of Living, and when we are moſt idle, it is only to find out ſome new Expedient of getting rid of our Time next.

Old Men are generally blamed for laying Foundations for great Buildings, which they can never live to ſee finiſh'd: This may ſhew us how natural a Delight it is to be doing ſomething; ſince they are ſo loſt in executing their Deſigns, that they never once think of having them interrupted by Death. There was a Gentleman in *Hertfordſhire*, who after he was *Fourſcore*, planted a Row of Walnut-Trees, which do not bear Fruit in *many Years* after they are ſet, and told his Friends they were of a particular Sort, and he planted them for his *own Eating*: And Mr. *Hobbes*, when he was turn'd of his 90*th* Year made a warm Winter Coat, which he ſaid wou'd laſt him about ſix Years, and then he wou'd have juſt ſuch another.

The Dialogue between *Pyrrhus*, King of *Epirus*, and *Cineas*, his *Prime Miniſter*, is full of Inſtruction, and ſets forth the reſtleſs Spirit of Man: *What, Sir, do you propoſe in this Expedition againſt the* Romans? ſays Cineas: *To conquer all* Italy, anſwers Pyrrhus: *And what next?* ſays the Counſellor: *Then we will tranſport our Forces into* Sicily, *and make that Kingdom our own*, reply'd his Majeſty: *And what Expedition will you go on after that? Then*, quoth the enterprizing Hero, *we'll ſail to* Africa, *and ſubdue that Part of the World. And what*, continues the Statesman, *remains to be done then? Why then,—then*, ſays the Monarch, *we will ſit down and be merry over our Bowls. And what*, anſwers his Miniſter, *hinders us from doing that* Now?

What Anſwer the *King* made, I think is not recorded; but Fighting was his Expedient of waſting his Time, and his conſtant Diverſion to the laſt Gaſp, without arriving at that *merry Hour* which he propos'd as the Iſſue of all his Victories; for he was knock'd on the Head at ſtorming of a City, and ſo like a true Hero died in his Vocation.

Many are the Arts practis'd by poor Mortals to diſpatch their Time: The whole Series of their Lives is taken up in tiring themſelves by one Action, then flying to another to make them forget they are tir'd; and when that Expedient alſo grows tireſome they have Recourſe to another: Thus they proceed in one continued Round of Curioſity and Fatigue, and ſupport the preſent Burthen of Life in looking forward to a future.

But the Methods of waſting away our Life are as various as the Humours and Capacities of Mankind: *Princes* go to *War* as Country Gentlemen do to a Hunting, only to deſtroy a Parcel of *Innocent Creatures* for their *Diverſion* and *Exerciſe*; and the great *Statesmen* ſtruggle for *white Staves*, as the *Children* do for *Rattles*; the *harmleſs Babes* indeed are *amuſed* with the Tinkle of the *Bells*, but the *Amuſement* of the *Politick Infants* is often the *Ruin* of a *Province*, or the *Plundering* of a *Nation*. Thus ſome lead *Armies*, ſome invent *Projects*, ſome make *Speeches*, and ſome *pick their Teeth*; the *Beaus* recreate themſelves with their *Snuff*, their *Solitaires*, and their *Looking-Glaſſes*; and the *Ladies* divert themſelves with their *Tea*, their *Scandal*, and that faſhionable Amuſement *Quadrille*, which with a wonderful Facility not only waſtes their *Time*, but their *Pin-Money* too.

There are ſome few who in *Devotion* find an excellent Expedient to paſs away ſeveral Hours; but the Stratagem of making *Piety* an *Amuſement*, is not thought conſiderable enough to be much in *Vogue*.

Fog's Journal, Dec. 14. N° 319.

The People's Duty to preſerve their Liberties.

IN all Governments that have any Remains of Freedom, and where Power is ac-

Digitized by Google

acknowledg'd to be deriv'd from the People, the People will and ought to oppose every Thing that looks like the leaſt Deſign of incroaching upon their Liberties; and therein conſiſts their Safety.

Machiavel ſays, that when Men riſe to a little Power, it is natural for them to graſp at more; and therefore thoſe who would firmly eſtabliſh their Liberties, muſt frame their Government in ſuch a Manner, as if they ſuſpected all Men by Nature more inclined to Evil than Good. They ought therefore to confine their Governors within ſuch Bounds as not to leave it in their Power to do Miſchief. He obſerves very well, that after the Expulſion of the *Tarquins*, the Nobility and the People were ſo united, that they went Hand in Hand, and acted as if they had been but one Family; but no ſooner were the Nobility deliver'd by the Death of the *Tarquins*, from the Fear of any Party riſing up in Favour of Kingly Government, but they changed their Conduct, were for inlarging their own Power, and for exerciſing the ſame Tyranny, under another Name, which the *Tarquins* had practiſed before: But this brave and wiſe People always oppoſed their Attempts; ſo that after many Struggles, Things were accommodated betwixt them by the Creation of the Tribunes of the People.

Notwithſtanding that this proved an excellent Barrier for the publick Liberties, yet the Nobility could not reſiſt the Temptation of puſhing for more Power, as often as any Occaſion preſented itſelf, which ſeemed to favour ſuch a Deſign; but as the People always took the Alarm, they defended the Poſt of Liberty, by ſuch Methods as are practiſed in all free Governments, but which under Tyrannies or Governments running into Tyranny, are called riotous and ſeditious.

Machiavel taking Notice of the Contentions betwixt the Nobility and the People of *Rome*, ſpeaks of them to this Effect:

I cannot paſs over the Commotions which happen'd in Rome *betwixt the Death of the* Tarquins *and the Creation of the Tribunes, nor can I forbear giving my Opinion againſt thoſe who will needs have it that* Rome *was a tumultuous Commonwealth, full of Mutiny and Confuſion, and that had not its Valour and good Fortune ſupplied its other Defects, it would have been inferior to any other Commonwealth.*

Thoſe who object againſt the Tumults betwixt the Nobility and the People in this City, do, in my Opinion, condemn the very Thing to which it owe'd its Freedom; but ſome Men regard the Buſtle and Clamours which uſually attend ſuch Commotions, without conſidering the good Effects they commonly produce, not reflecting that in all Commonwealths there are two oppoſite Humours, one of the Nobility, the other of the People; that all Laws made in Favour of Liberty proceed from the Differences betwixt them, which certainly was the Caſe of Rome; *for from the Time of the* Tarquins *to the Gracchi (which was more than 300 Years) in all the Tumults in Rome, ſeldom any baniſh'd, and ſeldomer put to Death; ſo that it is neither juſt nor reaſonable to call thoſe Tumults dangerous and terrible, or to pronounce that a ſeditious and bloody Commonwealth, which, in ſo long a Time, amidſt all their Heats and Animoſities, ſent not above eight or ten Perſons into Baniſhment, executed but five, and condemn'd not one to any pecuniary Fine.*

Nor can thoſe Methods be called ſeditious which never produced any Laws prejudicial to the publick Intereſt, and tho' it may be objected that their Ways were wild and whimſical, and that it muſt look ſtrange to hear the People clamouring againſt the Senate, and the Senate railing at the People; to ſee them ſhut up their Shops, and run tumultuouſly about the City, and aſſemble in great Bodies; I anſwer, that all Cities ought to be allowed ſome Vent for their Paſſions, eſpecially where, in Times of Exigence and Danger, all Strength and Succour is drawn from the People; of which Number the City of Rome *was one, where when the People had a Mind to a new Law, in Favour of Liberty, they either had Recourſe to theſe Methods, or elſe refuſed to liſt for the Wars; ſo that the Nobility were in a Manner obliged to comply with them; nor had this ever any bad Effect, becauſe the Deſires of a Free People never tend to the Deſtruction of the Commonwealth.*

Thus (ſays *He*) it has been the Cuſtom in all free States for the People to aſſemble in Multitudes, in order to found each other's Sentiments, to conſult, to petition, and to oppoſe all ſuch Laws as appear'd to them to have any Tendencies towards reſtraining and leſſening their Liberties. Whenever thoſe in the Government venture to diſpute this Right with them, and begin to controul them in it; when they threaten Ruin to all that diſcover any Diſlike to their deſtructive Meaſures, I ſay, if ever thoſe entruſted with the Adminiſtration of publick Affairs, ſhould arrive at ſuch an Inſolence of Power, to do this in a Country that is called Free, we may venture to pronounce, that the Liberties of that People are not long-liv'd.

Craſſiſman, Dec. 14. N° 441.

The Diſſertation on Parties *continued from p.* 641.

THE great Alteration we have ſpoken of, in *Property* and *Power*, brought our *Conſtitution*, by ſlow Degrees, ſo near the moſt perfect Idea of a *free Syſtem of Government*, that nothing would be now wanting to

Digitized by Google

compleat it, if effectual Means were found of securing the Independency of Parliament againſt *Corruption*, as well as it is ſecured againſt *Prerogative*. Our *Kings* have loſt little of the gaudy Plumage of the Crown. Some of their ſuperfluous Power, indeed, hath been bought, and more hath been wreſted from them. Notwithſtanding which, the Crown muſt ſit lighter, and more ſecure, on the Head of a *wiſe Prince*, ſince the great Chance of *Property* and *Power*, in Favour of the *Commons*, than ever it did before. Our *Kings* are no longer expoſed to the Inſults of *turbulent*, *ambitious Lords*, or *haughty Prelates*. It is no longer in the Power of a *few factious Noblemen* to draw Armies into the Field, and oblige their *Prince* to fight for his Crown, to fight to gain it, and to fight to keep it; as *Edward* the IVth did, I think, in nine pitch'd Battles. To make the *Prince* uneaſy, or inſecure, as we are now conſtituted, the *whole Body of the People* muſt be uneaſy under his Government. A *popular King* of *Great Britain* will be always not only eaſy and ſecure, but in Effect abſolute. He will be, what the *Britiſh Conſtitution* alone can make any *Prince*, the *abſolute Monarch of a free People*.

The Condition of the *Nation* is mended in every Reſpect, by the great Improvements of our *Conſtitution*; which are due principally to the *Change* I have mention'd, as the Advances we have made in *Trade*, and in *national Wealth* and *Power*, are due principally to theſe Improvements. It is by *theſe*, that the Subjects of *Great Britain* enjoy hitherto ſuch a Freedom of their *Perſons*, and Security of their *Property*, as no other People can boaſt. Hence that great Encouragement of *Induſtry*; hence that broad and ſolid Foundation of *Credit*, which muſt always continue, unleſs the Weight of *Taxes*, and the Oppreſſion of *Tax-gatherers* make it worth no Man's while to be induſtrious any longer, and unleſs *national Credit* be reduced, by Length of Time, and private Management to reſt no longer on its *natural and original Foundation*, but on the feeble Props of *yearly Expedients*, and *daily Tricks*; by which a *Syſtem*, that ought to be the *plaineſt* and *faireſt* imaginable, will become of courſe a *dark*, *intricate*, *and wicked Myſtery of Stockjobbing*.

But the great Advantage we are to inſiſt on here, from the Alteration in the State of *Property* and *Power*, is this; that we have been brought by it to the true Poiſe of a *mix'd Government*, conſtituted like ours on the *three ſimple Forms*. The *Democratical Power* is no longer kept under the ſame *Dependencies*; and if an *Houſe of Commons* ſhould now fail to aſſert that *independent Share in the ſupreme, legiſlative Power*, which the Conſtitution aſſigns to *this Aſſembly*, it could not proceed, as it might and ſometimes did formerly, from the Nature of *Tenures*, and many other unavoidable Reſtraints; but alone from the *Corruption of particular Men*, who threw themſelves into a *voluntary Dependency*. The *Democratical Power of our Conſtitution* is not ſufficient to overtop the *Monarchical* and *Ariſtocratical*; but it is ſufficient to counterwork and balance any *other Power* by its own Strength, and without the fatal Neceſſity of favouring the Ambition of the *Crown* againſt the *Lords*, or that of the *Lords* againſt the *Crown*. Nay more, as our Government is now conſtituted, the *three Eſtates* have not only one common Intereſt, which they always had; but they have, conſider'd as *Eſtates*, no ſeparate, contradictory Intereſt. Our *Conſtitution* gives ſo much Grandeur and Power to the *Crown*, and our *Parliaments* give ſo immenſe a Revenue, that no *Prince* hath any real Intereſt to deſire more, who looks on himſelf as the *ſupreme Magiſtrate of a free People*.

The Property of the *Commons* is not only become far ſuperior to that of the *Lords* upon the Whole, but in the Detail there are few, very few Inſtances to be produced of greater Shares of private Property amongſt the *latter* than amongſt the *former*; and as the Property of the *Commons* is greater, ſo it is equally *free*. There are no Badges of Servitude on *one Side*; no Pretence of any Superiority, except thoſe of *Title* and *Rank*, on the *other*. The *Peers* are, in ſome Points, (I ſpeak it with all the Reſpect due to them) *Commoners with Coronets on their Coats of Arms*; and affecting to act as ſuch, it is plain they deſire very wiſely to be taken for ſuch, on many Occaſions. The Intereſts of *theſe two Eſtates* then, with all the Regard to *Property*, are the ſame; and their *particular Rights* and *Privileges* are now ſo well aſcertained, and ſo widely diſtinguiſhed, that as the Proximity of their Intereſts of *one Sort* ſhould always unite them, ſo the Diſtance of thoſe of *another Sort* cannot eaſily make them claſh. In ſhort, *theſe two Orders*, according to the *preſent Conſtitution* have no Temptation, and ſcarce the Means, of invading *each other*; ſo that they may the better and the more effectually unite their Efforts, whenever it ſhall be neceſſary, againſt the Encroachments of the *Crown*.

The *Peers of the Realm* can, the *Commons* cannot aſſemble in their *collective Body*, without exceeding thoſe Numbers, amongſt whom the Quiet, Order, Decency, and Solemnity of a *Senate* may be preſerved. The *Peers* therefore ſit in Parliament in their *collective*, the *Commons* in their *repreſentative Body*. The *Peers* have an inherent, the *Commons* a delegated Right. The Peers are therefore accountable for their Conduct, as all other Men are, to *God*, to their *own Conſciencies*, to the Tribunal of *publick Fame*, and to no other. But the *Commons* are accountable to

another

Digitized by Google

another Tribunal, as well as to *theſe*; to that of their *Conſtituents*, before which they muſt frequently appear, according to the true Intent of our *Conſtitution*, to have a Cenſure, or Approbation, paſſed on their Conduct, by the Refuſal, or Grant of *new Powers* to the particular Members. Thus the *collective Body of the People of Great Britain* delegate, but do not give up, truſt, but do not alienate their Right and their Power, and cannot be undone, by having Beggary or Slavery brought upon them, unleſs they co-operate to their own Undoing, and in one Word betray themſelves.

We cannot therefore ſubſcribe to thoſe two Sayings of my Lord *Bacon*, *that* England *can never be undone unleſs by* Parliaments; *and that there is nothing, which a* Parliament *cannot do. Great Britain*, according to our *preſent Conſtitution*, cannot be und ne even by *Parliaments*; for *there is ſomething, which a* Parliament *cannot do.* A *Parliament* cannot annul the *Conſtitution*; and whilſt that is preſerved, tho' our Condition may be bad, it cannot be irretrievably ſo. The *Legiſlative* is a *ſupreme*, and may be call'd, in one Senſe, an *abſolute*, but in none an *arbitrary Power*. * *It is limited to the* publick Good of the Society. *It is a Power, that hath no other End but* Preſervation, *and therefore can never have a Right to* deſtroy, enſlave, *or deſignedly to* impoveriſh *the Subjects*; *for the Obligations of the* Law of Nature *ceaſe not in* Society, *&c.*

If you therefore put ſo extravagant a Caſe, as to ſuppoſe the *two Houſes of Parliament* concurring to make at once a formal Ceſſion of their *own Rights* and *Privileges*, and of thoſe of the *whole Nation* to the *Crown*, and aſk who hath the *Right*, and the *Means*, to reſiſt the *ſupreme, legiſlative Power*; I anſwer, the *whole Nation* hath the *Right*, and a *People*, who deſerve to enjoy *Liberty*, will find the *Means*. An Attempt of this Kind would break the Bargain between the *King* and the *Nation*, between the *repreſentative* and *collective Body of the People*, and would diſſolve the *Conſtitution*. From hence it follows that the *Nation*, which hath a Right to preſerve *this Conſtitution*, hath a Right to reſiſt an *Attempt*, that leaves no other Means of preſerving it but thoſe of Reſiſtance. From hence it follows that if the *Conſtitution* was actually diſſolved, as it would be by ſuch an Attempt of the *three Eſtates*, the *People* would return to their original, their natural Right, the Right of reſtoring the *ſame Conſtitution*, or of making a *new one*. No Power on Earth could claim any Right of impoſing a *Conſtitution* upon them; and leſs than any *that King, theſe Lords*, and *theſe Commons*, who, having been intruſted to preſerve, had deſtroy'd the *former*.

But to ſuppoſe a Caſe more within the Bounds of Poſſibility, tho' one would be tempted to think it as little within thoſe of Probability; let us ſuppoſe our *Parliaments*, in ſome future Generation, to grow ſo *corrupt*, and the *Crown* ſo *rich*, that a *pecuniary Influence* conſtantly prevailing over the *Majority*, they ſhould aſſemble for little elſe than to *eſtabliſh Grievances*, inſtead of redreſſing them; to approve the *Meaſures of the Court*, without Information; to engage their Country in *Alliances*, in *Treaties*, in *Wars*, without Examination; and to give *Money*, without *Account*, and almoſt without *Stint*. The Caſe would be deplorable. Our *Conſtitution* itſelf would become our *Grievance*, whilſt *this Corruption* prevailed; and if it prevailed long, our *Conſtitution* could not laſt long; becauſe this ſlow Progreſs would lead to the Deſtruction of it as ſurely as the more conciſe Method of giving it up at once. But, in this Caſe, the *Conſtitution* would help itſelf, and effectually too, unleſs the *whole Maſs of the People* was tainted, and the *Electors* were become no honeſter than the *Elected*. Much Time would be required to beggar and enſlave the Nation in this Manner. It could ſcarce be the Work of *one Parliament*, tho' *Parliaments* ſhould continue to be *ſeptennial*. It could not be the Work of a *triennial Parliament* moſt certainly; and the People of *Great Britain* would have none to blame but themſelves; becauſe, as the *Conſtitution* is a ſure Rule of Action to *theſe*, whom they chuſe to act for them, ſo it is likewiſe a ſure Rule of Judgment to them in the Choice of their *Truſtees*, and particularly of ſuch as have *repreſented them already*. In ſhort, nothing can deſtroy the *Conſtitution of Britain*, but the *People of Britain*; and whenever the *People of Britain* become ſo degenerate and baſe, as to be induced by *Corruption* to chuſe *Perſons* to repreſent them in Parliament, whom they have found by Experience to be under an *Influence*, ariſing from *private Intereſt*, *Dependents on a Court*, and the *Creatures of a Miniſter*; or *others*, who are unknown to the *People*, that elect them, and bring no Recommendation but that, which they carry in their *Purſes*; then may the *Enemies of our Conſtitution* boaſt that they have got the better of it, and that it is no longer able to preſerve itſelf, nor to defend *Liberty*. Then will that trite, proverbial Speech be verify'd in our Caſe, *that the Corruptions of the beſt Things are the worſt*; for then will that very Change in the State of *Property* and *Power*, which improved our *Conſtitution* ſo much, contribute to the Deſtruction of it; and we may even wiſh for thoſe little Tyrants, the *great Lords* and the *great Prelates* again, to oppoſe the Encroachments of the *Crown*. Then will the Fate of *Rome* be renew'd, in ſome Sort, in *Britain*. The Grandeur of

* Locke's *Eſſay on civil Government*, C. 11. *of the Extent of the* Legiſlative Power.

Digitized by Google

Rome was the Work of many Centuries, the Effect of much Wisdom, and the Price of much Blood. She maintain'd her *Grandeur*, whilst she preserved her *Virtue*; but when *Luxury* grew up to favour *Corruption*, and *Corruption* to nourish *Luxury*; then *Rome* grew venal; the Election of her *Magistrates*, the Sentences of her *Judges*, the Decrees of her *Senate*, all was sold; for her *Liberty* was sold, when *it* self were sold; and her *Riches*, her *Power*, her *Glory*, could not long survive her *Liberty*. She, who had been the Envy, as well as the Mistress of Nations, fell to be an Object of their Scorn, or their Pity. They had seen and felt that she governed other People by *Will*, and her own by *Laws*. They beheld her governed herself by *Will*; by the *arbitrary Will* of the worst of her own Citizens, of the worst of both Sexes, of the worst of Humankind; by *Caligula*, by *Claudius*, by *Nero*, by *Messalina*, by *Agrippina*, by *Poppæa*, by *Narcissus*, by *Tullius*, by *Pallas*; by *Princes*, that were stupid, or mad; by *Women*, that were abandoned to Ambition and to Lust; by *Ministers*, that were emancipated Slaves, Parasites and Pandars, insolent and rapacious. In this miserable State, the Few, that retained some Sparks of the old *Roman* Spirit, had double Cause to mourn in Private; for it was not safe even to *mourn* in Publick. They mourn'd the Loss of the Liberty and Grandeur of *Rome*; and they mourn'd that both should be sacrificed to *Wretches*, whose *Crimes* would have been *punished*, and whose *Talents* would scarce have recommended them to the *meanest Offices*, in the virtuous and prosperous Ages of the Commonwealth. Into such a State, (the Difference of Times, and of other Circumstances considered) at least, into a State as miserable as this, will the People of *Britain* both fall, and deserve to fall, if they suffer, under any Pretence, or by any Hands, *that Constitution* to be destroyed, which cannot be destroy'd, unless they suffer it; unless they co-operate with the *Enemies of it*: If ever this happens, the *Friends of Liberty*, should any such remain, will have one Option still left; and they will rather chuse, no Doubt, to die the *last of* British *Freemen*, than bear to live the *first of* British *Slaves*.

The Prompter, Dec. 17. N° 11.

How to enjoy Life.

ONE seldom goes into any mixed Company, without hearing, if the Conversation grows serious, frequent Complaints against Life, viz. *That it is nothing but one dull Round of the same Enjoyments, over and over again: That those Pleasures that appear'd so tempting unpossess'd, possess'd, are trifling, and not worth living for: That we rise up to eat and drink, and pay a few ridiculous Visits, and then lie down again to sleep: That even this* happy State *is often interrupted by Sickness, or one Disappointment or other*: And, *That, at last, Old-Age comes on, robs us of our Health, and Senses, and renders us the Object of the Contempt of the Younger, till Death closes the Scene.*

If we consider Life in the *contracted View* of these *Murmurers*, and make it consist only in so ridiculous a *Rotation*, Life would indeed become a Burthen; but if we employ the nobler Powers, we have, in considering what *Life* is, and act in Consequence of such Knowledge, we shall find a Scene of so *exalted* and *dignified* a Nature, that we shall be apt to think the *Spectacle* Providence has introduced us to, by *vesting* us with human Faculties, so *noble*, that we should stand *indebted* only for *one Day's* Acquaintance with it.

Life, properly understood, offers to the human Creature, an unlimited Scene of Pleasure; but if he will *confine* his own Sphere of Action in a narrower Compass than his Powers extend, whom can he blame? If, instead of employing his Reason in considering the various Parts of the Universe, and acquiring a *Knowledge* productive of the noblest Happiness, he will make no Manner of Use of those Faculties he is Master of, but *bury* himself in the *grosser* Part of himself, it is no Wonder if he finds the Enjoyments of Life *trivial*, *few*, and *not worth living for*. A Man, that makes no other Use of Life, than what his animal Frame points to, must of course find a *Void* in Happiness; since, the *Senses gratified*, the *little* Reason he has, is just *enough* to make him feel a *Want*, and that *Want*, to make him *repine*. The Senses, as Part of the human Constitution, have indeed a natural Right to be indulged, but still *subordinately*.

If these Complaints were only in the Mouths of the *Sensual* or *Ignorant*, or the poorer Part of Mankind, I should not be so much surprized; but when I hear Persons of tolerable good Sense talk in this Manner, it raises a Sort of *Indignation* in me at their Ingratitude. For my Part, when I consider Mankind in their different Pursuits of Pleasure, *all* actuated by the same *Principle*; instead of *arraigning*, I can't but admire the wonderful Sagacity of *Providence*, who has bestowed such a Variety of Entertainments to please the contrary Tastes of each particular Person.

This Consideration brings on another, a no less Proof of the Wisdom of Providence, viz. *The Desire implanted in our Minds, of enjoying one Thing above another*, since the *Want* of such a *Desire* would either make the Mind *sicken* thro' *Inaction*, and grow a *Burthen* to itself, or else *surfeit* in the contrary.

Free

Digitized by Google

Free Briton, Dec. 19. N° 267.

WALSINGHAM having discours'd on the Affair of parallel History, suggested so often, as he says, in *Fog* and the *Craftsman*, &c. concludes thus: The Effects of their Illusions on the Multitude, have given them room to imagine that the *Rabble* are ripened, and prepared for *more important* Exploits. To this Apprehension in the Party, we owe their late *Transcripts of History*, their Appeals to the Power of the People, their *Examples* of popular *Madness*, *Bloodshed*, and *Butchery*: And when they have made the People lewd and daring enough to call for the Application of this *Historical* Learning, the Consequence is evident: *You see*, Gentlemen, *the Constitution is destroyed*; you *are to restore it. The Government is now no longer in King, Lords, and Commons: It is in* You, *the People, and it is in* Us, *your Leaders: Follow the Examples which you have heard of:* Cut the Throats *of your Representatives, and you will* cure Corruption. This is the Conclusion carried on in *all* the *Dissertations on Parties*, and this is the obvious Drift and Design of the *last Craftsman*. (See p. 645.)

There is not a sensible Man can remain without Conviction, that all Factions which work by Violence, drive at Ruin and Destruction; and, after so much Violence as they have recommended, abetted, and justified; after the *Vote of Destruction* in one Assembly, and the *Reeking Blood* (*viz.* of Baron *Goertz*) which was so emphatically spoke of in the other; after the *Solemn League and Covenant* which was promulged when the *Oath of a Privy Counsellor* was broken, and the *Privacies of the King's Closet* were published, to the Amazement of the Kingdom; after the *Vaticinations* of *Fog*, (Vol. II. p. 78.) and the *Rufinus* of the *Craftsman*; (See p. 573.) after their Panegyricks upon one *Lord Mayor*, for justifying *Riots*, and their Invectives against *another*, for interposing to disperse them; after *Mobs* encouraged to violate the sacred *Liberties of Parliament*, and to assault the Persons of the Members; (Vol. II. p. 211.) after Attempts to keep up *Anniversary Mobs*, perpetual Riots, and *endless Outrage*; is there any Man so blinded, or deceived, as not to see the Use and Intention of *Histories revived*, wherein the *Clamours against Corruption* were directed, with fatal Effect, to *cut the Throats of a Parliament*, to carry on a *War against the King*, and (as it was really proposed in the *Wars of Castile*) to *change the Sovereign, and subvert the Succession?*

Universal Spectator, Dec. 21. N° 324.

The Art of Female Conversation.

AS I shall not attempt to prescribe *Topics* for *Female Conversation*, nor dare to be so bold as to banish from the *Tea-Table* the adjusting a *Fashion* and whispering a *Scandal*, I shall only give an Account of those *Arts* which are necessary to be known by that Lady who has an Ambition to attain a proper Notion of spending her Time *elegantly*, and be let into all the *Secret* of *fashionable Conversation*.

The *Gentlemen* have several *Arts* to adorn their Discourse which are commonly made use of by the *Ladies*: The *Diamond Ring* is of equal Service to them both, and must be managed by both Sexes after the same Method. (See p. 575.) Nor is the *Ruffle* less an Auxiliary to *Female* than to *Manly Conversation*; tho' the *plain Cambrick* one, which is often very successful among the *Gentlemen*, is of no Force among the *Ladies*: It is necessary for theirs to be made of the finest *Lace*; and here arise great Disputes, whether the *Mechlin* or the *Brussels* is to have the Preheminence.

In all *Female Conversations* there is nothing of such universal Use to fix the Reputation of a fine Talker, as the *Snuff-Box*. The *Ladies* have such a surprising Volubility of Tongue, which pours out their Conceptions with so vehement a Torrent of Eloquence, that it is necessary to have something to put a short Stop to it, that they may not too unwarily run themselves out of Breath; and what with more Propriety than the *Snuff-Box*? The agreeable *Parenthesis* which a *Pinch* of *Havanna* produces, has as strong an Effect to charm an Audience, as a skilful *Pause* in a full Concert. There are some *Ladies* so sensible of the Benefit of this *polite Aid* to *Conversation*, that they cannot speak ten Words without it; it stands by them at their *Dinner* and their *Tea*; it inspires them with *Wit* at the *Quadrille Table*, and with *Devotion* at the *Church*.

The next important *Qualification* to converse genteely, is the *polite Management* of the *Fan*. The Actions which flow from employing this Instrument *elegantly*, are often thought to have more *Eloquence* than the finest Thing that can be *spoke*. By this may be expressed all the various Passions of the Mind, according to the different Motion and Attitude the *Fan* is put into. *Anger* or *Resentment* is always shewn by *hasty Flirts*; therefore in those Conversations where the *Ladies* grow *warm* in a *Dispute*, (such as distinguishing the superior Accomplishments *Farinelli* has to *Caresini*) all the *Fans* in the Room are in *Motion*, and those smart *Cracks* they make, add not a little to enforce their several Arguments. The *playing* the *Fan* in a careless Manner, letting the Sticks fall gradually slow, bespeaks an *Air* of *Indolence* or *Indifference*, and is mostly practised when a disagreeable Gallant is making his Addresses; but the *spreading* it and viewing the *Mount* with the

Eyes

Digitized by Google

Eyes cast downwards, proclaims an innocent Confusion at the amorous Protestations of a favourite Lover.

There are a *merry* Set of *Ladies*, who think there can be no *Wit* nor *Spirit* in any *Conversation*, without there is a great deal of *Laughing*: Among such, nothing is more easy than to pass for a Woman of a *fine Understanding*; you need not speak a Word, but observe only to join in with them at the *first Tittering*, and continue as *loud* and as long a *Laugh* as any in the Company. As this is a *noisy Art* to keep up *Conversation*, it has its *contrast* Embellishment, which consists of a *Whisper*. I might say a great deal on the *Science* of *Whispering*, as it would prodigiously contribute to the Repose of publick Places, if it was more generally in *Fashion*; yet I cannot but observe, that the *Whisperers* have a great Advantage over any other Ladies in the Room, for they have the Happiness by making a very silly Remark a *Secret*, to give a Suspicion they whisper'd something very *satirical*.

Fog's Journal, Dec. 21. N° 320.

The Political Quack.

THERE is an old Saying and a true, *That when a Man's Name is up, he may lie a-bed.* Your enterprizing People, or more properly, your Men of Front, who resolve to impose upon the World, and to profess some Science or Trade of which they are altogether ignorant, are so convinced of this Truth, that they seldom give themselves the Trouble to acquire any Knowledge in the Business, even after they have resolved to make it their Livelihood. Many a Quack has made a good Estate in this wise Town before he understood the Meaning of any one Term of his Profession. It will be ask'd, How is this brought to pass? Why they are cunning enough to take the shortest Way of growing rich. They make their Court to some Person who has a numerous Gang of Dependants and Followers, perhaps to some great Fool in Fashion, or they intercede with the Chamber-maid of some kept Woman to speak to her Mistress, to speak to the rich Financier her Cully to cry up the Doctor. This often has such an Effect, that the great Vulgar or rich Mob, who are scarce ever directed by common Sense, but are influenced by a foolish Affectation, and can give no Reason for any Thing they do, but that they have seen Somebody else do it before them, will hear of nothing but the Doctor in Vogue.

When our ignorant Pretender is so fortunate to succeed, he carries the World before him, and looks with Contempt upon his learned Brother who has wasted the Flower of his Life in a laborious and fruitless Study, to acquire the true Knowledge of some Art or Science, upon which he may happen to starve, if he trusts to his Merit alone.

It is not only the Quacks in Physick, that attempt to impose upon the World. There are Quacks in every other Profession, nay, even in Mechanicks. From the Jeweller down to the Oyster seller, nothing will pass with the rich Vulgar, but what comes from the Person who has the Name.

As often as I have reflected on this, I have wonder'd at the ill Luck of a certain Person in the World, who long since has been discover'd, to have been as very a Quack in the worst Sense of the Word, as ever had the Impudence to profess what he did not understand. The Person I mean has been distinguish'd by several Denominations; among the rest, his Countrymen have given him the Title of Knight of the brazen Head, a Title which indeed comprehends the Whole of his Merit. All the common Arts and little Tricks, which are generally used by Quacks, have been put in Practice over and over again by our Knight; but what is very strange, they have not succeeded. All the World saw, that the more he was cried up, the more he was despised. Whenever he meddles in any Thing of Importance, it is taken for granted, that he will blunder; when the Thing happens accordingly, there is not the least Wonder expressed at it; for no-body can be surpriz'd at what all the World expected.

It has been observ'd, that the People are apt to think but meanly of the Doctor's Parts, when the *Zani's* he brings upon the Stage have neither Wit nor Humour to entertain them; and it so happen'd, that the brazen Knight's *Toad Eaters* were the most stupid Rogues that ever harangu'd the Crowd, and no Wonder they should be so, for they were of his own chusing. One of the Fathers of the Church said long ago, Tell me your Company, and I will tell you what you are; our Knight as a Proof of his Wisdom invited none to assist him in Practice, but the most notorious Dunces. His little Cunning lay here, he flatter'd himself that it would be a great Advantage to him to appear in a Groupe of very dull Fellows, for that he might shine in such Company; but here he was bit, for the World was of Opinion that he must have a very muddy Head of his own, or he would not keep such Company. In fine, he was so poorly assisted by these Tools, that he was sometimes forced to puff for himself, and as it is the common Cant of Quacks to brag of their Riches, in order to persuade the World that they don't practise for Necessity, the Devil put it into his Head upon a certain Occasion to boast of the great Estate to which he was born, when two Thirds of his Auditors knew he was a Beggar but a few Years before. All that he got by this, was to convince

Digitized by Google

vince his Hearers that he could out-lie the Devil himself.

Ars non tam bene agendi, quam bene fallendi. The Art of succeeding with the World, does not so much consist in acting well, as in deceiving well. This was the Saying of some Quack, either Antient or Modern, I have forgot which. Our Knight perhaps might not have been asham'd of not succeeding in the first of these, because he never so much as meant it, but his miscarrying in the last, is certainly some Slur upon him, because he never studied any Thing else in his whole Life.

But to give the Devil his Due: I cannot help thinking, in Spight of the general Prejudice, that there were some Qualities in the Man, which might have entitled him to the Name of a Politician. In the first Place, he had gain'd such a Mastery over his own Temper, that he could smile in a Man's Face, while he was endeavouring to destroy him behind his Back: Which is some Mark I hope of a Politician. Next, it was found out by a long Observation, that he never spoke as he meant, nor meant as he spoke: Here is another Mark of a Politician. In the third Place, he could fawn and make court to the Man he hated: A third Proof of a Politician. In the next Place, tho' the People might often have been embarrass'd, and even impoverish'd by his Measures, yet it is allow'd that he greatly enrich'd himself and his own Family: Here is another Proof of a Politician. In the last Place, I think it is allow'd to be the Part of a Politician, so to manage that the Design of his Measures is not to be penetrated or seen thro' before they are brought to Maturity. Here he exceeded all that ever went over him, for when his Negotiations had all taken Effect, neither Friend nor Foe could ever discover what he meant by them.

Craftsman, Dec. 21. N° 442.

Conclusion of the Dissertation on Parties. *(See p. 645.)*

HE, who undertakes to govern a free People by *Corruption*, and to lead them by a *false Interest*, against their *true Interest*, cannot boast the Honour of the Invention. The Expedient is as old as the World, and he can pretend to no other Honour than that of being an humble Imitator of the *Devil*. To *corrupt our Parliaments* hath been often attempted, as well as to *divide our People*, in Favour of *Prerogative*, and in order to let the arbitrary Will of our *Princes* loose from the Restraints of *Law*; as in the Reign of *Charles* the IId; but the Efforts then made were ineffectual. The frugal Habits of the former Age were not intirely lost in that; and this, I presume, may be reckon'd as one Cause of the noble Stands, then made by our *Parliaments*, in Opposition to the *Court*. But not to ascribe more Honour than is due, perhaps, to our Fathers, the *Revenue of the Crown* was at that Time so small, (I speak comparatively; for, in every other Respect, it was very ample) and the Profusion of *that Prince* on his Pleasures was so great, that no Minister of K. *Charles* IId could find Sums sufficient to buy a *Parliament*. He stood therefore on his *Prerogative*, strain'd it as far as he durst, and made all the Use of it he could. The *Revenue of the Crown* was greatly increas'd in the Reign of K. *James* the IId, and was given *most unwisely* for Life. I say *most unwisely*; for as a *Prince*, who hath an Heart and Head to govern well, cannot stand in Need of *such a Grant*; so a *Prince*, who hath neither, does not deserve it; and therefore whatever the Generosity of our Countrymen to their *Princes* may carry them to do at any Time, they might leave this undone at all Times, without any Reflection on their Prudence, or even their Generosity. The Reign of K. *James* was short, and during this short Reign he rested on that *Prerogative*, which he knew was a cheaper Expedient than *Corruption*, and which he vainly flatter'd himself was enough confirm'd to support the Measures he took, for subverting the Religion, the Laws, and the Liberty of *Britain*. Thus were Men brought, by the Conduct of *these two Princes*, to fix their Eyes on *Prerogative*, as the sole Instrument of Tyranny, and to forget that *Corruption* had been employ'd, tho' unsuccessfully, by K. *Charles*, and might have been employ'd with greater Force, and perhaps more Success, by K. *James*. The Cry of the Nation was for a *free Parliament*, and no Man seem'd to doubt in that Ferment but that a *Parliament must be free*, when the *Influence*, which the *Crown* had usurp'd, in the precedent Reigns, over the *Elections*, was removed; as it was by the *Revolution*. But this general Inadvertency, as well as the particular Neglect of those, who took the Lead in national Affairs at that Time, are the more surprizing, because *Corruption* having been so lately employed, among other Means, to render *Parliaments dependent on the Crown*, the Danger of *Corruption* was by Consequence one of those Dangers, against which the Nation had a Right to be secur'd, as well as a Promise of being so, according to the Terms of the *Prince of* Orange's *Declaration*. Those Persons especially, who had exclaim'd so loudly against *Placemen* and *Pensioners* in the Reign of K. *Charles*, and who complain'd at this Instant so bitterly of *undue Influence*, that had been employ'd in small Boroughs chiefly to promote the *Elections of the Parliament*, which sate in the Reign of K. *James*, ought to have been attentive, one would think, to take the glorious Opportunity

nity, that was furniſhed them by a *new Settlement of the Crown*, and of the *Conſtitution*, to ſecure the *Independency of Parliaments* effectually for the future. The *Revolution* was, in many Inſtances, and it ought to have been ſo in all, one of thoſe *Renewals of our Conſtitution*, we have often mentioned. If it had been ſuch, with Reſpect to the *Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament*, theſe Elections might have been drawn back to the *antient Principle*, on which they had been eſtabliſhed; and the Rule of *Property*, which was follow'd antiently, and was perverted by innumerable Changes, that Length of Time produced, might have been reſtored; by which the *Communities*, to whom the *Right of electing* was truſted, as well as the Qualifications of the *Electors* and the *Elected*, might have been ſettled in Proportion to the preſent State of Things.

But nothing of this Kind was done at the *Revolution*. Pleas'd that the *open Attacks on our Conſtitution* were defeated and prevented, Men entertain'd no Thought of the *ſecret Attacks*, that might be carried on againſt the *Independency of Parliaments*; as if our Dangers could be but of *one Kind*, and could ariſe but from *one Family*. Soon after the *Revolution*, indeed, Men of all Sides, and of all Denominations, began to perceive not only that nothing effectual had been done to hinder the *undue Influence of the Crown in Elections*, and an *Over-Balance of the Creatures of the Court in Parliament*, but that the Means of exerciſing *ſuch an Influence*, at the Will of the *Crown*, were unawares and inſenſibly increas'd, and every Day increaſing. In a Word, they began to ſee that the Foundations were laid of giving as great Power to the *Crown* indirectly, as the *Prerogative* they had formerly dreaded ſo much could give directly, and of eſtabliſhing *univerſal Corruption*. The *firſt* hath happened, and we pray that the *laſt* never may.

The *Net Revenue of the Crown*, at the Abdication of K. *James*, amounted to ſomewhat more than *two Millions*, without any Tax on *Land*, or *Malt*, and without a Multitude of *Impoſitions* and *Exciſes*, ſince heap'd on the Nation. It is plain, and it was ſo then, that *this Revenue* might have been ſo increas'd, as to anſwer annually the great annual Expences, in which we engaged ſoon afterwards. In this Caſe, the People would not have have had a greater, nay nor ſo great a Burthen to bear, as they had in the Courſe of the *two Wars*, that followed; and, at the End of *theſe Wars*, they would have found themſelves with little or no Load upon them, inſtead of crouching under a Debt of 50 *Millions*. How it came to paſs that a *Method* ſo practicable, and ſo eligible, was not taken, (whether this was owing to *private Intereſt*, to *Party-Cunning*, or to an unhappy Refinement in Politicks that contracting *national Debts* under a *new Eſtabliſhment* was an effectual Expedient to attach Men to *this Eſtabliſhment*) I ſhall not preſume to ſay. All *three* might have their Share, perhaps, in determining for *another Meaſure*. But however that might be, certain it is that we began to borrow at high Intereſt, to anticipate and mortgage, immediately after the *Revolution*; and having once begun, there was no Remedy; we were forced to proceed in the ſame Manner thro' the Courſe of *two mighty Wars*. Formerly, the whole Expence of the State was born by the *Crown*; and when this Expence grew, on extraordinary Occaſions, too great for the *Revenue of the Crown* to bear, the People aided the *Crown*, if they approved the Occaſions of the Expence. Theſe Grants were properly *Aids*, no more; for the *Revenue of the Crown* was engaged in the firſt Place, and therefore it might ſeem reaſonable that the *Crown* ſhould have the Levying and Management of the *whole*; of *theſe Aids*, as well as of the *ſtanding Revenue*. But it happened in this Caſe, as it does in many; the *Reaſon of the Thing* ceas'd, and the *Thing* continued. A *ſeparate, private Revenue*, or a *Civil-Liſt*, as we commonly call it, was aſſign'd to the *Crown*. From that Time, the former Order hath been revers'd. Our *Kings*, inſtead of contributing moſt, have contributed nothing to the publick Charge; and the People of *Britain*, inſtead of giving occaſionally *Aids* to the *Crown*, have taken upon themſelves the whole Load of *ordinary* and *extraordinary Expences*, for which they annually provide. Notwithſtanding this vaſt Alteration in the State of the *Revenue*, and the Intereſt of the *King* and the *People*, in the Management of it, the ſame Forms of granting *Aids to the Crown*, and of levying *Taxes*, and of managing the *publick Treaſure*, have been continued; ſo that the People ſtand obliged (for the *Crown*, that is truſted with the Whole, is bound for nothing) to make good all *Deficiencies*, tho' they have no Share in the Management of the *Revenue*. Altho' our *Kings* have thus no longer any immediate Intereſt in the *publick Eſtate*, they are truſted with the intire Management of it. They are not only *Stewards for the Publick*, but they condeſcend to be ſuch for *all thoſe private Perſons*, who are the *Creditors of the Publick*, and have the additional Trouble of managing about 3 *Millions a Year*, on this Head.

Now this *new Settlement* hath had this evident and inevitable Conſequence. As we have annually increas'd our *Funds*, and our *Taxes*, we have annually increas'd the *Power of the Crown*; and *theſe Funds and Taxes* being eſtabliſhed and laid for *Perpetuity*, or for Terms equivalent to *Perpetuity*, in the Senſe here intended, this *Increaſe of Power* muſt not only

only continue, but ſtill increaſe, as long as *this Syſtem of OEconomy* ſubſiſts. If we conſider in the *Increaſe of Taxes* nothing more than the *Increaſe of Officers* firſt, by which a vaſt Number of *new Dependents on the Crown* are created in every Part of the Kingdom; (*Dependents* as numerous, and certainly more prevalent than all the *Tenants* and *Wards of the Crown* were antiently;) and, ſecondly, the Powers given to the *Treaſury*, and *other inferior Offices*, on Account of *theſe Taxes*; if we conſider this alone, we ſhall find Reaſon ſufficient to conclude that altho' the *Power of Prerogative* was more open, and more noiſy in its Operations, yet the *Power thus acquir'd* is more real, and may prove more dangerous for this very Reaſon, becauſe it is more cover'd, and more ſilent. That Men began to ſee very ſoon after the *Revolution*, the Danger ariſing from hence to our *Conſtitution*, as I ſaid above, is moſt certain. No leſs than 7 *Acts* were made, in K. *William*'s Reign, to prevent *undue Influences on Elections*, and one of the Acts, as I remember, for I have it not before me, is grounded on this Fact, * *that the Officers of the* Exciſe *had frequently, by Threats and Promiſes, prevail'd on Elections, and abſolutely debarr'd them of the Freedom of voting*. What hath been done, or attempted to be done, ſince that Time, in the ſame View, and what hath been done, and attempted to be done, both in the Reign of K. *William* and ſince, to prevent an *undue Influence on the Elected*, as well as on the *Electors*, I need not recapitulate. They are Matters of freſh Date, and enough known. Upon the Whole, this Change in the State and Property of the *publick Revenue* hath made a Change in our *Conſtitution*, not yet perhaps attended to ſufficiently, but ſuch an one however as deſerves our utmoſt Attention; ſince it gives a *Power*, unknown in former Times, to *one of the* 3 *Eſtates*; and ſince *publick Liberty* is not guarded againſt the Dangers, that may ariſe from *this Power*, as it was, and as it is now more than ever, againſt the Dangers, that uſed to ariſe from the *Powers* formerly poſſeſs'd, or claim'd by the *Crown*.

* 3° *Gul. et Mar.*

Whitehall Evening Poſt, Dec. 21.

Remarks on the Weekly Miſcellany *of* Dec. 7. (*See p.* 637.)

THE *Miſcellany* makes it an Argument of Guilt in Dr. *R.* that he has not publickly vindicated himſelf in Print from the Accuſations brought againſt him; and becauſe his Friends have aſſerted, that he does not *know* the Particulars of *theſe Accuſations*, therefore the *Miſcellany* aſks, *Did Dr. R.* never hear, *that he has been charg'd with* Arianiſm, *and a Denial of a Fact which is expreſly affirm'd by* Moſes *in the Old Teſtament, and by* St. Paul *and St.* James, *in the New?* It is indeed very probable, that they have *heard* this. But is it incumbent on every Clergyman, recommended to the Royal Favour, to clear himſelf from every *hearſay* Imputation? What will be the Conſequence of ſuch a Rule? Did a Rev. Prelate, or his Friends, *never hear* that *he* has been *ſuſpected* of once refuſing the Oaths to the Government? Did they *never hear* that ſome ſtill *ſuſpect* him of Diſaffection in his Heart? Did they *never hear* it reported, that he has always excluded ſome of the moſt ingenious and beſt Friends to the Government from little Preferments in the Univerſities, for no other Reaſon but their Regard to the Memory of Dr. *Clark*, and aſſerting the Excellence of moral Duties? And muſt *he print* to clear himſelf of ſuch ill-grounded Suſpicions before he is advanc'd to any greater Dignity in the Church? The World, I fancy, would ſmile to ſee a Rev. Divine exerting his Talents to ſo ridiculous a Purpoſe; and after all his Labours to juſtify himſelf from *theſe* Suſpicions, ſome perverſe *Whig* might perhaps *ſuſpect* again, and cut out freſh Employment for his Pen. Thus endleſs and fruitleſs is the Attempt to wipe off *hearſay Aſperſions*. This, however, I may venture to ſay, whenever Dr. *R.* ſhall be accus'd before proper Judges, either of *Arianiſm* or Infidelity, he will be able and ready to juſtify himſelf, to the Shame and Confuſion of his Adverſaries.

But nothing, I find, will content the *Miſcellany* but *printing*; and therefore, *ſince Dr. R's Friends have appeal'd to his Archidiaconal Charges as Proofs of his Zeal for Chriſtianity, it has been ſaid very properly, that the Dr. would have publiſh'd theſe Charges if he had known they contain'd ſuch Things as would have ſet him right in the Opinion of the World.* But why ſhould the Dr. *print*, to ſet himſelf *right* in the Opinion of the World, before he finds he is *wrong* in their Opinion? Muſt he take it for granted, becauſe a common Talebearer has trump'd up an old Converſation of 15 Years ſtanding, and a great Churchman has given him Credit, or at leaſt Countenance, that therefore 'tis neceſſary he ſhould ſet himſelf *right* in the Opinion of the *World*? However theſe Men may flatter *themſelves*, (or perhaps 'tis only their Art to perſuade *others*) that the *World* is on their Side, *impartial Men* will pay but little Regard to this Accuſation againſt Dr. *R.* till the Accuſer has juſtified himſelf from the Scandal of another infamous Attempt upon the Character of Dr. *H——nſ——n: Then*, it may be Time for Dr. *R.* to publiſh his Charges in his own Defence, when the World entertains a better Opinion of the Honeſty and Veracity of his Accuſer. And tho' the *Miſcellany* ſuggeſts, that the Bench of Biſhops, *one only excepted*, are againſt this Promotion, the Friends of

Digitized by Google

Dr. *R.* are ſo confident of the Falſhood of this Suggeſtion, that they would willingly put the whole Diſpute upon this ſingle Iſſue, and be content to ſee the Doctor continue in his preſent Situation, unleſs it can be ſhewn, that a *conſiderable Number* of that Rev. Bench wiſh well to his Promotion.

The *Miſcellany* concludes with another malicious Inſinuation againſt the Dr. *It is Truth and no Slander, that there is not an Infidel, Deiſt, or modern Free-Thinker in the Kingdom, who is not zealous for his Promotion.* What *Truth* there may be in this Aſſertion, I have not Acquaintance enough among the Infidels to determine; but however true it may be, I am ſure it is no Objection againſt Dr. *R.* For, what is the Motive that excites theſe Men's Zeal for him? Not a Conformity of *his* Sentiments to *theirs*, (for this they know he diſclaims) but his declar'd Enmity to all Kinds of Perſecution: And if this be a Reaſon againſt his Promotion, I ſhall ſay with the Author of the *Reaſons*, &c. *Farewel Learning, farewel Merit, farewel true Chriſtianity.*

If in theſe Remarks there be any Thing dropt which appears too warm, it muſt be imputed to the honeſt Indignation which muſt be rais'd in the Breaſt of every *Friend to Liberty*, to ſee a Man of Virtue and Probity, a Lover of Truth and Learning, a good Scholar, and a Chriſtian, thus traduced and injured by the joint Endeavours of an informing and an aſpiring Eccleſiaſtick.

CANTABRIGIENSIS.

Grubſtreet Journal, Dec. 26. N° 261.

Friend *Miſoquackus*,

THE Benefit, which I, and many of our People have received from Friend *Ward*'s *Pills*, engages me to ſay ſomething, in Anſwer to thy Cavils, in a late *Grubſtreet Journal*. As to what thou ſayeſt of our Lord the King's *Chief Baron*, I own it ſmells much of the the Clyſter-Pipe. Verily thou talkeſt like an Apothecary. Before I took my Friend *Ward*'s *Pills*, I had Recourſe unto many of the Doctors, and I took their Medicines, as freely as they took my Money; much Good may it do them, tho' they did me none at all. Now I have often told my Friends, in the Words of the *Chief Baron*, that I had tried the Power of Phyſick *in vain*. But wilt thou ſay, I am not a Teller of Truth, becauſe, that after I had tried 5 or 6 Doctors, I did not run the Gauntlope thro' the whole College? Why doeſt thou number up with ſo much Paine, how many my Friend has kill'ed? Art thou ſure, that they had not ſome inviſible Decay, or Obſtruction, which muſt, otherwiſe, neceſſarily have determined the Period of their Lives? Now I will compute againſt thy Computation. According to the *Weekly Bills*, near 500 Perſons dye weekly; and, I believe, thou wilt allow, that 300 of theſe are attended either by Doctors or Apothecarys. But ſurely thou wilt not affirm, they kill 300 weekly. I will alſo ſuppoſe that 1000 Perſons come weekly to my Friend *Ward*, moſt of whom have tried the Doctors before to no Purpoſe; and canſt thou imagine, that a few muſt not, out of ſuch a Number, dye, by the inevitable Courſe of Nature, and of their Diſtempers only? Several of my Friends have been lately under the Direction of the Doctors, but are now no more, for they *ſleep with their Forefathers*. But I will not ſay the Doctors *killed* them; but I will ſay, they did not cure them, and that the Doctors who came laſt ſaid, the firſt had done ill. Whither then muſt we fly in Sickneſs, but to thoſe, who do not talk of curing, but yet cure? The *Quack* (as thy Brethren in *France* called him) cured the King's Brother (if I miſtake not) of an Ague, which their Doctors could not; wherefore they reviled him, and ſpoke Evil of his Medicine (the Bark) ſaying unto him, What is an Ague? But he anſwered, It is what I can cure, and ye cannot. And do the learned Doctors themſelves now cure Agues by any other Medicine? You enquire, what is this *Pill*, and what is this *Drop*? And ye anſwer yourſelves, Surely it is *Poiſon*. I believe truly, it is *Poiſon* to you and your Brethren; but to me and to many Thouſands, it has been the Reſtorer of Health. But as thou haſt enquired, What is this *Pill*? I will anſwer for my Friend, You ſhall not know, what this *Pill* is. And as thou haſt very learnedly told us what is *Poiſon*, I will tell thee plainly and ſimply, what is not *Poiſon*. *Opium*, *Mercury*, and many other Medicines, are not *Poiſon*, if given in proper Quantities. Nothing is *Poiſon*, that does not kill, much leſs hurt. Why do you not ſatisfy your Doubts by proper Enquiries from the Multitudes who daily reſort to my Friend's Houſe; and why will you ſhut your Eyes againſt the Truth and the Light of Experience? *Your well-wiſhing Friend*,

Obadiah Anti-clyſterpipus.

Free Briton, Dec. 26. N° 268.

Patriot Ward *and Doctor* B——ke.

IT being clear that *Ward*'s *Pill* and *Drop* would have done as ſignal Service to the *Church* and the *Law* as it hath produced within the *Province of Medicine*, I cannot but imagine that a Man *of his Patriotiſm*, and furniſhed *with his Noſtrums*, might practiſe on the *Body Politick* with as great Succeſs as on the *Natural Body*.

Let me then ſuppoſe that the *Great Reformers*

Digitized by Google

mbrs of the State are poſſeſſed of this *mighty Arcanum*: That, like him, they proceed by *one univerſal* Rule of *Purging*, *Vomiting*, and *Sweating* the *State*, *all at once*, as he does to his *Patients*; that, like him, they *deſpiſe Ability* or Underſtanding in the Office of adminiſtring to Mankind.

With theſe wholſome Maxims, behold their Leader, the *Diſpenſer of their Noſtrums*, the great *Corruption-Doctor*, *B——ke*; and as the Operations of his Remedies tally moſt exactly, in all the Effects of Violence, the Hazards of Diſſolution, and the Horrors of Deſtruction; ſo his *Fortunes*, like his *Phyſick*, have the ſame Analogy with thoſe of Mr. *Joſhua Ward*; inſomuch, that, for the future, I ſhall pronounce the one a *B——ke in Medicine*, and the other a *mere* Ward *in Politicks*.

To judge the better of the *Parallel* between them: Does not every one know that *Ward* was an *Exile from his Country*, and that he was *an Exile in France*? Was not *B——ke* in the *like Circumſtances*? And were they not therefore *Graduates* in the *ſame Univerſity*, before they commenced *Doctors* and *Patriots* here?

The *Craftſman* tells us, that *Ward* had a *Pardon from the Crown*, before he thought it prudent to venture hither: Did *B——ke* venture hither, without the *ſame Pardon* in his Pocket?

In the Courſe of their happy *Diſpenſations*, are they not equally zealous for the bleſſed *Coalition of Parties*? Hath not Mr. *Ward reconciled* all Parties to his *Pill*; ſo that a *Proteſtant Judge* atteſts its Succeſs, [Ld. Chief Baron *R——ld's*] and a *Popiſh Lady* diſpenſes his Packets? (according to *Courant*, *Nov.* 28.) Does not *B——ke*, alſo, draw all Parties into the ſame *Opinion of his Projects*? Are not *pretended Whigs*, and *diſguſted Jacobites*, alike engaged in the Support of his Scheme?

Do not the *Populace* attend Mr. *Ward* in Crowds, and hath not his *Pill* been triumphant over its Enemies, by the cleareſt Proofs of the *Senſe of the People* in its Favour? What leſs hath *B——ke* to boaſt of, in the Behalf of his *Papers*? Hath he not the ſame *Mob-Followers*? The ſame *Mob-Applauſe*?

It were eaſy to ſhew the ſtricteſt Analogy between *Ward's Pill*, and *B——ke's Politicks*; that the regular Doſe of either does not weigh *a Grain*; that 480 Doſes of each are not worth *one Penny*; that they have had the ſame *poiſonous* Effects in *Alehouſes*, *Brandy*, and *Baker's Shops*; and that they have killed an incredible Quantity of *Chairmen*, &c. too much addicted to *irregular Phyſick*, and *irregular Politicks*.

Craftſman, Dec. 28. N° 443.

Remainder of the Concluſion of the Diſſertation on PARTIES. (See p. 651.)

A *FTER recapitulating ſeveral Things concerning the* Civil Liſt, Officers of the Revenue *and the* publick Funds, *which gave riſe to Stockjobbing*; *the Author proceeds thus*:

As the meaneſt Grubs have rais'd themſelves by *Stockjobbing* to the Rank and Port of Noblemen and Gentlemen; ſo may Noblemen and Gentlemen debaſe themſelves to their Meanneſs, and acquire the ſame Spirit, by following the ſame Trade. That *Luxury*, which began to ſpread after the Reſtoration, hath increas'd ever ſince, hath deſcended from the higheſt to the loweſt Ranks of our People, and is become national. *National Luxury* and *national Poverty* may in Time eſtabliſh *national Proſtitution*. Beſides this, the *immenſe Wealth of particular Men* is a Circumſtance, which always attends *national Poverty*, and is in a great Meaſure the Cauſe of it. Now, as *publick Want*, or *general Poverty*, (for in that Senſe I take it here) will lay Numbers of Men open to the Attacks of *Corruption*, ſo *private Wealth* will have the ſame Effect, eſpecially where *Luxury* prevails, on ſome of thoſe, who do not feel the *publick Want*; for there is *imaginary*, as well as *real Poverty*. He, who thought himſelf rich before, may begin to think himſelf poor, when he compares his Wealth, and the Expence he is able to make, with thoſe of Men, whom he hath been uſed to eſteem, and perhaps juſtly, far inferiour to himſelf in all Reſpects. Thus may *Contraries* unite in their Effect, and *Poverty* and *Wealth* combine to facilitate the Means and the Progreſs of *Corruption*.

Britain will then be in that very Condition, in which, and in which alone, her *Conſtitution*, and her *Liberty* by Conſequence, may be deſtroyed; becauſe the *People* may, in a State of *univerſal Corruption*, and will in no other, either ſuffer others to betray them, or betray themſelves. How near a Progreſs we have made towards *this State*, I determine not. We are not expoſed, at preſent, moſt certainly to any ſuch Contingency; but the bare Poſſibility of being ſo is a Reaſon ſufficient to awaken, and alarm every honeſt Man. Hath not every ſuch Man, indeed, Reaſon to be alarmed, when he hears the Cauſe of *Corruption* publickly pleaded? *Corruption* may have been practiſed in ſome Degree, perhaps, at all Times. But then it hath been always kept under by the Shame and Danger, that attended both the *Corruptor* and the *Corrupted*. It hath been always complained of, never defended, and Endeavours have been uſed, from Time to Time, with general Applauſe, to prevent it. But according to the *Principles*

Digitized by Google

now avow'd, these Endeavours were unjust; they ought to be repented of; and the Acts made in Consequence of them ought to be repeal'd; for the *constitutional Independency of the Crown* cannot be supported, unless the *Crown* have the Right and the Means of taking their Independency from the *other Parts of the Legislature*. Let no Man think that the Absurdity and Profligacy of *these Doctrines* secure us against the Effect of them. They may soon grow into Vogue, and be reputed as sacred Truths as any of those Falsehoods, that are established by the Systems of Policy and Religion, in many other Countries.

But if we should apprehend the Effects of *this Doctrine* as little, as we esteem the *Doctors*, who preach it; yet still the Alarm is given by them, and it would be Stupidity, or somewhat much worse, not to take it. The *Friends of our Constitution* therefore are in the Right to join Issue upon this Point with the *Enemies of it*, and to fix upon this principal and real Distinction, and Difference, the present Division of *Parties*; since *Parties* we must have; and since those, which subsisted formerly, are quite extinguished, notwithstanding all the wicked Endeavours of *some Men* to revive them. If there was great Merit, in opposing the Assertors of *Prerogative* formerly, when it rose so high as to endanger our *Liberty*; there is great Merit in opposing the Assertors of *Corruption* now, and in expesing the Means, by which this Expedient may be improved to the Ruin of our *Constitution*, and therefore of our *Liberty*. Nay, the Merit is greater in some Respects, if *Corruption* be more dangerous than *Prerogative*.

On the whole Matter, a *Dissertation upon Parties* could not wind itself up more properly, we think, than by shewing that the *British Constitution* deserves, above all others, the constant Attention, and Care to maintain it, of the *People*, who are so happy as to live under it; that it may be weakened for Want of Attention, which is a Degree of Danger; but that it cannot be destroyed, unless the *Peers* and the *Commons*, (that is, the *whole Body of the People*) unite to destroy it; which is a Degree of Madness, and such a monstrous Iniquity, as nothing but *confirm'd* and *universal Corruption* can produce; that since the Time, when all our Dangers from *Prerogative* ceas'd, *new Dangers to this Constitution*, more silent and less observed, are arisen; and, finally, that as nothing can be more ridiculous than to preserve the nominal Division of *Whig* and *Tory Parties*, which subsisted before the *Revolution*, when the Difference of *Principles*, that could alone make the Distinction real, exists no longer; so nothing can be more reasonable than to admit the nominal Division of *Constitutionists* and *Anti-Constitutionists*, at this Time, when an avow'd Difference of *Principles* makes this Distinction real.

To reduce therefore our present Parties to *this single Division*, our present Disputes to *this single Contest*, and to fix our principal Attention on *this Object of Danger*, hath been, and is, the sole Design of these Discourses. The Design may have been insufficiently executed; but it is honest; but it is of the last Importance. Let us hope, and endeavour by all possible Means, that it may not be felt too late; and to encourage the *Constitutionists*, or *Country Party*, in this Attempt, let us consider from whom an Opposition to it is to be expected. Shall it be expected then from those, who have passed under the Denomination of *Tories*? Certainly not. They feel as much as any Men in *Britain* the Preference, that ought to be given to that System of Government, which was established by the *Revolution*, and in which they took so great a Share, and shew themselves as ready to render that *great Work*, which was left imperfect, compleat. Shall this Opposition be expected from the *Dissenters*? It cannot be. Shall they, who pretend to greater Purity than others, become the Advocates of *Corruption*? Shall they contribute their Endeavours to undermine the best Constitution they can hope to enjoy, unless they hope to rise on the Ruins of it, and to form another on their own Model? As *religious Sects*, they deserve Indulgence, and they have it; but they are too wise not to see that, as a *Faction in the State*, they would deserve none. In fine, shall this Opposition be expected from those, who have been called *Whigs*? That too is impossible. Their Predecessors asserted the *Independency of Parliaments*, and struggled hard against *Corruption*, in former Reigns. When the rest of Mankind embrace the *same Principles*, and pursue the *same Ends*, shall they renounce *one*, and run counter to the *other*? Shall they own themselves against *one Method of destroying our Constitution*, but for *another*; against making *Kings independent on Parliaments by Prerogative*, but for making *Parliaments dependent on Kings by Corruption*? Shall they give the *Enemies of the Revolution* a plausible Pretence to say that nothing more was meant, by *them* at least, than a *Change of Government*, in which they hoped to find their *particular* and *Party Account*? This would be to *cast black and odious Colours on the Revolution*, indeed; more *black*, and more *odious* than any, that it was in the Power of a *vain, forward, turbulent Preacher* to cast, by his frothy Declamations. It remains therefore that no *national Party* can be form'd in Opposition to those, who endeavour to secure the *Independency of Parliaments* against *Corruption*; nor any Strength to be exerted, except that of a *Faction*, composed of the *Refuse of all Parties*. But what-

Digitized by Google

whatever *Miniſters* may govern, whatever *Factions* may ariſe, let the *Friends of Liberty* lay aſide the groundleſs Diſtinctions, employed to amuſe and betray them; let them hold faſt their Integrity; and they will make the *Britiſh Conſtitution* triumph, even over *Corruption*.

I have now gone thro' the Taſk I impoſed on myſelf, and ſhall only add theſe few Words. There was an Engagement taken, in the Beginning of theſe Diſcourſes, not to flatter. I have kept this Engagement, and have ſpoken with great Freedom; but I hope with the Juſtice and Moderation, and Decency, that I intended, of Perſons and of Things. This Freedom intitles me to expect that no Parallels, no Innuendo's ſhould be ſuppoſed to carry my Senſe farther than I have expreſs'd it. The reaſonable Part of Mankind will not diſappoint ſo reaſonable an Expectation. But there are a *Set of Creatures*, who have *no Mercy on Paper*, and who are ready to *anſwer*, even when they are abſolute Strangers to the *Subject*. They play with *Words*, and turn and wreſt *particular Paſſages*. They have done mine that Honour, as I am told, and have once or twice ſeen. They may do the ſame again, whenever they pleaſe, ſecure from any *Reply*, unleſs they have Senſe enough, or their *Patrons* for them, to take for a *Reply* the Story I am going to tell you, and which you may find related a little differently in one of the *Spectators*.

A certain pragmatical Fellow, in a certain Village, took it into his Head to write the Names of the *Squire*, of *all his Family*, of the *principal Pariſh Officers*, and of ſome of the *notable Members of the Veſtry*, in the Margin of the *whole Duty of Man*, over againſt every Sin, which he found mentioned in that moſt excellent Treatiſe. The Clamour was great, and all the Neighbourhood was in an Uproar. At laſt, the *Miniſter* was called in, a pious and prudent Divine. He heard them with Patience; with ſo much, that he brought them to talk one after the other. When he had heard them, he pronounc'd that they were all in the wrong; that the *Book* was written againſt *Sins of all Kinds*, whoever ſhould be guilty of them; but that the *Innocent* would give Occaſion to unjuſt Suſpicions by all this Clamour, and that the Guilty would convict themſelves. They took his Advice. The *whole Duty of Man* hath been read ever ſince, with much Edification, by all the Pariſhioners. The *Innocent* have been moſt certainly confirm'd in *Virtue*, and we hope the *Guilty* have been reform'd from *Vice*.

Univerſal Spectator, Dec. 28. N° 325.

The Omnipotence of GOD.

ALL *Creatures* are endow'd with ſuch *Principles* of *Activity* as are ſuitable to their *Nature*, diſtributed to them by the ſupreme *Diſpoſer* and *Creator* of all Things. The *Sun*, by diffuſing his *Attributes* of *Light* and *Heat*, not only illumines and gives Warmth to the Air, but emits his proliſick Qualities down to the inmoſt Receſſes of Earth, and unfathomable Depths of the Sea. But why need we have Recourſe to ſo vaſt a Body, who has ſo prodigious an Energy by its Nature? Obſerve only the *Activity* which the *Omnipotent Creator* has given to a ſmall vegetable Seed; from an inconſiderable Grain behold it ſhoots up its lofty Head, ſpreads its Branches, and produces new Seeds, which multiply themſelves beyond Number: Imagine then, if it may be poſſible to imagine, all the Activity and all the Force that are to be found thro' the whole *Species of Terreſtrial created Beings*, collected into *one ſingle Agent*; would not ſuch Activity, ſuch Strength, be ſtupendous? Would it not confound the Conception of Man? But if we conſider the *Omnipotence* of *God* in a *higher View*, and make it have Relation to thoſe *excelling Beings* of his making, the *Angels*, it is beyond what can poſſibly enter the Heart of Man to comprehend. The *Angel*, ſays the Royal Pſalmiſt, *excels in Strength:* If ſuch is the *Power* of *one* only, what is that of many Thouſands? And how much ſuperior ſtill that of all the innumerable *Seraphims* and *Cherubims*, and whole Hoſt of Heaven? Was all this *inconceivable Power* of the whole Hoſt of Heaven lodg'd in *one* of the *created Angels*, there is no *Idea* that Human Underſtanding could form of it: But this *inconceivable* Power in the *imaginary* Angel, really exiſts in the *Creator* of him, *God Almighty*; nay, in a Degree ſo infinitely *ſuperior*, that *that* Angel being but a *created Being*, and of a limited Nature, would not excel the moſt contemptible Reptile ſo much as he himſelf would be excell'd by the *ſupreme Being:* There may be ſome Proportion between the loweſt and the higheſt created Being, as they are both dependent, but between the moſt glorious *Creature* and his infinite omnipotent *Creator* there can be no Parallel.

Was not the *Almighty* poſſeſs'd of this *Attribute*, all his other *Attributes* would conſequently be uſeleſs: That *Wiſdom* which forms his Deſigns, requires Power to put them in Execution. If his *Goodneſs* was impotent he could only be willing, not able to make others happy; and if his *Juſtice* was unarm'd with Might, how could he puniſh the Criminal, or reward the Virtuous: Then convinc'd of his *Omnipotence*, let us adore his *Wiſdom*, which is ſeen thro' all his Works; let us return Thanks for his *Goodneſs*, in ſending us his *only Son* to be the *Redeemer* of *Mankind*, and let us live up to thoſe Precepts that our *Sa-*

viour

viour gave us, that we may rather expect the promis'd *Rewards*, than the threatned *Punishments* of his *Justice*.

PHILOTHEUS.

Weekly Miscellany, Dec. 28. N° 107.

AFTER humourously exposing several Indecencies practis'd at Church, the Author concludes with the following Instructions.

1. I insist upon it, that all Persons (of what Age, Quality, or Condition soever they be, and upon what Motive soever they think fit to come to Church) come in good Time, and seat themselves quietly before the Service begins.

2. That they shall be as careful of their Behaviour, as they would esteem themselves obliged to be in the same Company, if they were to meet in any other Place; because the *Place* not making any Alteration in the *Nature* of Things, whatever *Postures*, *Actions*, or *Looks*, are reckoned *rude* and *disrespectful* any where else, must be equally so at *Church*.

3. For still more weighty Reasons, I require, that during any Part of the Service, nobody presume to *talk*, *laugh*, or do any Thing else that may disturb *scrupulous Consciences* who are attentive to it. If any one, who has not been at Church since he came to *Years of Discretion*, has a Mind to see what People do there, the Rules already laid down may be deemed sufficient; but if he came thither often enough to make it presumed that he is a *Christian*, it is expected,

4. That they conform to the Directions of the *Rubrick*, and *seem*, at least, to join in the Service; for, otherwise, well-meaning *Christians* may reasonably be *offended* at their *Indevotion*: And this I apprehend they may the more easily comply with, because, tho' this Kind of *Hypocrisy* would, in my Judgment, become a *Virtue*, yet it has so much the Appearance of *Vice*, that it may help to recommend the Practice.

The Bishop of London's *Circular Letter to the Clergy of his Diocese.*

Good Brother, *Dec.* 17, 1734.

I Believe it is not unknown to you, that at this Time there is an uncommon Diligence among the Priests of the Church of *Rome*, in making Converts to Popery. And tho' the Numbers they have seduced in these two great Cities may not be altogether so large as some have represented; yet it is certain, that the Converts they make are observed by many serious and well-disposed People, to be much more numerous than in former Times. And this is a Warning to every one who has the Care of Souls committed to him, to use the like Diligence in watching those who lay in wait to deceive, and to spare no Pains in hindring his People from falling into the Snare; that is, from being perverted to a Religion, which has so grossly corrupted the true Faith and Doctrine of Christ, and introduced so much Superstition and Idolatry into the Christian Worship.

This is a Duty incumbent upon all who are Pastors in a *Protestant Church*; and not only so, but Subjects to a *Protestant Government*; the supporting of which is the only Means, under God, of perpetuating to us the free and quiet Enjoyment of our own Religion. And it must be remembred, that every Convert to Popery, at the same Time that he becomes a Zealot for the Church of *Rome*, becomes also a Zealot for a Popish Pretender to the Throne.

Upon both these Accounts, let me beseech you to have a watchful Eye over your Flock, and especially over such of them as you think more liable than others, to be attack'd by *Romish* Priests, and in Danger to be seduced by them; that you may prevent those Attempts, or at least the Success of them, by learning what are the Arguments in Favour of the Church of *Rome*, which make the greatest Impression upon their Minds, and by furnishing them with proper Antidotes against them.

And besides your private Endeavours, it will be very necessary at this Time, that in your publick Discourses from the Pulpit, you take all proper Occasions to possess your People in general, with a just Sense of the many gross and dangerous Corruptions of the Church of *Rome*; and of the Agreement of the contrary Tenets of this *Protestant Church*, with the Doctrines of the Gospel.

Thus, commending you to the Blessing and Direction of God, and praying that this and all your other Pastoral Labours may be attended with Success, I remain,

Sir,

Your assured Friend and Brother,

Edm' London.

Digitized by Google

A Poem sent to the Rev. Dr. Swift, *on his Birth-Day, with* Pine's Horace, *in Turkey Leather, very finely bound and gilt.*

By Mr. J. Sican, *A. B. T. C. D.*

Horace *supposed to speak.*

YOU'VE read, Sir, in poetic strain,
How *Varus* and the *Mantuan* swain
Have on my birth-day been invited,
(But I was forc'd in verse to write it,)
Upon a plain repast to dine,
And taste my old *Campanian* wine.
But I who all punctilios hate,
(Tho' long familiar with the great)
Nor glory in my reputation,
Am come without an invitation.
And tho' I'm us'd to right *Falernian*,
I'll deign for once to taste *Iernian*.
But fearing that you might dispute
(Had I put on a common suit)
My breeding, and my politess,
I visit in a birth-day dress,
My coat of pureſt turkey red,
With gold embroid'ry richly spread,
To which I've sure as good pretensions,
As *Irish* L——s who starve on pensions.
What tho' proud ministers of state
Did at your antichamber wait;
What tho' your *Oxfords*, and your *St. Johns*,
Have at your levee paid attendance;
And *Peterborough*, and great *Ormond*,
With many chiefs who now are dormant,
Have laid aside the gen'ral's staff,
And public cares, with you to laugh:
Yet I some friends as good can name,
No less the darling sons of fame;
For sure my *Pollio* and *Mecænas*,
Were as good statesmen, Mr. Dean, as
Either your *Bolingbroke* or *Harley*,
(Tho' they made *Lewis* beg a parley.)
And as for *Mordaunt* your lov'd hero,
I'll match him with my *Drusus Nero*.
You'll boast perhaps your fav'rite *Pope*,
But *Virgil* is as good, I hope.
I own indeed I can't get any
To equal *Helsham* and *Delany*,
Since *Athens* brought forth *Socrates*,
A *Grecian* isle *Hippocrates*,
Since *Tully* liv'd before my time,
And *Galen* bless'd another clime.
You'll plead perhaps to my request
To be admitted as a guest,
Your hearing's bad —— but why such fears;
I speak to eyes, and not to ears.
And for that reason wisely took
The form you see me in —— a book.
Attack'd by slow devouring moths,
By rage of barb'rous *Huns* and *Goths*;
By *Bently*'s notes, my deadliest foes,
By *Creech*'s rhimes, and *Dunster*'s prose;
I found my boasted wit and fire
In their rude hands almost expire;
Yet still they but in vain assail'd,
For had their violence prevail'd,
And in a blast destroy'd my fame,
They would have partly miss'd their aim;
Since all my spirit in thy page,
Defies the *Vandals* of this age.
'Tis yours to save these small remains,
From future pedants muddy brains,
And fix my long uncertain fate;
You best know how—which way—translate.

Spoken Extempore by Dean Swift, *on his Curate's Complaint of hard Duty.*

I March'd three miles thro' scorching sand,
With zeal in heart, and notes in hand.
I rede four more to great *St. Mary*;
Using four legs when two were weary.
To three fair virgins I did tye men
In the close bands of pleasing *Hymen*;
I dipp'd two babes in holy water,
And purify'd their mothers after.
Within an hour, and eke a half,
I preach'd three congregations deaf.
Which thundering out with lungs long winded,
I chopp'd so fast that few there minded.
My emblem, the laborious sun,
Saw all these mighty labours done,
Before one race of his was run.
All this perform'd by *Robert Hewit*:
What mortal else cou'd e'er go through it?

The Parson's Case. *In Imitation of* Martial. By the same Hand.

THAT you, friend *Marcus*, like a Stoick,
Can wish to die in strain heroick,
No real fortitude implies:
Yet, all must own, thy wish is wise.
Thy curate's place, thy fruitful wife,
Thy busy, drudging scene of life,
Thy insolent illit'rate vicar,
Thy want of all-consoling liquor,
Thy thread-bare gown, thy cassock rent,
Thy credit sunk, thy money spent,
Thy week made up of fasting days,
Thy grate unconscious of a blaze,
And, to compleat thy other curses,
The quarterly demands of nurses,
Are ills you wisely wish to leave,
And fly for refuge to the grave:
And, O what virtue you express
In wishing such afflictions less!
But, now should fortune shift the scene,
And make thy curate-ship a dean;
Or some rich benefice provide,
To pamper luxury and pride;
With labour small, and income great;
With chariot less for use than state;
With swelling scarf, and glossy gown,
And license to reside in town;
To shine, where all the gay resort,
At concert, coffee-house or court;

And

Digitized by Google

And weekly perſecute his grace
With viſits, or to beg a place;
With underlings thy flock to teach,
With no deſire to pray or preach;
With haughty ſpouſe in veſture fine,
With plenteous meals, and gen'rous wine;
Wou'dſt thou not wiſh, in ſo much eaſe,
Thy years as num'rous as thy days?

On the GOUT.

WHILE the firſt race of men with toil and ſweat,
Manur'd the ground, and earn'd the bread they eat;
From conſtant exerciſe and temperate food,
Vigour unbought and health ſpontaneous flow'd;
Long did the gout remain unknown on earth,
Unknown the fatal cauſe that gave it birth;
Till plenty, parent of exceſs and eaſe,
Call'd forth the latent ſeeds of the diſeaſe.
Exceſs, of every malady the ſource,
Chang'd our perverted bleſſings to a curſe.
Hence ſtill a ſtranger to the lowly cells,
Where health with poverty and labour dwells,
To thoſe proud ſtructures for retreat he flies,
Where luxury ſwells the dome, and bids the column riſe.
When ſeaſon'd diſhes croud the glutton's feaſt,
And poignant ſauces gratify his taſte,
When the inflaming glaſs moves briſkly round,
And the gay board with thoughtleſs mirth is crown'd,
How dearly muſt the wretch hereafter buy,
With hourly pangs, each moment's fleeting joy?
While every wanton and ſuperfluous draught
With future woe and miſery is fraught:
In each delicious morſel poiſon lurks,
Deſtroys at leiſure and in ſecret works.
Is life too long, that thus inventive man,
By various arts, contracts his niggard ſpan?
Are there not num'rous deaths we cannot ſhun,
That we ſo willingly to deſtruction run?
Hence noxious humours taint th' infected blood,
Retard its force, and clog its circling flood,
Miſhapen nodes the ſwelling joints diſtend,
And pungent tortures every ſinew rend;
Nor ceaſes here —— from race to race it runs,
This, with their wealth, the fires bequeath their ſons.
Hence the diſtorted limbs, the ſickly mein,
The lep'rous ſpots which taint the infant ſkin;
Such in the well-born child we often trace,
Characteriſticks of a noble race.
Gebazi thus entail'd on all his ſeed,
The curſe inflicted on his venal deed.
How falſe our eſtimate of human things?
How hid the ſource from whence our welfare ſprings?
We envy and admire the rich and great,
Smit with the dazzling ſplendour of his ſtate.
But turn your eyes and ſee another ſcene,
View him in all the agonies of pain,
When killing anguiſh throbs in every vein.
His limbs unwieldy, cumberſome and ſlow,
Their wonted functions now no longer know.
How little then avails his envi'd wealth,
To baniſh pain, or purchaſe wiſh'd for health?
How gladly would he truckle uſeleſs ſtore,
For the laborious vigour of the poor?
Thoſe dainties now which crown his plenteous board,
But mock the miſ'ry of their wretched lord.
Joyleſs amidſt his affluence he pines,
Nor taſtes his choiceſt meals or richeſt wines.
So *Damocles* with anxious fear oppreſs'd,
View'd with a ſickly eye the tyrant's ſplendid feaſt.
Who would be rich on terms ſevere as theſe?
Has wealth, with ſuch attendants, charms to pleaſe?
Who would his humble poverty forego,
For fancy'd happineſs and real woe?
—— But wealth, in time of need, can ſummons art,
And ſov'reign med'cine ſhall its aid impart.
Little avails what *Huſſe* or *Mead* can do;
Tho' every drug and every herb they knew,
Inferior ſtrength muſt yield to a ſuperior foe,
Who ſafe entrench'd in eaſe, maintains his ground,
Tho' all the *force* of *Warwick-Lane* ſurround.
Wou'd you be free from pain, and health enſure?
In your own hand behold the means of cure:
'To rugged toils enure your cruel foe,
'Hard lodging and coarſe diet let him know;
'Send him to dig the ground and till the field,
'To cleave the ſtubborn wood, the pond'rous flail to wield;
'Sweating to mow the graſs, both let him know [ſnow.
'The ſcorching ſummer's heat, and winter's
Such, exerciſe, thy power! it can prevail
Where drugs are vain and *Cataplaſms* fail.

On the Nativity of CHRIST.

WHAT ſounds harmonious ſtrike the ears!
See! darkneſs flies, the light appears.
The ſun a purer beam diſplays,
And ſhines with more diſtinguiſh'd rays.
E'n nature 'ſelf with chearful grace,
In triumph ſhews her radiant face.
Odours diffuſe, ye ſpicy beds;
Cedars, bow down your awful heads.
Soft ſtreams, your joys in murmurs tell;
And boiſterous waves, exulting ſwell.
Meſſiah comes,——in homage now,
Let univerſal nature bow.
Glory to God, who reigns above,
Fountain of univerſal love.
Good will to men that dwell below,
Let *peace on earth* eternal flow;
Thus heavenly breaſts in friendſhip glow.
Let men redeem'd their joys reſound,
And angels plean'd return the ſound;

Since

Since wildly through th' abandon'd skies,
Th' arch-rebel in confusion flies,
And a *new heaven* and earth take place,
Which *Adam*'s sons restor'd shall grace.

(*See Mr.* Pope's *most excellent Poem on this Subject, p.* 441.)

The Annual Recess.

FROM town by love of peace being led,
To my calm retreat I fled;
From threat'ning frown, or artful smile,
Or selfish courtier, full of guile;
From snarling patriots critic sneer,
And wanton harlots amorous leer;
From fops and fools, from knaves and coquets;
From ballad-trollers, and pickpockets;
From hackney coaches noisy din,
And courtly ladies, full of spleen;
From every vice, and every passion,
To country sports, and recreation:
Where the woods uprear'd their head,
And fields with verdure gay were spread:
Where groves obscur'd from every eye,
Might well with lofty IDA'S vye.
Here meads were seen in lovelieſt dress,
There rustic grotto's dark recess;
Sunny lawns, and hillocks green,
A sweet inviting *Sylvan* scene;
Purling rills, and murmuring streams,
Where poetick fancy teems.
But, oh! the season's fled away,
Which made the landskip look so gay.
No more the fruits invite the hand,
Nor odorous sweets in order stand;
No more the hills look fresh and green;
No more we see the *Sylvan* scene:
Instead of *Zephyr*'s spicy gale,
Which gently brush'd the lowly vale,
Roaring winds impetuous blow,
And all the country's white with snow:
The stream that with its murmuring song,
In sweeteſt accents roll'd along,
Alas! with ice is cover'd o'er;
The purling rill descends no more.
Unwilling, now I must away,
Again in smoaky town to stay,
Waiting till PHOEBUS back will bring
The pleasures of th' enchanting spring:
Then will I take again my flight,
To peace, and joy, and calm delight.

E.

The Gentleman. *Address'd to* John Joliffe, *Esq*; *Commissioner of the Wine-Licence. By* Richard Savage, *Esq*;

A Decent mien, and elegance of dress;
Words, which, at ease, each winning grace express;
A life, where love, by wisdom polish'd, shines;
Where wisdom's self again, by love, refines;
Where we to chance for friendship never trust;
Nor ever dread from sudden whim disgust;
The social manners, and the heart humane;
A nature ever great, and never vain;
A wit, that no licentious pertness knows;
The sense, that unassuming candour shows;
Reason, by narrow principles uncheck'd,
Slave to no party, bigot to no sect;
Knowledge of various life, of learning too;
Thence taste; thence truth, which will from taste ensue;
Unwilling censure, tho' a judgment clear;
A smile indulgent, and that smile sincere;
An humble, tho' an elevated mind;
A pride; its pleasure but to serve mankind;
If these, esteem, and admiration, raise,
Give true delight, and gain unflatt'ring praise,
In one, wish'd view, th' accomplish'd man we see;
These graces all are thine, and thou art he.

From the Manuscript of an eminent *French* Poet.

I.

PHILLIS, *nous sommes bien constans,*
Mais d'une façon fort contraire;
Vous refusez, & je pretens,
Vous resistez, je persevere;
Vos refus, & mes vœux combattent trop long temps:
Philis, *quelque ardeur qui me tienne,*
Quittez vôtre constance, ou je perdrai la mienne.

II.

Vous avez une cruauté,
A rebuter le plus fidelle;
Je garde une fidelité,
Qui flechiroit la plus cruelle;
Si vous ne flechissez, me voila rebuté;
Le seul dessein qui me retienne
C'est de toucher vôtre ame, ou de guerir la mienne.

Imitated by Mr. Lockman. *The Constant Lovers.*

I.

WE both are constant, beauteous fair,
But in a very different way:
You still refuse; I persevere:
You hate, and I fond love obey.
Too long my homage, and your pride
Have struggled. Grant now my Desire,
Lay your harsh constancy aside,
Or mine (too tender) will expire.

II.

So icy cold is your disdain,
It soon would damp the strongest flame;
So warm a truth I entertain,
Wou'd fire with love the coldest dame.
Then listen, *Phillis*, when I sue,
Or, here, your empire I disown,
And only wait, with this blest view,
To move your heart, or ease my own.

N. B. *The other Verses from a* French *Poet, with the Imitation, shall be inserted in our next.*

Digitized by Google

To the famous W——d, *on the* Courant's *miraculous Diſcovery of the* Pill-Plot; *upon the ever memorable 28th Day of* November, 1734. *

THE college, now thy ſecret's out,
No more ſhall thee controul;
They'll ne'er diſturb their heads about
A med'cine for the ſoul.

Religion's no concern of theirs,
We from divines muſt hope,
That nothing, which thy art prepares,
May uſher in the Pope.

As thou no grounds, for this thy ſkill,
Cou'd e'er be brought to render;
'Twas very eaſy, in the pill,
To ſpy out the Pretender.

Such miracles, as make us ſtare,
Of thee does C——*l* tell;
Thy pills muſt come from papal chair,
They're ſo infallible.

Tho' now thy hand, in pill and drop,
Communicates both kinds;
It very ſoon the cup will ſtop,
When wiſh'd ſucceſs it finds.

Tho' now we take thy doſe at will,
Our faith is ne'er the ſafer,
For when we have got down the pill,
Thou'lt make us take the wafer.

O ſcarlet whore! O quack deluder!
O mother of all ills!
When we long ſince refus'd thy powder,
Doſt think we'll take thy pills!

Auſpicious month! be ne'er forgot!
May ev'ry age remember;
That both the pill and powder plot,
Were baffled in *November*.

The Tavern-Hunters. *A Ballad.*

THE gentry to the *King*'s-*Head* go,
The nobles to the *Crown*,
The knights you'll at the *Garter* find,
And at the *Plough* the clown.
But we'll beat ev'ry buſh, boys,
In hunting out good wine;
And value not a ruſh, boys,
My landlord, or his ſign.

The biſhop to the *Mitre* ſticks,
The ſailor to the *Star*,
The parſon topes beneath the *Roſe*,
At the *Trumpet*, men of war.
But we'll, &c.

The bankrupt to the *World*'s-*End* roams,
No Fair the *Feather* ſcorns,
The lawyer to the *Devil* runs,
The tradeſman to the *Horns*.
But we'll, &c.

* *The* Courant *endeavour'd to ſhew, that the Deſign of Mr.* W——d's *Practice was to promote Popery.*

SONG.

NOW we feel the frozen winter;
Chloe's heart is frozen too;
Cupid's arrow will not enter,
Nor the ſtubborn maid ſubdue.

Nature ſeems, as 'twere expiring,
In this melancholy plight;
I too die with much deſiring;
Chloe's coldneſs kills me quite.

K.

A Morning Hymn.

AT nature's birth, when on the deep
Darkneſs and horror lay,
Let there be light, the Almighty ſaid,
And ſtrait ſprung forth the day.

This thy firſt bleſſing to the world,
The ſun revolving brings;
And ſmiling comfort viſits man,
Born on the morning's wings.

Nature, imperfect, and undreſt,
Abhorr'd the prying light.
A world of beauteous objects now,
Each morn reveals to ſight.

Sweet is the light, and bright the ſun,
When he begins his race;
But neither ſun nor light is ſweet,
If thou conceal thy face.

The day advances, morning flies,
And blazing noon comes on
In vain, while I, in darkneſs hid,
Lament my abſent ſun!

Speak, Lord, and to thy ſervant's ſoul,
Thy quickening beams reſtore;
The light with double luſtre ſhines,
When darkneſs goes before.

On WINTER. *By a Perſon in the Country.*

NOW gloomy winter ſhews his hoary head,
And nature's face is with confuſion ſpread; [ſweep,
Stern *Boreas* rambles forth with bluſt'ring
T' explore the continent, and ſtorm the deep:
A-while he ranges with deſpotic ſway,
Till vanquiſh'd by the genial lamp of day.
The foreſt now appears with rueful mien,
The groves diſplay a like ungrateful ſcene:
No chearful verdure beautifies the field,
Nor can the vales their wonted odours yield:
The open lawns, with each dilated plain,
No ſemblance of their former bloom retain.
Now humid vapours, fogs and miſts ariſe,
Which choak the air, and ſhade th' envelopt ſkies;
Impetuous rains in ſable ſtreams deſcend,
And various meteors in the æther blend:

The

The rapid floods, which from the mountains pour,
With voice like thunder thro' the vallies roar:
Whilſt echo does the noiſy din provoke,
And joins the diſcord from each vocal rock.
The ſilver ponds now ſhine in glitt'ring mail,
And frozen clouds diſcharge the patt'ring hail;
A coverlet of fleecy ſnow o'erſpreads
The tow'ring hills, and cloathes the naked meads. [ſtrains,
No warblers now chant forth their ſprightly
Nor with ſoft notes divert the liſt'ning ſwains;
No pleaſing object entertains the ſight;
Nor rural walks nor ſylvan ſhades invite:
No more we trace the mazes of the grove,
Tho' once our calm retreat, and ſeat of love:
But now, with briſk wood-fire and nut-brown ale,
In friendly ſocial mirth, ourſelves regale.

J. M.

GIN, *a Poem, in* Miltonick *Verſe. By the Author of the Tranſlation of Dr.* Barrow's Latin *Poem prefix'd to* Paradiſe Loſt. *(See p. 604.)*

YE ſacred nymphs, who on *Parnaſſus'* top
Attune ſymphonious lyres, thence wont to inſpire
The daring genius of the *laureat bard*,
Deign your immortal aid; whilſt touring high,
On wings expanded in the æther born,
Of potent *Gin*'s unbounded pow'r, I ſing.
Midſt various butts, in phalanx order plac'd,
Of rum, from rich *Barbadoes* fertile coaſt,
Or brandy, produce of the *Gallic* clime;
Whoſe vivid ſtreams and grateful draughts altern
Pleaſure redundant yield; the veſſel ſtands,
Of monſtrous ſize, huge * *Heidelbergian* tun.
O'er theſe aſtride the jolly god elate,
Young *Bacchus* with his bloated ruddy cheeks
Triumphant ſits; with verdant wreaths entwin'd
His dizzy head, and opiate runlett crown'd.
To this as to the *Delphian* ſhrine erſt flock'd *Myriads*, to ſcan the events of future deeds,
So faſt the rabble rout tranſported come:
Hither reſort the jocund ſongſters blithe
That thro' the ſtreets their merry ballads chant.
Oft here I've ſeen the lees of mortal race,
Whom want and hunger, dread companions, ey'd
With ghaſtly grin aſkance, quaff the rich juice,
Till the ſtrong fumes intoxicate their brain:
Then he who late in cottage darkling dwelt,
Or cell obſcure by glimmering ray ſcarce own'd;
Majeſtic pomp exerting, now aſſumes
Deſpotic ſway; and with unſteady ſteps
Vaunting aloud, his regal will declares,
And an imaginary monarch reigns.
The humble mendicant in tatter'd garb
Of variegated hue, to brumal blaſts
And penury, the poor man's guide, inur'd;
If the ſmall pittance of his plaintive tone
Can purchaſe but a glaſs of potent gin,
His ſole ambition's gain'd; nor ſplendid dreſs
Nor robes attractive of plebeian eyes
His admiration claim; benumming cold
No more he feels, but ſpurns the hoary froſt;
And ſtrait, unmindful of his former ſtate,
Rapt in ecſtatic bliſs, exulting runs.
When from ſome ſtreet we hear melodious ſtrains
Of *Wallfleet* oyſters uſher in the eve,
We thence to *Gin*'s diffuſive ſtrength aſcribe
The ſhrill *ſtentorian* voice. *Bellona*'s ſons
Inſpir'd by this, midſt arms refulgent ruſh,
Braving the diſcord of the jarring helms;
And meet undaunted in terrific forms,
The meagre viſage of unhidebound death.
But more its all-diſpenſing power's invok'd,
When mortals early to their labours haſte;
Whilſt cold *Arcturus* and the frozen wain
Shed influence unperceiv'd by human ken
I'th' ſpangled hemiſphere; e'er *Phœbus* mounts
In bright *Aurora*'s lap, his glaring car,
That with unerring circuit meaſures out
Grateful viciſſitude of day and night.
Mean while th' imperious dames with jovial crew
Of prattling females, round a maple ſtool
Sipping vaſt goblets of belov'd *bohea*,
Their ſland'rous news with never ceaſing din
Promiſcuous tell, till a reviving glaſs
Of this ſalubrious juice their malice ſtems,
And puts a period to their ſage debates.
Nor does it to the ignoble motly herd
Confine its virtues; oft the rich it cheers
Whilſt wine and brandy unregarded ſtand.
Inſpir'd by this, the weary traveller
Benighted on the verge of danger toſt,
Walks unappal'd amidſt the noon of night:
Thro' drifts of ſnow the † *Caledonian* loon
Maugre the force of bluſtring *Boreas* ſtalks
Diſdainful, with a draught of this elate,
And whiff of foul *Mundungus*, ſtinking weed.
Its power ‡ *Iverne*'s ſons o'er boggy moors,
And § *Cambro-Britons* on the naked tops
Of mountains bleak, with front ſerene diſplay,
Secure with this 'midſt elemental jars.
Hail mighty *Gin*, thou health preſerving dram!
Of warmth productive, plenteous and cheap,
From gentle *Thames* to *Danube*'s torrent fam'd.
Hail! melancholy's foe, delightful bane
To pannic fear and care with ſurrow'd brow;
If the chaſte bounds of moderation guide
Man's reaſon, elſe all good it ſtrait ſubverts;
And human nature feels the dire effects,
—Plung'd in abyſs of woe and conſcious ſhame.

E. C.

* *A famous Tun of uncommon Size, at* Heidelberg *in* Germany. † *The* Scotchman.
‡ *A Name of* Ireland. § Welchmen.

Digitized by Google

The following came too late for laſt Month.

Epilogue *to* Vo'pone, *acted at* Bury-School, Nov. 5.

GREAT minds to ſtrokes of fortune never yield,
But with freſh courage reaſſume the field;
To night as mountebank I have been drubb'd,
What then? Sir *William Read* a knight was dubb'd,
And many drubbings he, no doubt, ſuſtain'd,
Before he that immortal honour gain'd.
I love ſuch publick ſouls, and I'll eſſay
To benefit mankind as much as they: [clin'd
Ne'er ſeem'd the world (ſince *Adam*) more in-
To favour mountebanks of every kind: [ſpiſe,
They've learn'd the graduate blockhead to de-
Ay--'twas Sir *William* open'd firſt their eyes.
Heav'ns! what a run about a twel-month paſt
Crude mercury had,-the god ne'er mov'd ſo faſt,
Ne'er drove (whatever poets feign) before
Such ſhoals of ſpirits to the *Stygian* ſhore.
But now *Ward*'s pill unrival'd reigns alone,
Ward's peerleſs pill, what wonders has it done!
A *Drury* virgin, who convers'd with beaux,
Chanc'd by misfortune to loſe half her noſe;
She took a ſingle pill,- -- and I profeſs,
Noſe has been growing from that minute --leſs.
A noted cuckold, ---I conceal his name,
Whoſe horns were pointed at, wher-e'er he came,
Took but a couple in a glaſs of wine, [head is ---as ſmooth as mine.
And ſince his forehead is ---as ſmooth as mine.
An honeſt tar, being aſham'd to beg,
Took half a dozen -- for a wooden leg, [ther)
And ſince proteſts, (I ſcorn the truth to ſmo-
He feels leſs pain in that than in the other.
What ſtrange prodigious cures are theſe, O! *Ward*!
Thou'lt ſurely be a knight, perhaps a lord.
Oh how thy glory fires my blood, thy pill [ſtill:
Could not do't more,-- but I'll out-ſtrip thee
Something will I invent, ſhall youth reſtore,
And drive death off, tho' rapping at the door;
Then ſhall *Ward*'s pill be never heard of more.

TAVY's *Speech.*

PLESS hur prave eyes! hur's half afraid
To ſpeak the ſenſe now hur has made:
But leſt you think hur prains a tunce;
Look you, hur'll out with it at once:
And tho' hur may be wrong ſome times,
Hur'll ſure and give you all the rhimes;
If not, hur hopes you'll grant excuſes,
Nor ſit like judges on hur muſes:
Hur heart e'en quakes within hur guts,
Hur pegs you will not hang the ſluts.
Well then, and ſo hur Speech begins,
Hur gueſs you'll like hur by your grins;
Hur hopes hur nation's not the worſt,
We're all porn ſhentlemen at firſt;
Tho' ſaucy infamy wou'd blot hur
Hur's ſure *Cadwallader* begot hur.
Indeed hur owns on ſteep *Welch* rocks,
Hard fate conſtrains to feed hur flocks;
What then, good deeds! hur pook can ſee,
Kings has kept flocks as well as ſhe.
What's hur with that outlandiſh name,
Whoſe freaks ſet *Troy* town in a flame?
Hur there? pho, pho, I pray you ſilence,
Why what! I read hur name a while hence-
Paris- yes now- (hur wiſh him wipt)
Who ſaw three Goddeſſes unſtript,
And *Menelaus*' good woman made ill,
Who was a goatherd from hur cradle;
Tho' was a king inteed for all yet,
And liv'd on *Ide*, --- I think they call it.
That *Ide*, tho held ſuch pig account in,
Hur warrants leſs than hur *Welſh* mountain.
Hur knows the ſtory of the moon,
How the coy ſwain ſhe puſs'd at noon;
Fair '*Dymeon* --- hur can poaſt for pride
God *Pan* --- and ſome as good beſide.
But where was any hur could mention,
Like hur St. *Tavy* for invention.
(Was hur own nameſake too, ant ſave ye;
Pray you, hur own porn name was *Tavy*)
He chriſtian ſoul for want of cats,
Contriv'd a wond'rous trap for rats:
Shew'd how vile mouſter might be taken,
And ſav'd his country's cheeſe and bacon;
And dairies of ſuch vermine ſwept,
By *Engliſh* too in membrance kept;
For which each *March*, as pooks relate,
Hur's hang'd in effigy for ſtate;
Not as ſome vulgars think in ſpite,
Meaning to ſtain hur glory by't,
But plac'd in honourable ſtation
In mem'ry of hur famous nation;
With the renown'd red herring by hur,
That drew poor mouſes in the wire:
And for hur crown, in feather's ſtead,
Sticks a huge leek to grace hur head:
Prave leek, whoſe ſight and ſmell they ſay,
Did fright hur country's foes away.
But hold you now—hur pray your patience,
Hur's got a world of ſtrange relations:
Of bold Sir *Shinkin* let hur tell,
St. *Winifred*, and of her well;
Of *Owen* too, that witch *Glendore*,
With all his imps, and twenty more;
Of ſuch fam'd tales hur's got a ſtock,
Wou'd laſt an hour out by the clock.
Hur'll thro' 'em all now hur's begun,
Not ſhe, hur cares not when hur's done.
Grant, *Polly*, what hur will rehearſe,
May have but all their legs in verſe.
Hur thinks hur pribles and hur prables
Was petter ſerve to pleaſe the rabbles.
Hold --- mem'ry fails hur, hur's in doubt,
Ay --- look you ſure poor *Tavy*'s out.
Hur pegs hur may not ſpoil hur part,
But let hur read the reſt by heart.
* Pleſs hur --- ſome knave has ſtole her notes,
Hur'll home good lack, and feed hur goats.

* *Searches his Pockets.*

N. B. *We have receiv'd ſeveral more Manuſcripts from our Correſpondents, which ſhall be inſerted in our next.*

The

The GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

DECEMBER, 1734.

AT a Court of Common-Council the Chamberlain of *London* reported, that the Money raiſed by Fines for being excuſed from ſerving the Office of Sheriff, was all laid out in 3 *per Cent. Annuities*, and that the ſame amounted to 19,655 *l.* Stock.

THURSDAY, Dec. 5.

Came an Expreſs to Court, with Advice that the Princeſs of *Orange* having been indiſpos'd at *Calais*, her Royal Highneſs and the Prince did not ſet out for *Holland* till Yeſterday Morning about Nine o'Clock, when they went to *Graveling*, and this Day, were to paſs *Dunkirk*, and from thence proceed upon the Canals to *Newport*, *Bruges*, *Sas-van-Ghent*, *Bergen-op-Zoom*, *Willemſtadt*, *Delft*, and ſo to the *Hague*. The Prince met her Royal Highneſs at *Calais* juſt upon her landing.

SATURDAY, 7.

Came on a Trial in the Court of *Common-Pleas*, *Weſtminſter*, wherein *John Shipthorp*, Printer, was Plaintiff, againſt *John Stevens*, Book-binder, Defendant, for exerciſing the Art and Myſtery of Printing, not having ſerv'd 7 Years to the Trade; and after ſeveral learned Arguments by the Counſel on both Sides, the Jury gave ſix Months Damages for the Plaintiff, 40 Shillings a Month being the Statute of 5 *Eliz.* (See p. 384.)

The Seſſions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when the eight following Malefactors received Sentence of Death, *viz. Aaron Pritchard*, for breaking open the Till of Mr. *Hebbert*, Sen. in *Ludgate ſtreet*, and ſtealing from thence about 6 *l.* and a Diamond Ring. *Ambroſe Tourman*, for ſtealing a Silver Tankard out of the Houſe of Mr. *Edmond Eyles* at the *Bull-Head* in *Leaden-hall-ſtreet*, Value 8 *l.* *William Williams*, for the Murder of Corporal *Roe*, at *Somerſet-Houſe*. *Peter Hughes*, for robbing Mr. *Syms* at the *Red-Lion-Inn* near *Charing-Croſs*, of Plate and Money to a conſiderable Value. *Edward Atkins*, for ſtealing ſeveral Pair of Silver Buckles from Mr. *Ledger*. *Samuel Flewellen*, for picking the Pocket of *Edward Saliſbury* of a Silver Watch, Value 5 *l.* *Mary Bowman*, for ſtealing a Gold Ring, three *Portugal* Pieces, Value 10 *l.* 16 *s.* five Moidores, ſix Guineas and a Half from *Pearſe Clay*. And *James Caſey*, for robbing *John Atkinſon* on the Highway in *Whitechapel-Fields*, of a Piece of Checque Linnen, containing 31 Yards, and ſome Halfpence. *Iſaac Berridge*, *Roger Arnold* and *Elizabeth Pembroke*, were tried for the Murder of *Richard Camillon*, Eſq; The Evidence for the King conſiſted of 15 Witneſſes, and about the ſame Number gave Teſtimony to the general good Character of the Priſoners, who, after a Trial which laſted five Hours, were brought in Not Guilty. (See p. 494.) Forty one were caſt for Tranſportation, and forty four acquitted.

Mrs. *Harris*, a Quaker, well known for her great Skill in Needlework, was introduc'd to her Majeſty, and preſented her with two Caps of uncommon Fineneſs, deſign'd for the Princeſs of *Orange*, as Part of her Childbed Linnen.

In the Seams of that deſign'd for a Prince was work'd,

As Providence to glorious William *gave*
Theſe happy nations which he came to ſave;
Still may kind heaven, with royal honours, bleſs
His princely race, and ſend us large increaſe.

And there were other Verſes in the Cap deſign'd for a Princeſs. With them ſhe deliver'd the following Addreſs to her Majeſty:

May it pleaſe the Queen,

A *Faithful Subject of thine, and one of thoſe call'd Quakers, (a People who have diſtinguiſh'd themſelves by their Love to thy Family) has been excited by the happy Marriage of that amiable Princeſs thy eldeſt Daughter with the Prince of* Orange, *to ſhew that the pleaſing Thoughts of it remained with her many Days. I have, O Queen, with my own Hands, (tho' I am more than 64 Years of Age) wrought this*

this Linnen, which I have taken the Liberty to preſent to thy Royal Hand; I beſeech thee ſuffer thy Grandchild to wear it; and may the Almighty, who has made thee Mother of many Children, make them and their Children Comforts to thee and to thy People. So prays thy humble but faithful Subject,

MARY HARRIS.

Mrs. *Harris* had the Honour to deliver the Caps into her Majeſty's own Hand, and received her Thanks for them.

WEDNESDAY, 11.

Came on a Trial at *Guildhall*, on an Action brought by an Oſtler at the *White-Horſe-Inn* in *Fleet-ſtreet*, againſt Sir *William Biders* and others, for committing him to the *Poultry* Compter laſt *Eaſter*, for hiſſing and inſulting Sir *William* when Lord Mayor, in the Proceſſion to St. *Bride's*; and the Plaintiff was non-ſuited.

SATURDAY, 21.

One of his Majeſty's Meſſengers arrived at St. *James's*, with Advice, that their Royal and Serene Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange*, were arrived at the *Hague* in good Health.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

This Morning, about two o'Clock, Mr. *Ward*, a Conſtable, went with a Warrant from the Lord Mayor, to a Shoe-maker's in *Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide*, to ſearch for the Valet-de-Chambre of a certain Noble Lord, who was charg'd with ſeducing away a young Lady of 50,000 *l.* Fortune, and a Coheireſs: The Lord, who was her Guardian, and two other Perſons of Quality, were with the Conſtable; and being admitted into the Houſe, they were directed up to the Chamber, where they found the Valet-de-Chambre and the young Lady together; upon which the Conſtable carried him to the *Poultry-Compter*. She is but 14 Years of Age, and was married in a white Frock and Hanging-Sleeve-Coat. The Lord her Guardian gave the Conſtable a Guinea for his Trouble, and took away the young Lady in a Coach.

MONDAY, 30.

John Butler, Owen Pritchard, Ambroſe Thurman, and *James Caſey*, were this Day executed at *Tyburn*.

TUESDAY, 31.

William Williams, the Soldier, for the Murder of Corporal *Roe*, was executed over-againſt *Somerſet-Houſe*, and was afterwards hang'd in Chains on *Turnham-Green*. The reſt who were condemn'd the two laſt Seſſions, were reprieve'd. (See p. 551, 665.)

A few Days ſince about 100 Yards of the North-Eaſt End of the Iſland of *Portland*, ſunk into the Sea, by which the Pier is in a great Meaſure deſtroyed, at leaſt it is computed that 4000 *l.* will not make good the Damage. The Sinking of this Point of Land occaſioned a Crack a conſiderable Diſtance in the Iſland, which greatly alarmed the neighbouring Inhabitants.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS

HON. *Robert Byng*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Plymouth*, married to the Daughter of *Jonathan Forward*, Eſq;

William Peere Williams, Eſq; (ſecond Son of *William Peere Williams*, Eſq;) to Miſs *Seignoret*, Daughter of a rich *Italian* Merchant, a 40,000 *l.* Fortune.

Capt. *Vaughan*, Brother to the Lord Viſc. *Liſburne*, to Mrs. *Lydell*, a near Relation to Sir *Henry Lydell*, Bart.

The Lady of the Hon. *John Spencer*, Eſq; Grandſon to her Grace the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Marlborough*, and only Brother to the preſent Duke, ſafely delivered of a Son and Heir.

The Lady of Sir *John Heathcote*, Bart. brought to Bed of a Daughter.

The Lady *Frances Meadows*, Siſter to his Grace the Duke of *Kingſton*, likewiſe brought to Bed of a Daughter.

The Lady of the Right Hon. *William Conolly*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council in *Ireland*, brought to Bed of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.

REV. Mr. *Charnock*, Fellow of *All-Souls* College, *Oxon*; at his Houſe near *Barham-Downs* in *Kent*.

Dr. *John Cockman*, an eminent Phyſician.

Mr. *John Potts*, Groom of the Bed-Chamber to the King, and Colleſtor of the Window-Lights for *Middleſex*.

Mr. *Walters*, one of the Grooms of the Great Chamber to his Majeſty.

At *Hindon* in *Wilts*, *Gyles Eyre*, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Sir *Gyles Eyre*, Knt. appointed one of the Juſtices of the *King's-Bench* at the Revolution.

Freeman Deſbouverie, Eſq; Son of the late Sir *Chriſtopher Deſbouverie*.

Sir *George Saunders*, Knt. Vice-Admiral of the Red Squadron of *Great Britain*, and Member of Parliament for *Queenborough* in *Kent*.

At *Edinburgh*, Mr. *John Mac-Gill*, Surgeon-Apothecary to the King.

Abigail Lady *Maſham*, Wife of the Right Hon. *Samuel* Lord *Maſham*, of *Oates* in *Eſſex*.

William Dowſe, Eſq; an Alderman of *Hurtington*, and Receiver-General of the Land-Tax for that County.

The famous Painter, *Peter Tillemans* of *Antwerp*.

Hon. *Henry Bertie*, Eſq; ſecond Son of *Montagu* Earl of *Lindſey*.

Dr.

Digitized by Google

Dr. *Pearſon*, an eminent Phyſician.

The noted Mr. *Figg*, the Prize-Fighter.

At *Haughton* in *Shropſhire*, Sir *Humphry Briggs*, Bart.

On the 14th about 3 in the Morning at his Seat at *Becket* in the Pariſh of *Shrivenham*, *Berks*, *John*, Lord *Barrington* of *Newcaſtle* in the County of *Dublin*, and Viſcount *Barrington* of *Ardglaſs* in the County of *Down*, ſo created, *June* 11, 1720, 7 *George* I. In the Year 1714, he was elected a Member of Parliament for the Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, for which Town he was alſo elected a Member in the next Parliament, but expelled the Houſe of Commons on Acount of the Undertaking call'd the *Harbourg Lottery* in 1720: He was a Candidate for the ſaid Town at the laſt Election, againſt the Lord *Polwarth*, but loſt the Election by a Majority of *four*. Between 20 and 30 Years ago, *John Wildman*, of *Becket*, Eſq; ſettled his large Eſtate on him, tho' no Relation, and had but little Acquaintance with him; having always reſolv'd, as is expreſs'd on his Monument in *Shrivenham* Church, *To adopt ſome Perſon his Heir, according to the Method of the* Romans. Some Years after, another conſiderable Eſtate was left him by Mr. *Barrington* of *Eſſex*; whereupon he took that Name by Act of Parliament, his former Name being *Shute*. His Lordſhip was the Author of a Book entitled, *Miſcellanea Sacra*; and alſo of *An Eſſay on the ſeveral Diſpenſations of God to Mankind*; and of ſeveral Pamphlets in Favour of the Diſſenters. His Lordſhip married *Anne*, Daughter and Co-heir to Sir *William Dainet*, of *Briſtol*, Kt. by whom he has nine Children now living, and is ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his eldeſt Son, *William Wildman*, now Lord Viſcount *Barrington*.

Sir *Robert Kemp*, Bart. Knight of the Shire for *Suffolk*.

John Merril, of *Laiſton* near *Wincheſter*, in *Southamptonſhire*, Eſq;

Sir *Brian Cooke*, of *Wheatly* in *Yorkſhire*, Bart.

At *Cheſter*, aged 96, Mrs. *Eliz. Booth*, (call'd *Knight Betty Booth*, there being another Maiden Lady of the ſame Name).

At *Edinburgh*, aged 76, *Anne* Counteſs of *Murray*, Aunt to the preſent Duke of *Argyll*.

The Right Hon. *Henry Newport*, Earl of *Bradford*, Viſcount *Newport* and Baron *Newport*, of *Ercall*, Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum for the County of *Montgomery*.

John Cummins, Eſq; a Gentleman of 1500*l. per Annum*.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *Robert Jenkins* preſented to the Rectory of *Weſtbere*, *Kent*.

The Lord Biſhop of *Wincheſter* appointed his Son Mr. *Hoadley* to be Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Wincheſter*.

Mr. *Peter Vallavine* choſen one of the Minor Canons of *Canterbury*.

Mr. *Hart* preſented to the Living of *Gosfield*, *Eſſex*.

Mr. *Charles Milles* collated to the Rectory of *Harbledown*, near *Canterbury*.

Mr. *Burton* preſented to the Living of *Moreton*, *Surrey*.

Dr. *Bradſhaigh* made Chaplain to the King.

The Rev. Dr. *Secker*, Rector of St. *James's*, *Weſtminſter*, nominated by his Majeſty to the See of *Briſtol*.

Mr. *John Thomas* preſented to the Rectory of *Kyly-Lebil*, *Glamorganſhire*.

Mr. *Benj. Owen* to the Rectory of St. *Giles*, *Eſſex*.

Mr. *William Moreheuſe* to the Rectory of *Skingham*, *Norfolk*.

Mr. *John Conant*, to the Rectory of *Haſtingley*.

Mr. *William Jeſſe*, M. A. preſented to the Vicarage of *Amwell*, in *Hertfordſhire* and Dioceſe of *London*.

Mr. *Tho. Cooke*, Fellow of St. *Peter's* College in *Cambridge*, to the Rectory of *Black Notley* in *Eſſex*.

Dr. *Holmes*, Preſident of St. *John's* College, *Oxford*, appointed one of his Majeſty's Chaplains in Ordinary.

Dr. *Martin Benſon* nominated Bp. of *Gloucester*, in the room of Dr. *Sydall*, deceas'd.

PROMOTIONS *Civil* and *Military*.

COunteſs of *Burlington* appointed Miſtreſs of the Robes and Groom of the Stole to the Queen, in the room of the Counteſs of *Suffolk*.

Mr. *Godfrey* made Deputy-Treaſurer to the Prince, in the room of the late Mr. *Andrews*.

Mr. *Hugh Steel* and Mr. *Monk* appointed Grooms of the Chambers to the King, in the room of the late Mr. *Walters* and Mr. *Potts*.

Capt. *Thomas* made Major of Col. *Harriſon's* Reg. of Foot, in the room of the late Major *How*.

Sir *John Gonſon*, Knt. appointed Col. of the ſecond Regiment of the *Tower* Hamlets, in the room of Sir *William Ogbourne*, deceas'd.

Earl of *Granard* (late Lord *Forbes*) ſworn in Rear-Admiral of the Red, in the room of Sir *George Saunders*, deceas'd. Admiral *Haddock* ſworn in Rear-Admiral of the White, in the room of the Earl of *Granard*. Capt. *Hagar* appointed and ſworn Rear-Admiral of the Blue, in the room of Admiral *Haddock*.

Earl of *Crawford* made Col. of a Reg. of Foot in the Leeward Iſlands, in the room of the late Brig. Gen. *Jones*.

Capt. *James Compton* made Commander of the *Sea-horſe* Man of War.

Capt. *Digby Dent* appointed Commodore of a Squadron for the *Weſt-Indies*. Sir

Digitized by Google

Sir *Wm. Aſhburnham*, Bart. made Receiver of the Alienation-Office, in the room of the late Judge *Jeffop*.

Sheriffs appointed for the Year enſuing.

Bedf. Tho. Groom, Eſq; *Berks.* Hen. Tomkins, Eſq; *Bucks.* John Ware, Eſq; *Cumb.* Fletcher Partis, Eſq; *Derby.* Fran. Sitwell, Eſq; *Devon.* Nich. Hooper, Eſq; *Dorſet.* Edm. Hayter, Eſq; *Eſſex*, Sam. Symons Pebys, Eſq; *Glouceſt.* Tho. Lingen, Eſq; *Heref.* Robert Mynas, Eſq; *Hert.* Anth. Rodney Buckeridge, Eſq; *Kent*, Bladwyn Duppa, jun. Eſq; *Leiceſt.* Cha. Boſville, Eſq; *Linc.* Rob. Lychford, Eſq; *Monm.* Rich. Lewis, Eſq; *Norf.* Geo. Smith, Eſq; *Northamp.* Tho. Langton, Eſq; *Northum.* Hen. Elliſon, Eſq; *Notting.* Tho. Liſter, Eſq; *Oxf.* Sebaſtian Smythe, Eſq; *Rut.* T. Tomlyn, Eſq; *Shrop.* Sherrington Davenport, Eſq; *Somerſet.* John Brickdale, Eſq; *Southam.* Rob. Graham, Eſq; *Staff.* John Hodgets, Eſq; *Suff.* John Reynolds, Eſq; *Surry*, John Copeland, Eſq; *Warw.* Rob. Parker, Eſq; *Wilts.* Wm. Vylett, Eſq; *Worceſt.* Geo. Naſh, Eſq; *Carmar.* Tho. Bavan, Eſq; *Card.* Wm. Brigſtock, Eſq; *Glam.* Grant Gibbon, Eſq; *Brack.* Evan Williams, Eſq; *Rad.* John Clarke, Eſq; *Pemb.* Weriott Owen, Eſq; *Montg.* Tho. Brown, Eſq; *Flint*, Tho. Griffith, Eſq; *Carnar.* Hump. Meredith, Eſq; *Angl.* —— Roberts, Eſq; *Merion.* Rob. Vaughan, Eſq;

Perſons declared BANKRUPTS.

MILES WRAY, late of *Great Grimſby*, in *Lincolnſhire*, Merchant.

John Blundy the Elder, of *Greenham*, in *Thatham*, *Berks*, Brewer.

Tho. Simpſon, of *Bedford*, in *Bedfordſhire*, Draper.

Thomas Aldwell, of St. *George's Hanover-Square*, *Middleſex*, Dealer and Chapman.

Sam. Dudſon, late of *Mansfield*, in *Nottinghamſhire*, Apothecary.

John Hall, late of *Holborn*, *Middleſex*, Linnen-Draper.

Edmund Hodgkins, of *Stanlake*, *Oxon*, Baker and Chapman.

Ralph Aſhmall, of *Stockton*, *Durham*, Grocer and Chapman.

Adam Ewart, late of *Akrincham*, in *Cheſhire*, Chapman.

Francis Ruſſel, of *German-ſtreet*, *Weſtminſter*, Linnen-Draper and Haberdaſher of Small Wares.

Thomas Goſſe, of *Piccadilly*, *Middleſex*, Blackſmith.

John Mitchell, of St. *Botolph* without *Aldgate*, *London*, Mercer.

Richard Caſborne, of *Soham* in the County of *Cambridge*, Grocer, Tallow-Chandler, Farmer and Chapman.

John Swinden, of the Pariſh of *St. Saviour's Southwark* in the County of *Surrey*, Brewer.

A General BILL *of Chriſtnings and Burials, within the Bills of Mortality, from* Dec. 11, 1733, *to* Dec. 10, 1734.

Chriſtened,		Buried,	
Males	8955	Males	13016
Females	8675	Females	13046
In all	17630	In all	26062

Decreaſed in the Burials this Year 3171.

Died,			
Under 2 Years of Age			10752
Between	2 and	5	2830
	5 and	10	1228
	10 and	20	829
	20 and	30	1718
	30 and	40	2212
	40 and	50	2154
	50 and	60	1668
	60 and	70	1324
	70 and	80	793
	80 and	90	484
	90 and	100	66

A Hundred and One 1. A Hundred and Four 1. A Hundred and Five 1. A Hundred and Six 1.

Prices

Digitized by Google

Towards the End of the Month.

STOCKS.

S. Sea 83 ½	*Afric.* 20
—*Bonds* 3*l.* 16	*Royal Aff.* 94 ½
—*Annu.* 105 ½	*Lon. ditto* 12 ¼
Bank 107	*Y. Build.* 4
—*Circ.* 5*l.*	3 *per C. An.* 94 ½
Mil. Bank 107	*Eng. Copper* 2*l.*
India 149	*Welſh dit.*
—*Bonds* 4*l.*	

The Courſe of EXCHANGE.

Amſt.	35 9 a 10	*Bilboa*	40 ⅛
D. Sight	34 7 a 8	*Leghorn*	50 ½ a ⅝
Rotter.	35 10a11	*Genoa*	52 ⅞
Hamb.	35 3	*Venice*	50 ½
P. Sight	31 ¼ a ⅜	*Lisb.*	5 5 ¼
Bourd.	31 ½ a ⅜	*Oport.*	5 5 ⅛
Cadiz	40 ⅞	*Antw.*	36 4
Madrid	40 ⅞	*Dublin*	11 ⅛ a ½

Prices of Goods at *Bear-Key.*

Wheat	26 30	*Oates*	11 14
Rye	18 21	*Tares*	18 23
Barley	15 18	*Peaſe*	20 22
H. Beans	16 20	*H. Peaſe*	16 19
P. Malt	18 23	*B. Malt*	16 22

Abſtract of the *London* WEEKLY BILL, from *Nov.* 26. to *Dec.* 24.

Chriſtned	Males 635	Females 645	1280
Buried	Males 876	Females 954	1830

Died under 2 Years old			691
Between	2 and	5	180
	5	10	55
	10	20	56
	20	30	126
	30	40	162
	40	50	148
	50	60	164
	60	70	108
	70	80	78
	80	90	54
	90 and upwards		8

Prices of Goods, &c. in *London.* Hay 36*s.* *to* 42*s.* a Load.

Coals per Chaldron 25 *to* 26
New Hops p. Hun. 5*l.* 10 *to* 6*l.*
Old Hops 3*l.* 10 *to* 4*l.*
Rape Seed 10*l.* *a* 11*l.*
Lead the Fodder 19 *Hun.* 1 *half on board,* 14*l.* *a* 14*l.* 10*s.*
Tin in Blocks 3*l.* 14
Ditto in Bars 3*l.* 16*s.*
Copper Eng. beſt 5*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto ordinary 4*l.* 16*s.* *a* 5*l.*
Ditto Barbary 8 5*l.* *a* 9 5*l.*
Iron of Bilboa 15*l.* 5*s. per Ton.*
Ditto of Sweden 16*l.* 10*s.*
Tallow 28 *a* 30*s.*
Country Tallow 27*s.* 6*d.*
Cochineal 18*s.* 9*d.*

Grocery Wares by the C.
Raiſins of the S. new 32*s.*
Ditto Malaga Frailes 17*s.*
Ditto Smirna new 22*s.*
Ditto Alicant 18*s.*
Ditto Lipra new 19*s.*
Ditto Belvedera 29*s.*
Currants new 45*s.*
Prunes French none
Figs 20*s.*
Sugar Powder beſt 54 *a* 59*s.*
Ditto ſecond Sort 46*s.* *a* 50
Loaf Sugar double ref. 12*d.*
Ditto ſingle refine 8*d.*

Grocery Wares by the lb.
Cinamon 7*s.* 8*d.*
Cloves 9*s.* 1*d.*
Mace 15*s.* 6*d*
Nutmegs 8*s.* 7*d.*
Sugar Candy white 14*d.* *a* 18*d.*
Ditto brown 6*d.*
Pepper for home conſump. 16*d.*
Ditto for Exportation 12*d. half.*
Tea Bohea fine 10*s.* *a* 12*s.*
Ditto ordinary 8 *a* 9*s.*
Ditto Congo 10 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Pekoe 14 *a* 16*s.*
Ditto Green fine 9 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Imperial 9 *a* 12*s.*
Ditto Hyſſon 20 *a* 25*s.*

Drugs by the lb.
Balſam Peru 14*s.*
Cardamoms 3*s.* 6*d.*
Campbire refin'd 9*s.* 6
Crabs Eyes 1*s.* 8*d.*
Jallop 2*s.* 8
Manna 2*s.* 6*d.* *a* 4*s.*
Maſtick white 4*s.* 6*d.*
Opium 9*s.*
Quickſilver 4*s.* 3*d*
Rhubarb 18 *a* 25*s.*
Sarſaparilla 3*s.* 6*d*
Saffron Engliſh 22*s* 6
Wormſeeds none
Balſam Copaiva 3*s.* 6*d.*
Balſam of Gilead 20*s.*
Hypocacuanæ 4*s.* *a* 5*s*
Ambergreece per oz. 8*s.*

Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Oporto red per Pipe 25 *a* 26*l.*
Ditto white none
Lisbon red 35 *a* 40*l.*
Ditto white 26 *a* 28*l.*
Sherry 26*l.*
Canary new 25 *a* 28*l.*
Ditto old 32 *a* 34*l.*
Florence 3*l.* 0*s.*
French red 3*cl.* *a* 40*l.*
Ditto white 20*l.*
Mountain Malaga old 24*l.*
Ditto new 20*l.* *a* 21*l.*
Brandy Fr. per Gal. 7*s.*
Rum of Jam. 6 *a* 7*s.*
Lew. Iſlands 6*s.* 4*d.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

Digitized by Google

COUNT *Traun*, the Governor of *Capua*, having held out ſeveral Months, ſpite of Famine and all the Fire of the *Spaniards*, capitulated the 22d of laſt Month.

Advice from *Italy*, That Count *Konigsegg* having divided his Army into two Bodies, march'd with one over the *Oglio*, and ſent the other croſs the *Po* under the Command of General *Wallis*: That a large Corps of the latter having advanced to *Guaſtalla*, and ſummoned the Governor, who was a *Frenchman*, to ſurrender, Monſieur gave them ſo unpolite an Anſwer, that they began to prepare for beſieging it; but before they had made any Progreſs, Marſhal *Broglio* arriv'd with 20,000 Men from the allied Army, and after a ſhort Reſiſtance, obliged the *Germans* to retire with Loſs: That the whole Body of the *Imperial* Army was again retreated beyond the *Po* and the *Oglio*.

From the *Hague*, That the Council of State had preſented to their High-Mightineſſes the State of the War for the next Year, which (notwithſtanding the great Expectations of the Publick) was the ſame in Subſtance with laſt Year. That the two following Articles had been communicated to the *Imperial* and *French* Ambaſſadors:

1. Whether the *Emperor* and *France* would be content that *Don Carlos* remain King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, on Condition of giving the Houſe of *Auſtria*, *Parma* and *Placentia*, with a Part of *Milan* and the Succeſſion to *Tuſcany*, as an Equivalent?

2. Whether K. *Staniſlaus*, preſerving his Regal Titles, will be ſatisfied to be made Duke of *Lorrain*, and that Dutchy erected into an Electorate? The Duke of *Lorrain* to marry the eldeſt Archdutcheſs, to be declared King of the *Romans*, and to have *Parma* and *Placentia* immediately, and *Tuſcany* after the Death of the Great Duke? Or in caſe this ſecond Article is rejected, Whether *Poland* ſhall not be divided between *Staniſlaus* and *Auguſtus*, the longeſt Liver to take the Whole?

They have Advice in *France*, that the Government of *Naples* is very much embarraſſed: They hear of nothing but Diſturbances, Revolts, and Conſpiracies on all Sides. The Grandees are for *Spain*; but the People in general are for the *Emperor*.

From *Konigsberg*. "The *Poliſh* Lords and Prelates, who were at *Dantzick*, and are come to K. *Staniſlaus* here, have written a Letter to the Pope, wherein they diſavow every Step they took in Favour of K. *Auguſtus*.

The following Prayer has been printed and diſperſed in ſeveral Cities of *Germany*, by Order of their ſupreme Magiſtrates.

The Prayer of his Serene Highneſs Prince Eugene, *Generaliſſimo of his* Imperial *Majeſty's Forces on the* Rhine, *which he daily uſeth with great Devotion.*

I believe in thee, O my God! Do thou ſtrengthen my Faith; I hope in thee, confirm my Hopes: I love thee, inflame my Love more and more: I repent of all my Sins, but do thou increaſe my Repentance!

As my firſt Beginning I worſhip thee, as my laſt End I long for thee: As my eternal Benefactor I praiſe thee, and as my ſupreme Protector I pray unto thee.

That it may pleaſe thee, O Lord, to guide and lead me by thy Providence, to keep me in Obedience by thy Juſtice, to comfort me by thy Mercy, and to protect me by thy Almighty Power.

I ſubmit unto thee all my Thoughts Words and Deeds, as well as my Afflictions, Pains and Sufferings, and I deſire to have thee always in my Mind, to do all my Works in thy Name, and for thy Sake to bear all Adverſity with Patience.

I will nothing, but what thou wilt, O God! becauſe 'tis agreeable unto thee. O give me Grace that I may be attentive in my Prayer, temperate in my Diet, vigilant in my Conduct, and unmoveable in all good Purpoſes.

Grant, moſt merciful Lord, that I may be true and faithful to thoſe that have intruſted me with their Secrets; that I may be courteous and kind towards all Men, and that both in my Words and Actions, I may ſhew unto them a good Example.

Diſpoſe my Heart to admire and praiſe thy Goodneſs, to hate all Errors and evil Works, to love my Neighbour, and to deſpiſe the World.

Aſſiſt me, good God, in ſubduing Luſt by Mortification, Covetouſneſs by Liberality, and Anger by Mildneſs, and Lukewarmneſs by Zeal and Fervency.

Enable me to conduct myſelf with Prudence in all Tranſactions, and to ſhew Courage in Danger, Patience in Adverſity, and in Proſperity an humble Mind.

Let thy Grace illuminate my Underſtanding, direct my Will, ſanctify my Body, and bleſs my Soul.

Make me diligent in curbing all irregular Affections, zealous in imploring thy Grace, careful in keeping thy Commandments, and conſtant in working out my own Salvation.

Finally, O God, make me ſenſible how little is the World, how great thy Heavens, how ſhort Time, and how long will be the bleſſed Eternity!

O that I may well prepare myſelf for Death! That I may dread thy Judgments, that I may avoid the Torments of Hell, and obtain of thee, O God! eternal Life, thro' the Merits of Jeſus Chriſt our Lord. *Amen.*

The

Digitized by Google

ARTS, GRAMMAR, and MATHEMATICKS.

1. DICTIONARIUM Polygraphicum: Or, the whole Body of Arts regularly digested. Illustrated with great Variety of Figures curiously engraven on above 50 large Copper Plates. Printed for *C. Hitch*, *C. Davis*, and *S. Austen*. In 2 Vols. 8vo.

2. The Greek Grammar; or, a short and plain, critical and comprehensive Method of Teaching and Learning the Greek Tongue; containing the Substance of what has been taught by the best Masters. By *John Holmes*, Master of the publick Grammar School in *Holt*, *Norfolk*. Printed for *A. Bettesworth*, and *C. Hitch*, price 2*s*. 6*d*.

3. Geometrical Lectures: Explaining the Generation, Nature, and Properties of Curve Lines, read in the University of *Cambridge*. By *Isaac Barrow*, D. D. Professor of the Mathematicks and Master of *Trinity College*, &c. Translated from the *Latin* Edition, revised, corrected, and amended by the late Sir *Isaac Newton*. Beautifully printed with more than 200 Figures and Schemes engraved on several large Copper Plates. By *Edmund Stone*, F. R. S. Printed by *S. Austen*. pr. 6*s*.

HISTORICAL.

4. The History of the Life and Death of our Blessed Lord and Saviour *Jesus Christ*. Collected from the Writings of *Taylor*, *Hammond*, *Whitby*, *Grotius*, *Dupin*, *Calmet*, *Prideaux*, *Basnage*, *Cave*, &c. Adorn'd with beautiful Prints. To be publish'd in Numbers every Fortnight, N° 1, 2. Sold by *J. Wilford*; of whom Proposals may be had.

5. A Journey over Land, from the Gulf of *Honduras* to the *Great South-Sea*. Perform'd by *John Cockburn*, and five other *Englishmen*, viz. *Thomas Rounce*, *Richard Banister*, *John Holland*, *Thomas Robinson*, and *John Ballman*; who were taken by a *Spanish Guarda Costa*, in the *John* and *Jane*, *Edward Burt* Master, and set on Shore at a Place called *Porto-Cavalo*, naked and wounded, as mentioned in several News-Papers of *October*, 1731. Printed for *C. Rivington*, 8vo, price 5*s*.

6. A Defence of the ancient Historians: With a particular Application of it to the History of *Ireland* and *Great Britain*, and all other northern Nations. In a Dialogue between a Protestant and Papist, an *Englishman* and an *Irishman*. By *Francis* Lord Bishop of *Down* and *Connor*. To which are added, two Sermons, the first preach'd on Occasion of the Union, and the other at a publick Commencement at *Cambridge*. Sold by *T. Longman*, price 3*s*. 6*d*.

7. The Lives of the most remarkable Criminals, from the Year 1720, to the present Time. The 3d Vol. Printed for *J. Osborne*, price 2*s*. 6*d*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

8. A Dissertation on God's Command to *Abraham* to offer up his Son *Isaac*, for a Sacrifice. By *William Whiston*, M. A. Printed for *J. Whiston*, price 6*d*.

9. A farther Examination of Dr. *Clarke*'s Notions of Space; with some Considerations on the Possibility of Eternal Creation. In Reply to Mr. *John Clarke*'s Third Defence of Dr. *Samuel Clarke*'s Demonstration, &c. To which are added, some Remarks on Mr. *Jackson*'s Exceptions to Dr. *Clarke*'s Notions of Space examined; in his Existence and Unity, &c. By *Joseph Clarke*, M. A. Fellow of *Magdalen*-College, *Cambridge*. Printed for *J. Crownfield*, price 2*s*.

10. Christian Liberty asserted, and the Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity vindicated; against a Book written by Dr. *Waterland*, and intitled, The Importance of the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity asserted, &c. By a Clergyman in the Country. Printed for *J. Noon*, price 2*s*.

11. A Pocket Companion for Free-Masons. Sold by *E. Rider*, and *C. Gardner*, price 2*s*. 6*d*.

12. An Essay for abridging the Study of Physick. To which is added, A Dialogue, (betwixt *Hygeia*, *Mercury* and *Pluto*) relating to the Practice of Physick, as it is manag'd by a certain illustrious Society. As also an Epistle from *Usbeck* the *Persian* to *J--- W--d*, Esq; Printed for *J. Wilford*, price 1*s*.

13. *Ward*'s Downfal; or, a Plot detected: A Poem. Sold at the Pamphlet Shops, pr. 6*d*.

14. The Drop and Pill of Mr. *Ward* consider'd, as well in respect to their Composition as their Operation and Effects. In an Epistle to Dr. *James Jurin*, Fellow of the College of Physicians and of the Royal Society, from *Daniel Turner* of the same College of Physicians in *London*. Printed for *J. Clarke*, under the *Royal-Exchange*, price 6*d*.

15. Status humanæ Naturæ, expositus in Oratione coram Medicis Londinensibus, habita Festa D. Lucæ Die, 1754. A Johanne Hollings. Printed for *J. Tonson*, price 1*s*.

POETRY, &c.

16. Thoughts upon the four last Things: Death, Judgment, Heaven, Hell. In four Parts. Part I, Death. Printed for *L. Gilliver*, price 1*s*.

17. A compleat Melody; or, the Harmony of Sion. In three Parts. By *William Tansur*, of *Ewell* near *Epsom* in *Surrey*. Printed for *J. Hodges*, price 3*s*.

18. *Merlin*; or the Devil of *Stoneberge*. By Mr. *Theobald*. Printed for *J. Watts*, pr. 6*d*.

19. Female Chastity, Truth, and Sanctity; A Satire. Printed for *N. Harris*, price 1*s*.

20. Sober Advice from *Horace* to the young Gentlemen about Town; after the Manner of Mr. *Pope*. Printed for *T. Boreman*, pr. 1*s*.

21. Miscellaneous Poems on several Occasions.

Digitized by Google

caſions. By Mr. *Dawſon*. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 1 *s.*

22. A beautiful young Nymph going to Bed. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6 *d.*

23. The comical Hiſtory of *Eſtevanille Gonzales*, ſurnam'd *The Merry Fellow*, from the *Spaniſh* Original by Mr. *La Sage*. Tranſlated from the *French*. Printed for *W. Mears*, 12mo, price 3 *s.*

POLITICAL.

24. The Reaſons alledged againſt Dr. *Rundle*'s Promotion to the See of *Gl*——, ſeriouſly and diſpaſſionately conſidered. By a Gentleman of the Temple. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6 *d.*

25. The Caſe of Dr. *Rundle*'s Promotion to the See of *Glouceſter*, impartially conſidered: Or, Some Remarks on a late Pamphlet, intitled, *The Reaſons alledg'd againſt* Dr. Rundle's *Promotion to the See of* Glouceſter, *ſeriouſly and diſpaſſionately conſider'd*. By a Clergyman in the Country. Printed for *T. Cooper*, price 6 *d.*

26. The Caſe decided; or Conſiderations ſhewing that the Gentleman of the *Temple* has fully juſtify'd the Oppoſition to Dr. *Rundle*'s Promotion to the See of *Glouceſter*. By a Friend to the Conſtitution. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6 *d.*

27. Conſiderations upon Dr. *Rundle*'s Promotion to the See of *Glouceſter*. In anſwer to a Pamphlet intitled, *The Reaſons alledg'd againſt Dr.* Rundle's *Promotion*, &c. *ſeriouſly and diſpaſſionately conſider'd*. By a Friend of the Conſtitution. Printed for *J. Roberts*, pr. 4*d.*

28. Some ſeaſonable Remarks on a Pamphlet, intitled, *Reaſons alledged againſt Dr.* Rundle's *Promotion to the See of* G——r *ſeriouſly and diſpaſſionately conſider'd*. Being a full Detection of the many groſs Abſurdities, ſcandalous Invectives, fulſome Panegyricks, and unjuſt Miſrepreſentations of the Author of that Pamphlet. To which is added, by way of Supplement, A ſhort Anſwer, publiſh'd in the *Weekly Miſcellany*, of *Saturday, December* 7, 1734. Printed for *A. Dodd*, *E. Nutt*, and *E. Cook*, price 6 *d.*

29. The Univerſal Politician: Or, Politicks on all Sides. Wherein the Prerogative of the Crown, and the Dependence of Parliaments, of late ſo much debated, and groſſly miſrepreſented, are fairly and impartially examined. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 1 *s.*

30. A Caveat againſt ſeditious Malecontents; or a Diſſuaſive from encouraging or fomenting popular Diſcontents and Diſorders in the Kingdom. In a ſerious and earneſt Addreſs to the Subjects of *Great Britain*. By a Country Clergyman. Sold by *S. Birt*, price 6 *d.*

SERMONS and THEOLOGY.

31. God the Defence and Glory of his Church. A Sermon preach'd at *Devonſhire-Square* on the 5th of *November* laſt. Printed for *A. Ward*, price 6 *d.*

32. Againſt popular Clamour and Tumults: A Sermon preach'd before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Citizens of *London*, at the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, on *Nov.* 5, 1734, being the Anniverſary Thankſgiving-Day for the Deliverance from the Gun-Powder Treaſon, and for the happy Arrival of King *William* III. By *William Crow*, D. D. Rector of *St. Botolph, Biſhopſgate*, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty. Publiſh'd by Order of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. Printed for *T. Woodward*, price 6 *d.*

33. A Sermon preach'd in the *New Meeting-Houſe* in *Carter-Lane*, *December* 5, 1734, being the firſt Day of opening it for Religious Worſhip. By *Samuel Wright*, D. D. To which is annex'd, a Hymn compos'd for that Occaſion. Printed for *R. Hett*, price 4 *d.*

34. The ſeventeenth Article of the Church of *England*, explain'd; wherein its juſt and genuine Senſe is given, and her Clergy vindicated in their juſt Defence of Conditional Election. By *Thomas Horſeley*. Printed for *J. Wilford*, price 6 *d.*

35. Obſervations on ſome Articles of the *Muggletonian* Creed. Sold by *Richard Hett*, price 6*d.*

Juſt Publiſhed, in One Volume in Octavo, *Price Five Shillings*,

A JOURNEY over LAND, from the GULF of HONDURAS to the GREAT SOUTH-SEA. Performed by *JOHN COCKBURN*, and five other *Engliſhmen*, viz. *Thomas Rounce*, *Richard Banſter*, *John Holland*, *Thomas Robinſon*, and *John Ballman*: Who were taken by a *Spaniſh* Guarda-Coſta, in the *John* and *Jane*, *Edward Burt* Maſter, and ſet on Shoar at a Place called *Porto-Cavalo*, naked and wounded, as mentioned in ſeveral News-Papers of *October*, 1731. Containing, Variety of extraordinary Diſtreſſes and Adventures, and ſome new and uſeful Diſcoveries of the Inland of thoſe almoſt unknown Parts of *America*: As alſo, An exact Account of the Manners, Cuſtoms, and Behaviour of the ſeveral *Indians* inhabiting a Tract of Land of 2400 Miles; particularly of their Diſpoſitions towards the *Spaniards* and *Engliſh*. To which is added, a curious Piece, written in the Reign of King *James* I. and never before printed, intitled, A Brief Diſcovery of ſome Things beſt worth Noticing in the TRAVELS of *NICHOLAS WITHINGTON*, a FACTOR in the *Eaſt-Indies*. Printed for *C. Rivington*, at the *Bible* and *Crown* in St. *Paul*'s Church-yard.

Digitized by Google

APPENDIX

TO THE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

Concluſion of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the *laſt Seſſion* of PARLIAMENT, continued from *Page* 635.

ON *March* 18, the Commons reſolved, *Nem. Com.* to preſent a congratulatory Addreſs to his Majeſty on the happy Nuptials of the Princeſs Royal and the Prince of *Orange*. Alſo to congratulate the Queen on theſe happy Nuptials: And to ſend a congratulatory Meſſage to the Princeſs Royal and his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, on this happy Occaſion. (See the Anſwers returned to theſe Congratulations, by the King, Queen, the Princeſs Royal, and Prince of *Orange*, p. 216.)

The Houſe of Lords came likewiſe to the ſame Sort of Reſolutions on this Occaſion.

On the 19th a Bill for exhibiting a Bill for naturalizing his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* (which was order'd to be prepared and brought in by Mr. *Pulteney*, Mr. *Walpole*, Mr. *Sandys*, Sir *Will. Yonge*, Mr. *Trenchard*, Mr. *Gybbon*, and Col. *Merdaunt*) was brought in and paſſed in the Houſe of Commons, and was ordered to be carried to the Lords for their Concurrence, where it was likewiſe paſſed, and returned to the Commons on the 20th. (See the Preamble to it, p. 155.)

On the 21ſt his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to this and the other Bills mention'd, p. 154.

The ſame Day a Bill was brought down from the Lords, intitled, *An Act for naturalizing the moſt ſerene Prince* William Charles Henry Friſo, *Prince of* Orange *and* Naſſau, which was that Evening three times read by the Commons, and paſſed *Nem. Con.*

DEBATE *in the Houſe of L——ds on his Majeſty's* Meſſage *for a Power to augment his Forces, if neceſſary, during the Want of a Parliament.*

On the 28th, the D—ke of *N——le* preſented to the Houſe the following Meſſage from his Majeſty, *viz.*

A *That as the War which had broke out in* Europe, *unhappily continued, his Majeſty had nothing more at Heart than to ſee that Flame extinguiſhed, and to avoid, if poſſible, the engaging his Subjects in the Hazards and Expence of a War; being at the ſame Time deſirous, neither to give any juſt Alarm to other Nations, nor to ſubject himſelf to any unprovoked Inſults.*

B *That to the End his Majeſty's Endeavours, in Conjunction with his Allies, for procuring an Accommodation, might in due Time have the deſired Effect; and that his Majeſty might be in a Condition to make good ſuch Engagements as Honour, Juſtice and Prudence might call upon him to fulfil and contract; and that his Kingdoms might not be left expoſed to any deſperate Attempts, during ſuch Time, as it might be impoſſible for his Majeſty to have the immediate*

C *Advice and Aſſiſtance of his great Council, upon any Emergency ariſing from the preſent Poſture of Affairs in* Europe, *which might nearly concern the Intereſt and Safety of theſe Kingdoms; his Majeſty hoped that he ſhould be enabled and ſupported by his Parliament, in making ſuch further Augmentation of his Forces, either by Sea or Land, as might be abſolutely neceſſary*

Digitized by Google

for the Honour and Defence of his Kingdoms, and in concerting ſuch Meaſures as the Exigency of Affairs might require.

"That whatever Expence ſhould be thereby occaſioned, ſhould be made in as frugal a manner as poſſible, and that an Account thereof ſhould be laid before the next Parliament.

On the next Day, the Houſe proceeded to take the ſaid Meſſage into Conſideration; and the D—ke of *N——le* ſtood up and ſpoke as follows, *viz.*

My Lords, as his Majeſty has been always careful not to put his People to any greater Expence, that what was abſolutely neceſſary for their own Safety, ſo in the Beginning of this Seſſion of Parliament, he asked for no greater Augmentation either of Land or Sea Forces than what he thought was neceſſary for the Defence of this Nation; and after the moſt mature Deliberation, his Majeſty's Demands upon that Occaſion were thought ſo juſt and reaſonable, that they were agreed to by both Houſes.

There was then, my Lords, a War broke out in *Europe*, which made it neceſſary for us to make ſome little Addition to our Naval Force at home, and to the Garriſons of our fortified Places abroad; but as we did not ſtand obliged by any former Engagement to take any Share in that War, therefore the Expence we have as yet put ourſelves to on that Occaſion is but very inconſiderable; and as his Majeſty has not yet engaged himſelf upon either Side of the Queſtion, as there has not ſince any Alteration happened with reſpect to the Circumſtances of *Great-Britain* in particular, ſo his Majeſty does not think it neceſſary for us to put ourſelves immediately to any greater Expence than what was then judged to be neceſſary; but as the Fate of War is very uncertain, and as the Liberties of *Europe* very much depend upon the Event of the preſent War, therefore it is impoſſible to foreſee but that his Majeſty may be obliged to take ſome Share in the War, in order to preſerve the Balance of Power, on which depend the Liberties of *Europe*, and conſequently of this Kingdom.

If then, my Lords, upon any future and ſudden Emergency, his Majeſty ſhould find himſelf under a Neceſſity of immediately joining either one Side or the other, we may moſt certainly expect, that thoſe he joins againſt will endeavour to inſult or invade this Nation, eſpecially if they know that we are no way prepared for our own Defence: Nay, I do not know but that our continuing neutral may diſoblige both Sides; and if either can expect to engage this Nation in their Favour, by producing a Change in our Government, they will probably for that Purpoſe attempt to invade us, if they ſhould be encouraged to make ſuch an Attempt by our preſent Government's not being in a proper Condition to reſiſt them. There is not indeed any Occaſion at preſent to fear ſuch Attempts; there is not the leaſt Appearance that any of the Powers now engaged in War will attempt to offer us any Inſult; but as the Politicks and Reſolutions of Foreign Courts are not to be depended on, as no Perſon can pretend to foreſee every Thing that may happen, his Majeſty is willing to have it in his Power to provide in Time againſt the worſt; and I think we are in Duty bound to enable him to do ſo; therefore I hope your Lordſhips will agree to the Motion I am to make, which is, *That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, declaring our Duty and Fidelity to him, and the entire Confidence we repoſe in his royal Care and Wiſdom, and in his Endeavours for the Security of his Kingdoms, and for reſtoring the Peace of* Europe; *to expreſs the juſt Senſe we have of his Majeſty's Attention to the true Intereſt of his People, in previouſly taking the Advice of this Houſe, in order to make the neceſſary Proviſions againſt any Emergencies ariſing from the preſent Poſture of Affairs in* Europe, *eſpecially during the Interval of Parliament; to deſire his Majeſty to make ſuch Augmentation of his Forces by Sea or Land, as his Majeſty ſhall judge neceſſary, and to concert ſuch Meaſures as the Exigency of Affairs ſhall require; and to aſſure his Majeſty, that this Houſe will not be wanting in their Duty, in effectually enabling his Majeſty to make good all the extraordinary Expence that may be incurred, and to fulfil all the Engagements that may be entered into by his Majeſty, for the Honour, Intereſt and Defence of his Kingdoms.*

L——d *C——t.* My Lords, as no Sort of Information has been given to this Houſe about the preſent State of our foreign Affairs, or about the Engagements we now lie under with reſpect to all or any of the Powers engaged in War: As every thing tending to give us ſuch Information has been denied, it cannot be expected that I, or any other Lord, who has not had the Honour to be admitted into that Secret, ſhould ſpeak ſo fully to the preſent Queſtion as we might otherwiſe have done. As for myſelf, I think I cannot ſpeak properly to it, in any other Way than as it relates to our own Conſtitution, and in that Light I cannot but be againſt it; for it muſt be admitted, that the Demand now made upon us is a Demand of a very extraordinary Nature; it is ſuch an one as ought never to be complied with, but when the Nation is in the moſt imminent Danger, and even then, the Reaſons for apprehending ſuch a Danger ought to be communicated to this Houſe in a regular Manner, before we can either in Honour or Duty comply with it.

It has always, my Lords, been admitted, that Speeches from the Throne are to be looked on as Speeches from the Miniſters of State: Upon this footing it is that this Houſe has always, with a great deal of Freedom,

taken

Digitized by Google

taken such Speeches into their Consideration; and I must be of Opinion that Messages from his Majesty to this House are to be looked on in the same Manner; for which Reason I hope, the Duty or the Respect we owe to his Majesty will not be mentioned in the present Debate. No Man can be more ready than I am to grant every thing to his Majesty that shall appear to be necessary for the Support of his Crown and Dignity; but whatever is to be granted for that Purpose, ought to be granted in a regular Manner, and according to those Methods and Forms which our Ancestors have laid down for the Preservation of our Constitution; and even in that Way, it is inconsistent with the Honour and Dignity of this House to make any such Grant upon a meer Suggestion from the Ministers that it is necessary. No, my Lords, the Reasons, the Causes of that Necessity ought to be laid before the House, and then every Lord may depend upon his own Judgment; whereas he who agrees to such a Grant without any such Information, cannot be said to depend upon his own Judgment, but that of the Ministers for the Time being.

I am, my Lords, sincerely of Opinion that the Nation ought to be put in a much better State of Defence: It is what ought to have been done before now; but why was not this proposed at the Beginning of the Session? Is there any Thing has happened since that Time which can alter any Man's Opinion in this Respect, or can make him believe that it is now become more necessary than it was at that Time? If any such Proposition had then been made, both Houses would have had Time to have taken the State of the Nation, with respect both to our foreign and domestick Affairs, into their Consideration, and might easily have provided in a regular and usual Manner for putting the Nation into a proper State of Defence; but the neglecting to make any such Proposition at that Time, and the bringing it in now by Way of Surprise upon us, when it cannot be so much as pretended that we have any Thing now to apprehend which we ought not then to have apprehended, really seems as if some Gentlemen were afraid lest we should resolve to examine narrowly into the present State and Condition of our Affairs; and this, I think, ought to be a Reason rather for our refusing than agreeing to any such irregular and precipitate Resolution as is now proposed to us.

But, my Lords, suppose it was not then necessary to put the Nation into a better State of Defence than was at that Time proposed; suppose it is not even now necessary to make any new Addition to our Forces, either by Sea or Land, but that the same may become necessary in a little Time; why may we not provide for such an Accident, according to the regular Course of proceeding in Parliament? What Necessity is there for putting so speedy an End to this Session? Why may we not take Time to bring in a Bill for doing whatever shall appear to be necessary for providing against any such Emergency? By such a Method of proceeding both Houses will have Time to call for and examine such Things as may be necessary for giving them an Insight into our Circumstances both abroad and at home: And if from such an Enquiry it shall appear absolutely necessary to give his Majesty the ample and unlimited Power now demanded, is it to be supposed that any Lord in this House, or any Member of the other, will be more averse to the granting of such a Power, when the Necessity for so doing is made appear to him, than he was before that Necessity was made apparent, or indeed any the least Reason for it assigned?

I will grant, my Lords, that the Fate of War is uncertain; I will likewise grant, that the Event of the present War is of the utmost Consequence to the Liberties of *Europe*, and consequently to this Nation: But his Majesty has told us, that he is not engaged as yet to take any Share in the War: Suppose then that this Parliament were dissolved, and a new one summoned; that new Parliament may meet in two Months Time, and in that Time it is impossible any Emergency can happen of such Consequence as to oblige his Majesty immediately to join either of the Parties now engaged in War. The Balance of Power in *Europe* may be overturned, but it cannot be so suddenly overturned as not to give his Majesty an Opportunity of having the Advice and Assistance of a new Parliament, before he declares himself of either Side of the Question: In which Case that new Parliament may, and certainly will provide both for the Safety and Honour of this Nation, in that proper and regular Method which ought to be observed by every Parliament.

The Safety and Defence of the Nation is always to be provided for; but as there is at present no Necessity for doing it in any extraordinary Manner, do not, my Lords, let us do it in the unprecedented Manner now proposed. Our agreeing to this Proposition, would, in my Opinion, my Lords, be a most certain Prelude to Slavery: 'Twould be a giving up of all our Liberties at once; 'twould be a putting an absolute Power into the Hands of the Crown, to continue till next Session of Parliament, which would be a most dangerous Precedent; for as such are generally improved, it may soon after be granted for a longer Term, and so may at last be made perpetual. I call it, my Lords, an absolute Power, because we not only give a Power of raising Forces both by Sea and Land, without Limitation, but we give an unlimited Credit for borrowing Money, and we promise to make good whatever shall be so borrowed.

Digitized by Google

rowed. I hope your Lordships will consider, that the Liberties of this Nation do not so much depend upon our Charters or our Statute Books, as upon that of the People's keeping the Purse in their own Hands; and if once the People should be brought into the Way of giving anticipated Promises, they may at last be induced to give the Purse entirely out of their Hands, which would put an End to all our Liberties at once.

It has always been reckoned, my Lords, one of the chief Safeguards of our Constitution, that the King cannot raise and keep up a Standing Army in Time of Peace, without the Consent of Parliament; but if the Parliament should once come into the Way of granting, from Time to Time, an unlimited Power to raise and keep up what Number of Forces, by Sea or Land, the Ministers for the Time being may think proper, I would be glad to know of what Use this Limitation upon the Crown can be of, with respect to our Constitution? And if by Means of such a Power our Constitution should ever be overturned, would not the Parliament which had granted it be justly deemed the Betrayers of those who had trusted their All to them? We have not, thank God, my Lords, any Thing to fear from any Power that may be granted to his present Majesty; but if such a Precedent should be made, and in any future Reign a Set of Men should be at the Head of the Administration, who had disobliged the whole Nation, who had Reason to fear that such a new Parliament would be chosen as would call them to an Account; would not they, in Pursuance of this Precedent endeavour to get such a Power as this from the last Session of the expiring Parliament? They would then let the new Elections go on, they would use all Means and Methods to corrupt and influence them; but if after all they should see such a new Parliament chosen as would call them to an Account, and punish them for their Wickedness, what then can we suppose they would do? Would not they make use of the Power so treacherously granted to them, and raise such an Army as might enable them to govern without any Parliament at all? So that I must look upon the Proposition now before us, as laying a Foundation for some future Administration to trample upon our Constitution by the Power of an Army, whenever they shall find they cannot trample upon it by the Power of Bribery and Corruption.

Besides, my Lords, I do not think that what is now proposed is legal: Or that any Thing can be legally done in Pursuance of it, if it should be agreed to; for it is certain that no Forces can be raised or kept up in this Nation in Time of Peace, but by Consent of Parliament; and the only proper Way of obtaining that Consent always was supposed to be by Act of Parliament. We have already, my Lords, passed the Mutiny Bill; and if any new Forces should be raised in Pursuance of this Resolution, I do not know if they could be comprehended under that Law; for as a certain Number is thereby limited, if any more should be raised, I doubt much if they could, without a new Act of Parliament, be subjected to the Martial Law.

I have said, my Lords, that the Proposition now before us, is a most unprecedented Method of providing for the Defence of the Nation: It is so; it is a Method which was never before practised. In all former Times, when this Nation has been threatened with any great and imminent Danger, which made it necessary that some extraordinary Steps should be taken, if it happened in Time of Parliament, the King always came or sent to Parliament, and not only told us we were in Danger, but how we were in Danger, that from thence we might judge whether the Danger was so imminent as to make some extraordinary Steps necessary; and when it was judged so, proper Measures have always thereupon been immediately concerted for obviating that Danger; but now it seems, my Lords, we are to agree to a most extraordinary Measure, without any Reason assigned, or so much as a Pretence that we are in any imminent Danger; nay, we are even told that we are not in any imminent Danger; that we are not at present in Danger of any Insults or Invasions from abroad, and I am sure we are not in Danger of any Insurrections at home, unless they should be occasioned by our agreeing to this Proposition: Therefore, my Lords, as no Reason has been assigned, as I see no Reason for our coming into any extraordinary Measure at present, I cannot but be against the Motion.

D--ke of *A——le*. I have, my Lords, considered the Motion now before us with all possible Attention, and I cannot see that there is any Thing in it, or in the Motion the noble Duke has made us, so very extraordinary or unprecedented as the noble Lord has been pleased to represent. It is certain that such Messages have been several Times sent to Parliament, and likewise that such Returns have always been made to them as the noble Duke has now moved for, on occasion of the present Message. It is true, that such Messages have never been sent but upon extraordinary Occasions, and the Reasons for sending them have always been communicated to Parliament; and is not this the very Case at present? What more extraordinary Occasion can be supposed? The noble Lord who spoke last admits, that the Liberties of *Europe* are deeply concerned in the Fate of the present War, and may be swallowed up by the Event; and can we imagine that

Digitized by Google

that the Liberties of this Nation are secure, when the Liberties of *Europe* are in Danger?

It must therefore be allowed, my Lords, that the Occasion of this Message is of the utmost Consequence; and the Reasons for our being necessarily obliged to come to some immediate Resolution, are not only in themselves apparent, but are fully expressed in his Majesty's Message. The Fortune of War we all know to be extremely precarious, and the Changes that happen are often as sudden as they are unlooked for: Some of these may lay his Majesty under an indispensable Necessity of sending immediate Assistance to the unfortunate Side, in which Case we may depend on it, that some desperate Attempts will be made upon this Nation by the other Side now engag'd in the War: Our Neighbours have now great Armies in the Field, and some of them have powerful Fleets ready to put to Sea: They are already prepared to execute any Attempt, and when they are in such Circumstances, we may depend on it, that the Resolution, as soon as taken, will be carried into Execution. We all know, that this Parliament must be soon dissolved, and many Weeks must intervene before a new Parliament can assemble. In the mean Time, his Majesty may be obliged to declare himself, and upon that, some Attempts may be made, which may be of the most dangerous Consequence to this Nation, before his Majesty can have the Advice and Assistance of a new Parliament, which makes it absolutely necessary for us, before we now separate, to give his Majesty a Power to provide against the worst.

I will agree with the noble Lord who spoke last, that all Messages from the King, as well as Speeches from the Throne, when they come to be considered in this House, are to be looked on as coming from the Ministers; therefore we may, with all imaginable Freedom consider them, and whatever may be said on that Occasion, is always to be presumed to relate only to the Ministers, and not to the Crown; for which Reason, our Duty and Respect to his Majesty, is never upon such Occasions to be brought any Way into the Question. •But as to the Message now before us, my Lords, it is so far from being an extraordinary one, that I must look upon it rather as a Piece of Condescension in the Crown; for it is certain, that upon any sudden Emergency, his Majesty has a Power, which always has been, and must be vested in the Crown, to provide for the Security of his Crown and Kingdoms, by raising Forces either for Land or Sea Service, and borrowing or applying Money for that Purpose, even without waiting for the Consent of Parliament; and whatever the King may on such Occasions be obliged to do, will always be approved of, and provided for by Parliament, as soon as they meet, in Case nothing has been done, nor any Expences incurred, but what shall appear to be necessary; this is the Power his Majesty has by our Constitution, and this is all he asks for by the present Message: He asks only for a Power to make such further Augmentation of his Forces, either by Sea or Land, as may be absolutely necessary for the Honour and Defence of his Kingdoms.

This, in my Opinion, my Lords, is as modest a Demand, as ever was sent to Parliament: It shews how cautious his Majesty is of putting his People to any extraordinary Expence; considering the present Posture of the Affairs of *Europe*, I believe this House would have thought it but reasonable, if his Majesty, at the Beginning of the Session, had asked for a much greater Augmentation of his Forces, both by Sea and Land, than he did at that Time: Nay, if his Majesty had now asked for an immediate Augmentation, instead of asking only for a Power to make it, in Case it shall hereafter appear to be absolutely necessary, I do not doubt, but your Lordships would have complied with it; but his Majesty, desirous not to put his People to any Expence, or at least to delay it as long as he can, and yet solicitous about the Quiet and Safety of his People, desires only the latter; and that Power he applies for to Parliament, tho' he knows it to be vested in him without any such Application. This is the Light which the present Message ought to be considered in, and therefore whether we should grant such a Power as is now asked for, cannot, I think, be properly made a Question.

Indeed, if the Ministers should make a bad Use of the Power now proposed to be granted to his Majesty, if they should augment the Forces, either by Sea or Land, without any Necessity for so doing; if they should put the Nation to any greater Expence, than what shall appear to be absolutely necessary, there would be then some Ground for a Question; but in such a Case, can the present Message, or the Address proposed in Answer to the Message, be of any Weight on either Side of that Question? Can the Ministers plead in their Justification, that they had a Power from Parliament to do so? It is certain they cannot: They must answer for what they have done in the same Manner, as if no such Address had ever been proposed. For my own Part, my Lords, I am no Minister, I never was, nor ever will be a Minister; but on all such Occasions as the present, I must think they have a most dangerous Task: The Danger of not providing in Time for the Safety and Defence of the Nation, and the Danger of running the Nation into Expences, which may be hereafter thought unnecessary, are two opposite Rocks, which even the wisest Ministers ought to be afraid of: They will always find it difficult for them to steer the middle Course, so as to avoid both the Extreams: And we must conclude it to be the more

Digitized by Google

more difficult, when we consider, that to the Bulk of Mankind Dangers seem huge in their Approach, but diminish vastly in their Retreat.

I am persuaded none of your Lordships are afraid; I cannot indeed see the least Reason why any Man should at present entertain any Fears about the Liberties of his Country, I am sure there is no Ground for such Fears. If any Incroachments had been lately made by the Crown, or by the Ministers of the Crown, upon the Rights and Liberties of the People, we should have Reason, my Lords, to be jealous of every Proposition that came from that Quarter; but there has been no such Attempt lately made, and I believe there never was a Time, when private Men enjoy'd their Property with more Ease and Security; therefore I can see no Reason for us to take the Alarm; and the present Message is so far from affording any Foundation for an Alarm, that I must look upon it as one of the greatest Pieces of Condescension that was ever made by any King to his Parliament. As for the Clamours that may have been lately raised against the Ministers of State, if ever there were any such, they ought to be despised, because they were without any just Cause, and were very far from being general. There have been some Clamours against all Ministers, and against all future Ministers we may expect there will be Clamours raised: Even in the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth*, which has been so often applauded by those who had a Mind to reflect upon the present, there were Clamours among some Sorts of People during her whole Reign: Even that great Minister *Burleigh*, who with so great Wisdom and Moderation, and for so many Years, during her Reign, manag'd the publick Affairs of this Nation, could not escape: Nay, there were not only Clamours and Discontents in that Queen's Reign, but there were many Plots too, and even some Rebellions raised against her; therefore we are not immediately to conclude, that Ministers are guilty, because there have been some little Clamours and Calumnies raised against them.

'Tis true, my Lords, we have already passed the Mutiny Bill, and in that Bill I must likewise grant, that a certain Number of Land Forces is mentioned; but, in my Opinion, the Mutiny Bill always did, and now does extend, not only to the Number of Forces therein mentioned, but to all the Land Forces that should be raised within that Year: However, I am no Lawyer, tho' I am in the Neighbourhood of a very good one, to whom I shall leave the Determination of this Point, and I hope he will be so good as to rise up and give the House his Opinion upon it.

E—l of *C*———*ld*. My Lords, notwithstanding what the noble D-ke who spoke last, has been pleased to say in Favour of the Message now under our Consideration, it still appears to me to be the most extraordinary that was ever sent to this House. I believe no Man will doubt of my Affection to his Majesty, or of my Readiness to agree to every Thing I think absolutely necessary for the Support of his Crown and Dignity; but as all such Messages are presumed to be framed by the Advice, and upon the Suggestion of those in the Administration, therefore I, and every other Lord of this House, not only have a Right, but we are in Duty bound to examine them narrowly; and from thence if it appears that what is demanded by such a Message is not at all necessary for the Support of his Majesty, or the Safety of the Nation, tho' it may be necessary for the Support of Ministerial Schemes, and perhaps for the Safety of Ministerial Personages, we are both in Duty and Honour obliged not to comply with such a Demand, especially if it appears to be inconsistent with the Constitution, or contrary to the usual Form of proceeding in Parliament, which is plainly the Case with respect to the Demand now made; for it most certainly be allowed to be contrary to the usual Form of proceeding in Parliament; and as it vests an absolute Power in the Crown, for as long a Time as the Crown, or rather the Ministers, may please to continue it, I cannot think it consistent with the Constitution of our Government: I must think it the most extraordinary Demand that ever was made on any Parliament in this Kingdom; and it is the more extraordinary that it comes now at the End of the last Session of a long Parliament: It really appears to me in the same Light, as if an Application should be made to a Man on his Death-bed, a Man in his utmost Caducity, to bequeath all he has in the World, to those who are utter Strangers to him; nay, to those who have been generally reputed his greatest Enemies.

I cannot agree with the noble D-ke that such Messages have been frequent: It is certain they were never heard of till of late Years; I doubt if such an unlimited Power was ever before asked for; I am sure such a Power was never asked for but when the Nation was in imminent as well as great Danger; for to tell us that the Liberties of *Europe* may be swallowed up by the present War, and that therefore this Nation is in great Danger, is no Excuse for our breaking thro' all the Forms and Methods of proceeding in Parliament, by agreeing to the extraordinary Step now proposed. I cannot think that the Liberties of *Europe* are in so great Danger of being swallow'd up in the Event of the present War as some People seem willing we should believe; but granting they were, it is but a consequential Danger to this Nation; and to excuse such an extraordinary Step the Danger ought not only to be great, but imminent;

Digitized by Google

nent; I do not think that any Thing ought to force us to make ſuch a Step, but when we are in immediate Danger of a powerful Invaſion from abroad, or of a very terrible Inſurrection at home. With reſpect to all other Dangers, we may deliberately provide againſt them, according to the uſual Methods of proceeding in Parliament; and if Precedents ſhould be ſearched into, I believe it will appear, that no ſuch Meſſage as the preſent was ever ſent to Parliament, but when we had good Reaſon to apprehend one of the two immediate Dangers I have mentioned.

Now, my Lords, in the preſent Caſe it is not ſo much as pretended that we are in any imminent Danger; on the contrary we are told, that no material Alteration has happened ſince the Beginning of the Seſſion; therefore if we are now in any imminent Danger, we were in the ſame State at the Beginning of the Seſſion; and if we were ſo at that Time, why were we not then made acquainted with it? If we had then been made acquainted with it, we might have long before now taken the Circumſtances of the Nation into our Conſideration, and might have ſufficiently provided againſt the greateſt Danger that can be ſuppoſed in a regular parliamentary Way: But ſuppoſe, my Lords, ſome conſiderable Alterations have happened ſince the Beginning of the Seſſion, which this Houſe cannot, I think, pretend either to affirm or deny, becauſe we have been kept in utter Darkneſs with reſpect to the Situation of our foreign Affairs; ſuppoſe ſome new Dangers are now to be apprehended, which could not be thought of or foreſeen at the Beginning of the Seſſion, what Neceſſity is there for providing againſt them in a Manner ſo inconſiſtent with our Conſtitution? Are they ſo imminent that we have Reaſon to apprehend their coming upon us in a few Days? It is impoſſible to ſuppoſe any ſuch; and if no ſuch Dangers can be ſuppoſed, what Reaſon have we to break thro' all the Forms of Parliament? Is there any Neceſſity for putting an immediate End to the preſent Seſſion? No, my Lords, by the *Septennial Law* this Parliament may continue ſitting till *September* or *October* next; before that Time the Dangers we are now threatened with may blow over, or if they ſhould approach nearer, we may provide againſt them in that Manner, and according to thoſe Forms which the Wiſdom of our Anceſtors has contrived for the Preſervation of our Liberties.

We are told our Neighbours are at War, they have great Armies in the Field, and powerful Fleets ready to put to Sea: What is all this, my Lords, to us? Does not this add to the Security of this Nation, inſtead of ſubjecting us to any Danger? If we are no way engaged in the War (and we are told we are not) if we have done nothing to give any juſt Alarm, is it to be ſuppoſed that any one of the Powers upon the Continent, while it is engaged in a dangerous and heavy War with another Power, will do any Thing, or attempt any Thing that may in the leaſt tend to draw the immediate Vengeance of this Nation upon its Head? Is it poſſible to imagine any Nation on Earth ſo weak, or rather ſo mad in their Politicks? I have not, 'tis true, the Honour to have been made acquainted with the ſeveral Engagements we may be under at preſent to foreign Powers; but if I can judge from ſuch of them as have been made publick; if I can draw any Concluſion from the many Treaties and Alliances lately made, I muſt conclude, that at preſent we are in good Terms with all the Powers in *Europe* at leaſt, therefore I muſt conclude we cannot be in any Danger from any of them; and I hope no Danger we may have to fear from any other Quarter of the World, can be of Weight enough to prevail with this Houſe to agree to ſuch an extraordinary Meaſure.

I ſhall grant, my Lords, that we might perhaps have offended the *Imperial* Court, by the Treaty made at *Hanover* with the *French*; but ſurely we have made up that Breach by our late Treaty of *Vienna*, by which we generouſly, and without the leaſt valuable Conſideration, became Guarantees of the Pragmatick Sanction. As to *France*, we have of late Years heaped ſo many Favours upon that Nation, that I cannot think they have any Reaſon, or indeed any Inclination to do us an Injury: Did not we by the Treaty of *Hanover*, which was made for pulling down the overgrown Power of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and the following Treaty of *Seville*, break that cloſe Union which had been contracted between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid*, ſo much to the Prejudice of the Court of *France*? And did not we thereby oblige *Spain* to throw herſelf entirely into the Arms of *France*, by which we again united the two great Branches of the Houſe of *Bourbon*? And can we imagine that *France* will diſturb us, while ſhe is making the beſt of that Union which we were ſo good as to reſtore? And as to *Spain*, my Lords, we did perhaps diſoblige them likewiſe by our Treaty of *Hanover*, and ſome other Meaſures which were the Effects of that Treaty; but have we not ſince procured them the rich Dutchies of *Tuſcany*, *Parma* and *Placentia*, for their Son *Don Carlos*? Did not we, at a great Expence to this Nation, ſend a powerful Fleet into the *Mediterranean*, to conduct that Prince with the greater Pomp and Ceremony to the Dominions we had procured for him in *Italy*? 'Tis true, he did not make uſe of that Fleet, but was that any Fault of ours, or can it be ſaid we had any ſelfiſh View in what we did, ſince the Whole was tranſacted without any Stipulation in our own Favour? By this we opened a Way for the *Spaniards* into *Italy*; nay,

Digitized by Google

nay, I do not know but that by our Management we have likewise thrown the King of *Sardinia* into the Arms of *France*, and have thereby opened a Way for the *French* likewise into *Italy*. Besides all these Favours heaped upon our Neighbours, have not we, by the most full and explicit Treaties and Stipulations, secured all our Rights and Possessions both abroad and at home; and in such Circumstances, after so many glorious Treaties, can it be imagined that we are in Danger of being invaded or insulted by any of our Neighbours?

This, my Lords, I take to be the Case as to our past Management; but it is said the present War may take such a Turn as may lay his Majesty under a Necessity of sending immediate Assistance to the unfortunate Side, in order to prevent the Balance of Power in *Europe* from being quite overturned. This is a Supposition which really to me seems as extraordinary as the Message now under our Consideration. I will readily allow, that the Fate of War is precarious, but I cannot easily admit that a whole Campaign, even the most unfortunate that can be supposed, can make the Emperor absolute Master of *France*, *Spain* and *Sardinia*, or can make *France* absolute Master of the whole *German* Empire; for we know that *France* has stood out many unfortunate Campaigns against the united Powers of *Germany*, *England*, *Holland*, *Portugal* and *Sardinia*; and tho' *Spain* and *Sardinia* now make use of *France* to enlarge their Dominions in *Italy*, yet if *France* shewed the least Inclination to make a Conquest of *Germany*, they would both turn their Arms against her, because they must preserve *Germany* in order to preserve their own Dominions in *Italy*, or indeed in any Part of the World. The Circumstances of *Europe* are now very far from being the same they were at the Beginning of the late War; the King of *France* was then absolute Master of *Spain*, and could make that Nation do whatever he had a Mind; but now *France* must act very cautiously, in order not to give that Nation any Jealousy of her aiming at too great an Increase of Power, otherwise the *Spaniards* may soon become as deadly Foes to the *French* as ever they were heretofore: I must therefore think, my Lords, that the Liberties of *Europe* are not in such Danger of being swallowed up in the Event of the present War; but if they were, they cannot be swallow'd up so soon, even by the most sudden and most fatal Accident, but what his Majesty may have Time enough to apply in a regular Manner to his Parliament for Advice and Assistance, before he can be under a Necessity of declaring himself of either Side of the Question.

But, my Lords, we are told that this Parliament must be dissolved; and before a new one can meet his Majesty may be obliged to declare himself, or at least that some of the Powers engaged in War may become jealous that he is to declare against them, and consequently may attempt to invade this Nation before his Majesty can have the Assistance of a new Parliament, to enable him to provide against such Invasion.

This is an Argument I am sorry to hear made use of in this House, and I am persuaded the noble Lords who make use of it, do not mean such a Conclusion as seems naturally to flow from it; for, in my Opinion, it plainly seems to carry this Insinuation, that the granting of such a Power at the End of every Parliament, will be always necessary hereafter. If that were really the Case, I should be very apt to conclude, that the Power would then be made use of, not to defend the Nation against foreign Invasions, but to defend the Ministers against the Danger they might have Reason to apprehend from an anti-ministerial Parliament, in case the new one should appear to be of such a Complexion; and I am very sure, that a Minister with such a Power in his Hands, and such a Parliament against him, would never allow that Parliament to meet.

We are now told, as I have already taken Notice, that our Neighbours are deeply engaged in War one against another, that they have great Armies in the Field, and powerful Fleets ready to put to Sea; that they may conceive a Jealousy that we are to join against them, and may consequently invade us before the King can have the Assistance of a new Parliament to enable him to provide against that Invasion; therefore before we draw our last Breath we must, it is said, for our own Safety, put an absolute Power into the Hands of the Crown, to continue till the Ministers shall think fit to convene the new Parliament. At the End of the next Parliament there may, my Lords, be the same Reason for granting the same Power, and the Reason will be much stronger if we are then actually engaged in the War: But suppose there is then a profound Tranquillity in *Europe*, our Neighbours very probably will have very near as great Armies and as powerful Fleets as they have now; and may we not then be told, Your Neighbours are now no Way engaged elsewhere, their Armies are quartered very near the Sea Coast, their Fleets may be made ready to put to Sea in a Month's Time, they may conceive a Jealousy that you are to invade them, and therefore they will endeavour to invade you; for this Reason it is necessary for you to put an absolute Power into the Hands of the Crown? Will not this Argument be then stronger than the Argument now made use of? It will, my Lords, in my Opinion, be much stronger: We are certainly in greater Danger of being suddenly invaded by our Neighbours, when they have their

their Troops unemployed, and quartered upon the Sea Coasts, than when all their Troops are marched many 100 Miles from their Sea Coast, and employed against another Enemy; and surely they may more suddenly fit out a Fleet proper for that Purpose, when none of their Ships of War are employed elsewhere, than when they are obliged to keep many of them in Seas very far distant from this Island.

The Dictatorial Power was, my Lords, a Part of the *Roman* Constitution, even from the very Beginning of their Republick; but while they preserved their Virtue, while they preserved their Liberty, this Power was never granted but upon the most important, the most urgent Occasions, and was never granted for a longer Term than six Months; when the Virtue and the publick Spirit of that once brave People began to decay, this Power was often granted upon trifling Occasions; it then began to be granted for a long Term, and soon after was granted for Life: With this last Grant they granted away all the Liberties of their Country for ever: The Dictator might die, but the Power was handed down immediately to another; the Tyranny became perpetual. The Power now asked for is in some Measure a Dictatorial Power, it has but of late Years crept into our Constitution, it was never yet granted but on the most urgent Occasions; but if we once begin to grant it for a Time indefinite, and on such Suppositions and May-be's, I can easily foresee what will be: It will at last, nay, it will soon be either granted or taken for Life, and then adieu for ever to the Liberties of *Great Britain*.

I will allow, that by our Constitution our Kings have always had, during the Interval of Parliament, a Sort of Dictatorial Power, a Power to take Care that the Commonwealth may be no Way injured; and therefore in case of any sudden and unexpected Danger, the King may raise Forces, or may fit out a Fleet, for preventing that Danger; and where the Danger is apparent, it is certain the King never did, nor ever will want Money as long as there is any in the Nation; for upon such an Occasion no Man will refuse to lend his Money to the Government; and the Parliament will certainly approve of what has been done, and provide for the Re-payment of what has been borrowed, providing it be made appear to them that there was a Necessity for putting the Nation to that Expence; but the asking for such a Power before-hand, looks as if something were intended which could not well be approved of: It looks as if the Nation were to be put to an additional Expence without any apparent Reason for so doing, and as if this anticipated Credit were asked for from Parliament, in order to encourage People to lend their Money to the Publick, tho' they see no Necessity for any such publick Expence. No Man will refuse to let an Infant of a good Estate have whatever may be necessary for his Subsistence; for this he has no great Occasion for any Letter of Credit from his Guardians; but if his Guardians should be such Fools, or rather such unfaithful Guardians, as to give him an unlimited Letter of Credit for borrowing whatever he himself might think necessary for his Subsistence, it would certainly tend to throw him into Extravagance, and might make him a Prey for Usurers and Extortioners.

I am very well convinced, my Lords, that the Safety of the People will not be any Way better secured by the Resolution now proposed; but I am very far from thinking that the Power of the Crown will be no Way enlarged; if it were really thought so, I am sure no Minister would ever give himself the Trouble of persuading the King to send such a Message to Parliament; but suppose I were convinced that no additional Power is by this Proposition to be granted to the King; that very Consideration would with me be a most prevailing Argument for being against it; for it must be allowed that what is now proposed is something very extraordinary, and contrary to all those Forms and Methods of proceeding in Parliament, which long Experience has taught us to be necessary for the Preservation of our Liberties; why then should we make so great an Incroachment upon our Constitution, if neither the Safety of the People, nor the Security of the Crown, be thereby any way improved? This Reason, I say, my Lords, if there were none other, would prevail with me to be against agreeing to the Proposition now before us; but as I think it of the most dangerous Consequence to the Liberties of the People, as I think that a Power is thereby to be granted to the Crown, which ought never to be granted but in Cases of the utmost, the most imminent Danger, therefore I shall most heartily give my Negative to it.

L—d *H*——*ck*. I think, my Lords, it is now admitted by both Sides, that during the Interval of Parliament his Majesty has by Law, and without any previous Authority from Parliament, a Power to provide for the Safety of the Kingdom, and consequently he must have a Power of doing whatever shall appear to be necessary for that End; therefore I hope it will be no longer insisted on, that there is any thing very extraordinary either in the Message now under our Consideration, or in the Proposition that has been made to us in Consequence of it. His Majesty only asks for a previous Authority for doing what he certainly might do without any such Authority; and we by the Address proposed to us, only promise to support his Majesty in what shall appear to be necessary for the Safety of the Nation, and for the Support of his

Digitized by Google

Crown and Dignity. If the Nation ſhould be unneceſſarily put to Expence, if any extraordinary Meaſures ſhould be purſued, without a Neceſſity for ſo doing, the Miniſters will be anſwerable for it, and may be puniſhed in the ſame Manner as if no ſuch Addreſs had ever been propoſed; and as there is no extraordinary Power asked for, or propoſed to be granted, the Method of doing it cannot be of any Weight in the Debate, nor can it be attended with any ill Conſequence.

As to the giving his Majeſty a Power by an Addreſs or a Vote, to raiſe Land Forces, there is certainly nothing illegal in it; for tho' the King cannot by Law raiſe or keep up a Standing Army in this Nation in Time of Peace without Conſent of Parliament; yet, my Lords, I know of no Law that directs how that Conſent is to be obtained; it may, in my Opinion, be had by a Vote or an Addreſs from each Houſe of Parliament, as well as by an Act regularly paſſed in Parliament. And as to the Mutiny Bill which we have already paſſed, it is the ſame with former Bills of the like Nature; tho' there be a particular Number of Land Forces mentioned in the Preamble, yet the enacting Part is general, and comprehends all the regular Forces that then were on Foot, or that ſhall be raiſed in this Kingdom during the Continuance of that Act.

Therefore, my Lords, as there is nothing illegal or extraordinary in the Meſſage, or in the Propoſition now under our Conſideration; as from the preſent known Circumſtances of *Europe* ſome Accidents may happen that may put this Nation under a Neceſſity of making a further Proviſion for Self-defence; and as thoſe Accidents may fall out ſo ſuddenly and ſo unexpectedly, that there may not be a Poſſibility for his Majeſty to have Time to take the Advice and Aſſiſtance of a new Parliament, I cannot but be for agreeing to the Propoſition now made to us.

L—d *B*———*ſh*. My Lords, I have a very great Regard for the Opinion of the noble Lord who ſpoke laſt, eſpecially in ſo far as relates to the Laws and the Conſtitution of this Kingdom; and therefore I am the more ſurprized to hear him declare, that he knows of no Law which determines and directs the Method by which his Majeſty is to have the Conſent of his Parliament. I will not pretend to be ſo well acquainted with the Laws or the Statutes of this Realm as that learned Lord; but I am ſure there is a Law which determines the Method by which his Majeſty is to have the Conſent of his Parliament, as well with reſpect to the raiſing and keeping up a Standing Army in Time of Peace, as with reſpect to every other Caſe where the Conſent of Parliament is neceſſary by our Conſtitution: I mean, my Lords, the *Lex & Conſuetudo Parliamenti*, which I look upon to be as much a Part of the Laws of *England* as any other Part of the Common Law, nay, as any Statute expreſly enacted by King, Lords and Commons. 'Tis true, my Lords, there is not, I believe, any expreſs Statute for directing the Method of obtaining the Conſent in Queſtion; but there is never an expreſs Statute made in any Caſe, but where the Common Law is either doubtful or deficient; and as this Part of the Common Law, as this Cuſtom of Parliament was never before called in Queſtion, it was never thought neceſſary to make any expreſs Statute for regulating the Method of obtaining the Conſent of Parliament; but in this Age we ſeem inclined to call in Queſtion every Cuſtom and every Maxim eſtabliſhed by our Anceſtors, eſpecially when it interferes with any favourite Point our Miniſters have in View.

I hope, my Lords, it will be allowed, that no Tax can be impoſed or levied upon the People but by Conſent of Parliament: This, I hope, will be allowed to be one of the fundamental Maxims of our Conſtitution, and the Meaning of this Maxim I always took to be, that no Tax could be raiſed but by Act of Parliament; but as there is no expreſs Statute for regulating the Method of obtaining the Conſent of Parliament in this Particular, I do not know but it may now be ſaid, that Taxes may be impoſed, or the King may be enabled to impoſe a Tax by a Vote, or by an Addreſs from both Houſes of Parliament; I am ſure it may be ſaid, that this Method of obtaining the Conſent of Parliament is as ſufficient for the raiſing of Money as it is for the raiſing of an Army: Indeed if we agree to the Propoſition now before us, it will ſeem to inſinuate as much; for tho' we do not thereby expreſly impower his Majeſty to impoſe a Tax, yet we are to impower him to borrow Money, for the Re-payment of which ſome Tax or another muſt be impoſed next Seſſion of Parliament; and I do not know but the Gradation will be found more eaſy than ſome People at preſent ſeem to apprehend, for us to proceed from impowering the Crown, by way of a Vote or an Addreſs, to raiſe Money by a Loan, to that of impowering the Crown by way of a Vote or Addreſs, to raiſe Money by any Tax the Crown ſhall think fit to impoſe.

As to the Mutiny Bill, my Lords, I really did not take particular Notice of the Bill laſt paſſed in this Houſe: That Bill is now become ſo much a Bill of Courſe, that I never once doubted its being in the ſame Words with other Bills of that Nature formerly paſſed in Parliament, and therefore I did not read it with that Attention which I ought to have done; but I am ſure that in ſome former Bills of the ſame Nature, the Number of Forces to be kept up was mentioned to be ſo many, and

Digitized by Google

and *No more*: Whether the Words *No more* be in the last Bill I cannot determine; but grant they are not, I am perſuaded ſome Lord of this Houſe, or ſome Member of the other would have taken Notice of their having been left out, if it had not been thought that they muſt neceſſarily be underſtood: And I think every Man has good Reaſon to ſuppoſe, that no greater Number of the Subjects of *England* can be ſubjected to the Martial Law than the Number mentioned in that Bill, whether the Words *No more* be added or not. It is certain that no Part of the Common Law, much leſs *Magna Charta*, or any other expreſs Statute, can be repealed but by Act of Parliament: I hope it will not be ſaid that any one of the ſtanding Laws of *England* can be repealed by a Vote or an Addreſs from both Houſes of Parliament, tho' I do not know indeed but even this Doctrine may hereafter be inſiſted on as a natural Conſequence of the Doctrine this Day advanced in this Houſe.

However, my Lords, I hope we will not this Day advance ſo far in our new Improvements; and therefore it muſt be allowed, that no private Man can be ſtript of thoſe Liberties and Privileges which he enjoys by *Magna Charta*, and many other expreſs Statutes, without a new Law made for that Purpoſe; and I hope it will be granted, that whatever general Words are in any Statute, which are or may ſeem to be contrary to the Liberty of the Subject, are always to be taken in the moſt confined Senſe; they cannot be ſo much as explained, much leſs extended, by a Vote, or by an Addreſs, of either or of both Houſes of Parliament. It will likewiſe, I hope, be granted, that all thoſe who are by the Mutiny Bill ſubjected to the Martial Law, are thereby ſtript of a great many of thoſe Liberties and Privileges they are intitled to as Subjects of *England*; and therefore if there are any general Words in that Bill, for ſubjecting all thoſe to the Martial Law who ſhall thereafter inliſt in his Majeſty's Service; theſe general Words muſt refer to the particular Number of Men mentioned in the Bill, and when that Number is compleat, no Man that liſts thereafter can be ſubjected to the Martial Law either by a Vote or an Addreſs; there muſt be a new Bill for that Purpoſe, otherwiſe there is not a Man in the Kingdom but may be ſtript of moſt of the valuable Privileges he enjoys as a Subject of *England*, by a ſingle Vote in Parliament; for if we can by a Vote or an Addreſs, impower his Majeſty to raiſe as many Land Forces as he pleaſes, and ſubject all the Forces ſo raiſed to the Military Law, we certainly can, by the ſame Method, impower the Crown to impreſs Men into the Service; and if ſuch a Vote ſhould be paſſed, what Man in the Nation could ſay he had an Hour's Certainty of enjoying thoſe Liberties and Privileges he is intitled to as a Subject of *England*.

My Lords, till this Day it has always been held for an undoubted Truth, that the Conſent of Parliament cannot be obtained any other Way than by a Bill brought into either Houſe, and regularly paſſed through both: By the Cuſtom of Parliament this Bill muſt be twice read, then committed, and then read a third Time in each Houſe, before it can be preſented to the King for his Conſent; and then at laſt it muſt have the Royal Aſſent before it can be looked on as a Law of this Kingdom, or as a Regulation to which the Parliament has given its Conſent. Theſe Forms and Methods of proceeding in Parliament were wiſely eſtabliſhed by our Anceſtors, to give Time to every Gentleman of either Houſe to be fully appriſed of what he was about, to conſider maturely all the Conſequences of what was propoſed, and even to conſult and adviſe with his Friends, before he ſhould be obliged to determine himſelf as to either Side of the Queſtion; and if ever this Method ſhould be altered, if ever the Doctrine ſhould take Place, that we may do as much by a Vote as we can do by a Bill, our Conſtitution will be upon the moſt precarious Footing; both Houſes of Parliament may be ſurpriſed into a Thing which it will never be in the Power of the Nation to retrieve; nay, I do not know but ſome Day or another both Houſes may be brought in by Surprize to ſurrender up to the Crown all the Rights, Liberties, and Privileges of their Country by one ſingle Vote.

There is a very great Difference, my Lords, between anticipated Promiſes and future Proviſions. The firſt is a running in Debt, the other is a paying of ready Money for what we have; and the Nature of Mankind is ſuch, that moſt Men are apt to be more extravagant when they live upon Credit than when they pay ready Money for every Thing they have. This Nation has already ſuffered ſeverely by the former Practice, and therefore I wiſh we would begin to think of following the latter only for the future: But there is this further Difference between the Parliament's providing afterwards for what the Nation has been obliged neceſſarily to expend, and promiſing before-hand to provide for what the Adminiſtration may thereafter think themſelves neceſſarily obliged to expend, that in the firſt Caſe the Honour of Parliament is no Way engaged to the Creditors of the Publick; and if the Nation ſhould be idly and extravagantly run into Debt, I believe the Parliament would not think themſelves any Way obliged to pay the Debts which had been ſo contracted, eſpecially, becauſe in ſuch a Caſe it may be ſuppoſed, that thoſe, who had upon ſuch an Account become the Creditors of the Publick, would

Digitized by Google

generally conſiſt of the Creatures and Favourites, perhaps the Truſtees of the Miniſters; but in the latter Caſe the Parliament ſtands engaged for all the Debts that ſhall be contracted, whether the Expence was neceſſary or not: The giving of anticipated Promiſes is giving a previous Credit to Miniſters, it is putting a parliamentary Truſt in them, it is really veſting in the Miniſters a parliamentary Authority, by which many innocent private Men may be encouraged and drawn in to lend them their Money, and therefore the Honour of Parliament ſtands engaged to repay that Money to the publick Creditors, without any Regard whether it has been neceſſarily expended for the Benefit of the Publick or not.

I ſhall readily grant, my Lords, that if in Conſequence of ſuch anticipated Promiſes the Miniſters ſhould run the Nation into an unneceſſary Expence, the next Parliament might puniſh the Miniſters who had adviſed ſuch Meaſures; but ſuppoſe ſuch Miniſters were actually hanged up, as they certainly would deſerve, would that make good the Damage the Nation had ſuſtained? Their Sufferings might perhaps make ſome Holy Days for the Populace: But can we ſuppoſe that their Eſtates would be ſufficient to reimburſe the Publick, or to ſatisfy the Debts with which they had loaded the Publick, by Means of the Credit imprudently given to them by Parliament? Surely there is more Wiſdom in not putting it in a Man's Power to betray his Truſt, than there is in fooliſhly and needleſsly repoſing a great Truſt in a Man, whereby he is not only enabled but perhaps tempted to cheat one; and then hanging him for doing ſo. This is really the preſent Caſe; the giving ſuch an unlimited Credit to Miniſters, is laying them under a very great Temptation to defraud the Publick. We know, my Lords, how natural it is for Men to hope for Impunity; nay, we know how difficult it is even for Parliament to bring great and high Criminals to condign Puniſhment; and ſuch a Power and Credit as are now propoſed to be given, may afford a Precedent, by which ſome future Miniſter may be enabled to put it abſolutely out of the Power, both of the Parliament and the People, ever to puniſh him, or any ſuch as him thereafter.

The Power and Credit now propoſed for us to give are, my Lords, at all Times dangerous, but much more ſo when granted at the very End of a Parliament, and juſt before a new Election. I do not believe that any bad Uſe will be made of the unlimited Credit now propoſed to be given; it is not to be ſuppoſed that a bad Uſe can be made of any Powers we give under his Majeſty's wiſe Adminiſtration; but I do not know what may happen hereafter: If we ſhould ever chance to have an ambitious Prince upon the Throne, or a weak Prince under the ſole Management of a guilty and wicked Miniſter, a Precedent may be made of what is now propoſed, the ſame unlimited Powers may be then obtained from an expiring Parliament, under Pretence of defending the Nation againſt imaginary and unknown Dangers, but really in order doubly to arm that Prince or Miniſter againſt our Conſtitution: That is to ſay, to furniſh him with Money to be laid out in procuring a Majority of the Creatures and Slaves of the Adminiſtration to be returned for the enſuing Parliament; but in Caſe he ſhould fail of Succeſs in that Attempt, to furniſh him with ſuch a Standing Army as might be ſufficient to protect him againſt the higheſt Reſentment of the new Parliament, or to ſupport him without any Parliament at all. If the firſt Project ſhould ſucceed; if he ſhould by Bribery get a Parliament to his Mind, ſuch a Parliament we may believe would certainly conclude with a like Vote of Credit, in order to chuſe the next; and thus a tyrannical Adminiſtration, and a ſlaviſh Parliament would for ever be entailed upon this Nation. But ſuppoſe he ſhould fail in his Project of Bribery, he would then have Recourſe to his Army, and might thereby ſupport himſelf without any Parliament at all; for ſurely no Man can ſuppoſe that a Prince or Miniſter, with a numerous Standing Army entirely under his Direction, and commanded by ſuch Officers only as he ſhall pleaſe to appoint, will ever want Money to ſupport that Army, or to anſwer the other Demands of his Government: As long as the Parliament complies with all his Requeſts, he will accept of what Money he wants in a legal Way; but if the Parliament ſhould once begin to refuſe, he will then reſolve to raiſe that Money in an illegal Way, which he finds he cannot have in a legal.

This, I hope, my Lords, is not the Deſign at preſent; but as what is now propoſed may give Encouragement to the forming of ſuch Deſigns, and may be made a Precedent for rendering that Deſign ſucceſsful, therefore I muſt be for diſagreeing with the Motion.

The E—l of *P——tt* ſpoke next in Favour of the Motion; then the E—l of *A——rd*, and after him the D-ke of *M—ſe* ſpoke both againſt it; and next,

The L—d C——or. My Lords, the preſent Situation of the Affairs of *Europe* is ſo well known to every Lord in this Houſe, that it is very unneceſſary to give any particular Account of them: Conſidering the dangerous and heavy War now actually begun, and the many Powers engaged in it, it is certain that ſome Accidents may occur which may threaten this Nation with great and imminent Dangers: This was, we may ſuppoſe, the Occaſion of the preſent Meſſage from his Majeſty; and it muſt be granted, that this was a moſt weighty Reaſon for ſending ſuch a Meſſage;

Digitized by Google

Meſſage; but as by that Meſſage his Majeſty deſires no Powers but what were before veſted in him, therefore we are to look upon it only as an Application from his Majeſty for the Advice of his Parliament, with Relation to what may be thought moſt proper to be done at ſuch a critical Juncture; and the Addreſs propoſed by the noble D—ke is, in my Opinion, the moſt dutiful and the moſt proper Return we can make to ſuch a gracious Meſſage.

If without ſending any ſuch Meſſage to Parliament, the Miniſters, in Caſe of an abſolute Neceſſity, had augmented our Forces both by Sea and Land, and had borrowed Money for that Purpoſe, can it be doubted but that the next Parliament would have approved of ſuch Meaſures, and would have provided for ſuch Expence? But if they ſhould augment our Forces either by Sea or Land, or put the Nation to any Expence, without an apparent Neceſſity for ſo doing, is there any Thing in the Addreſs propoſed than can tend to juſtify them for ſuch a Piece of Miſmanagement? Will not the next Parliament be left as fully at Liberty to puniſh them, as if no ſuch Meſſage had ever been been ſent to Parliament, nor any ſuch Addreſs preſented to the King?

I will grant, my Lords, that by the Addreſs propoſed the Miniſters may have a little more Credit among the People than otherwiſe they might have had. I will allow that the Honour of Parliament will, by the Addreſs propoſed, be engaged to provide for the Expence that may be incurred, and to repay the Money that may be borrowed on that Account, whether it ſhall appear that ſuch Expence was neceſſary or not; but this is the very Reaſon that I am for the Propoſition made to us: Surely in ſuch a dangerous Situation as the Affairs of *Europe* are in at preſent, the Nation is not to be left defenceleſs, for fear a bad Uſe ſhould be made of the Powers granted for providing for its Defence. Shall we refuſe a reaſonable Credit or reaſonable Powers to our Government, and thereby expoſe the Nation to be invaded or over-run by a foreign Enemy, and our Government perhaps entirely ſubverted, only for fear that by granting ſuch a Credit the Nation may perhaps be brought into a little unneceſſary Expence, or for Fear our Miniſters ſhould make a bad Uſe of that Truſt which we repoſe in them? My Lords, it is abſolutely neceſſary at all Times and in all Countries, to put ſome Truſt in thoſe who are appointed to adminiſter the Affairs of the Publick; without ſome ſuch Truſt it would be impoſſible for any Government to ſubſiſt; and the greater Danger a Country is in, the more Truſt muſt the People neceſſarily repoſe in their Governors.

But there is another Conſideration which is of greater Weight with me: His Majeſty tells us, he has nothing more at Heart than to ſee the Flame of War extinguiſhed; and as it is to be hoped his Majeſty will ſucceed in his Endeavours that Way, before the Flame comes to ſuch a Height, as that we may be neceſſarily obliged to involve ourſelves in it, there is nothing can tend more towards making his Majeſty's Endeavours ſucceſsful, than to convince all the Powers now engaged in War, that there is a perfect Harmony ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and his Parliament; that we repoſe an entire Confidence in his Majeſty's Wiſdom and Conduct; and that we will be ready upon all Occaſions to ſupport thoſe Meaſures which his Majeſty may find himſelf obliged to take: And is there any Thing can be a greater Teſtimony of all this to Foreigners than our agreeing to the Addreſs now propoſed? This will convince every one of them, that in caſe any of them by their Obſtinacy ſhall provoke his Majeſty to declare againſt them, he will fall upon them with the whole Power of this Nation; and when the united Force of this Nation is thrown into the Scale, the Weight of it is well known to all the Powers in *Europe*.

As to the Method of granting the Power or the Credit now aſked for, there is nothing new in in it; it is what has been often practiſed before, and it is now the more neceſſary, becauſe it is proper the Parliament ſhould be ſoon diſſolved, and we do not know what may happen before it may be poſſible for the new one to aſſemble. 'Tis true, the preſent Parliament does not of itſelf expire by the *Septennial Bill*, till *September* or *October* next, ſo that there is not any abſolute Neceſſity for calling a new Parliament before that Time; but the ſooner a new Parliament is called I believe it will be the better; for tho' a new Parliament can do nothing but what the preſent may do, yet there is ſuch a Thing as the Complexion of a Parliament to be conſidered; and if the new Parliament ſhall appear to be as much devoted to his Majeſty as the preſent, it will ſhew that a perfect Harmony ſubſiſts between his Majeſty and his People in general; and the new Parliament being to continue for 7 Years, it muſt add a much greater Weight to his Majeſty's Councils, and to his Negotiations abroad, than can be expected from a Parliament that is to expire in 6 Months.

Therefore, my Lords, as there is nothing new or extraordinary in the Addreſs propoſed, as I think it the moſt proper Return can be made, and ſuch a Return as we ought in Duty to make to his Majeſty's moſt gracious Meſſage; and as I think it abſolutely neceſſary for the Safety of the Nation, and for rendering his Majeſty's Endeavours for re-eſtabliſhing the Tranquillity of *Europe* ſucceſsful, I ſhall give my Conſent to it.

L—d *C*———*r* again. My Lords, it is not to be deny'd, it has not in this Debate been

Digitized by Google

been deny'd, but that the Parliament may grant, and have formerly, tho' but very ſeldom, granted ſome extraordinary Powers to the Crown when it has been made appear to them that the Nation has actually been in any great and imminent Danger; but to take ſuch an extraordinary Step, to grant ſuch extenſive and unlimited Powers to the Crown, when it is not ſo much as pretended that the Nation is in any imminent Danger, I will aver to be not only a new, but a moſt dangerous Precedent. To tell us that the Nation may be in Danger, and therefore we muſt grant ſuch a Power as is now demanded, is certainly ſomething very extraordinary: It is a Reaſon for granting ſuch Powers that will always exiſt, and in my Opinion it always will, and always ought to be more prevalent when our Neighbours are all at Peace with one another, than when they are deeply engaged in a War; for if ever any Quarrel ſhould ariſe between us and any of them, if ever any of them ſhould conceive Hopes of Advantage from making an Invaſion upon us, it is certain they will be in a better Condition, and more eaſily induced to revenge that Quarrel, or to make an Invaſion, when they are no way engaged elſewhere, than when they are deeply engaged in a War with ſome other Nation, and have Uſe for all the Forces they can raiſe, in a quite different Part of the World.

I do not know, my Lords, but that there may be Occaſion for putting the Nation into a better State of Defence than it is in at preſent; but I am convinced that Occaſion is not now ſo preſſing but that it may be done in a regular parliamentary Way. To pretend that the putting of an abſolute Power into the Hands of the Crown will give Weight to his Majeſty's Councils, and to his Negotiations abroad, is to ſuppoſe that Foreigners know much leſs of our Conſtitution, or of the Temper of our People than they really do: Perhaps Ways and Means may be found to prevail upon a Parliament to do ſo, but our Neighbours know that it is contrary to the Nature of our Conſtitution; from thence they will moſt juſtly conclude, that ſuch a Meaſure will render the Generality of the People diſaffected, and this of courſe will diminiſh the Weight of his Majeſty's Negotiations abroad, and will make Foreigners much more ready both to inſult and invade us, than we can ſuppoſe they would otherwiſe be.

I will admit, my Lords, that his Majeſty has a Power of providing for the Safety of the Nation during the Interval of Parliament; but that Power muſt be very moderately uſed, and certainly in Caſe of any ſudden Danger, the Parliament is to be called together as ſoon as poſſible. If during the Receſs of Parliament it ſhould be diſcovered that the Nation were threatened with any imminent Danger, his Majeſty may immediately iſſue out the proper and neceſſary Orders for augmenting his Forces both by Sea and Land, and he may borrow what Money may be immediately neceſſary for that Purpoſe; but upon any ſuch Occaſion it is certain, that his Majeſty ought at the ſame Time to iſſue a Proclamation ordering the Parliament to aſſemble forthwith, and whoever ſhould adviſe him otherwiſe would be to the higheſt Degree criminal, and would deſerve the ſevereſt Puniſhment. As upon any ſuch Occaſion the Parliament might meet in a very few Weeks, we cannot ſuppoſe that any extraordinary Sums could be wanted in ſo ſhort a Time: And as his Majeſty enjoys the Hearts and the Affections of the People, their Purſes will always be open to him on any Emergency, when the Danger is apparent, eſpecially when they ſee the Parliament ſummoned to meet, from which they may expect immediate Reimburſement: Indeed when pretended and imaginary Dangers are invented by Miniſters, only for their own Ends, it is not to be ſuppoſed that they can borrow much Money from the People without a previous Authority from Parliament for doing ſo: Therefore as there never can be any Occaſion for ſuch a previous Authority in the Time of real Danger; as the granting of ſuch a previous Authority can ſerve only for enabling Miniſters to load the Publick, when there is no real Danger to be apprehended, as the granting of ſuch previous Authorities may ſome Time or other enable a Prince or Miniſter to overturn our Conſtitution, no ſuch ought ever, in my Opinion, to be granted; but if ever any ſuch is to be granted, it ought to be granted in a regular parliamentary Manner, and not in the Manner now propoſed, eſpecially when even thoſe that aſk for it, in ſuch an extraordinary Manner, cannot ſo much as ſay that the Nation is in any imminent Danger.

The E—l of *S——gh* ſpoke next for the Queſtion; and then the E—l of *I—a* ſpoke thus. My Lords, the Affair now before us I take to be of the utmoſt Conſequence: It is an Affair in which the Safety of this Nation, and the Honour and Dignity of the Crown are, I think, very deeply concerned, and therefore I am ſurpriſed to hear it treated by ſome Lords in ſo ludicrous a Manner: Such a Method of treating any Subject ought never, I think, to be made uſe of, or admitted into any of the Debates in this Houſe, but is ſtill more improper when made uſe of in a Debate of ſo very great Conſequence as the preſent.

Tho' this Nation, my Lords, may not perhaps at this very Inſtant be expoſed to any immediate Danger, tho' we are not as yet any way engaged to take a Share in the preſent

preſent War, yet it is highly probable we may at laſt be obliged to engage ourſelves, in order to preſerve that Balance of Power upon which the Liberties of *Europe*, and conſequently of this Nation, abſolutely depend; nay it is certain, that we muſt at laſt engage in the War, in caſe his Majeſty cannot by his Authority, and by the Weight which his Councils may have in foreign Courts, oblige the contending Parties each to yield up ſome of their Pretenſions, and all to ſubmit to the juſt Propoſals which he may think proper to make, for reſtoring the Tranquillity of *Europe*. Therefore, my Lords, in order to increaſe his Majeſty's Authority, and give his Councils that Weight which they ought always to have in foreign Courts, we ought to agree to the Propoſition now made to us; for if the Powers now engaged in War ſee that his Majeſty has an entire Confidence put in him by his Parliament, and that this Nation is in all Events well provided not only for its Defence, but for falling with great Vigour upon that Power, or that Side, which ſhall by their Obſtinacy provoke his Majeſty's Reſentment, it will add a prevailing Weight to thoſe Negotiations which his Majeſty ſhall find it neceſſary to enter into, and thereby the Balance of Power may be preſerved, the Tranquillity of *Europe* may be reſtored, without this Nation's being at all obliged to take any Share in the War, and perhaps without laying his Majeſty under a Neceſſity of making any great Uſe of thoſe Powers which are now propoſed to be granted to him: Whereas if the Powers now aſked for ſhould be refuſed, it will make Foreigners believe that neither the Parliament nor the Nation can put any great Confidence in his Majeſty's Conduct, and conſequently they will have little or no Regard to any Propoſition his Majeſty may make to them; by which this Nation will at laſt be neceſſarily drawn into the War, and will thereby be expoſed to great Dangers and many Loſſes, and put to an infinite Expence.

The Eyes of all *Europe* are fix'd, my Lords, upon the Meaſures to be taken by this Nation in the preſent Conjuncture, and if either of the Parties now engaged in War ſhould begin to ſuſpect that we were to fall in with the other, to oppoſe any of their Deſigns, or to put a Check to the Succeſs of their Arms, they would immediately, and with as much Diſpatch and Secrecy as poſſible, attempt to make an Invaſion upon us, eſpecially if they ſaw that we were no Way provided againſt them: Theſe Suſpicions and Jealouſies may ariſe without any Foundation, they may begin to ſuſpect that his Majeſty has reſolved and is preparing to join againſt them, before any ſuch Reſolution be really taken, or any Preparations made for that Purpoſe. 'Tis true, his Majeſty may not perhaps be obliged to declare himſelf openly on either Side till he has had Time to take the Advice and Aſſiſtance of a new Parliament, and to make proper Proviſions for the Defence of the Nation; but it is impoſſible to foreſee how or when ſome of our Neighbours may begin to ſuſpect that we have ſuch a Deſign, and therefore it is neceſſary for us immediately to prepare, at leaſt to put ourſelves in a proper Poſture of Defence, and to furniſh his Majeſty with the Powers neceſſary for that Purpoſe.

I am ſurpris'd to hear it ſaid, that our Neighbours will always, even in Time of Peace, be in as good a Condition to execute a Deſign ſuddenly againſt us, as they are at preſent. In Time of Peace, ſome few of their Forces may perhaps be quartered upon their Sea Coaſts, but then theſe Forces are always, for the Convenience of Quarters, ſeparated and diſperſed in ſuch a Manner, as to put it out of their Power to aſſemble any great Number at any one Place upon their Coaſt, without giving us juſt Ground for taking the Alarm, and ſufficient Time to provide againſt them: Whereas, at preſent, they may march a great Detachment from their Army, and that Detachment may be arrived at a proper Place for embarking, before it is poſſible for us to know what Rout they have taken, or to ſuſpect that they are deſigned againſt us. In Time of Peace, their Men of War are all laid up in their Harbours, their Seamen are diſperſed, and many Materials are wanting before a large Fleet can be fitted out; and therefore it is impoſſible to imagine, that any of our Neighbours can then be in ſuch Readineſs to make a ſudden Invaſion upon us, as they are at preſent, when moſt of their Ships of War are ready fitted out, well mann'd, and provided with every Thing neceſſary for ſailing upon any Expedition.

For theſe Reaſons, my Lords, I muſt conclude, that we are now in greater Danger of being invaded, than we can ever be in Time of Peace, and if I ſhould refuſe to grant the Powers now aſked for, I ſhould really think myſelf criminal: If a Servant, who knew that his Maſter's Houſe were in Danger of being attacked by Thieves, ſhould leave the Doors open, in order to give them an eaſy Opportunity of entering, to murder the Family and plunder the Houſe, I ſhould think ſuch a Servant more guilty than any of the Thieves themſelves; and if I ſhould refuſe to give my Conſent to the Reſolution propoſed, and an Invaſion ſhould be afterwards ſuddenly made upon us, and this Nation thereby involved in War and Confuſion, I ſhould look upon myſelf to be in the very Caſe of ſuch a Servant, and therefore guilty of one of the moſt heinous Crimes that can be committed againſt my Country.

E--l of *W——ea*. The noble Lords who have ſpoke in Support of the Reſolution propoſed

Digitized by Google

posed to us, have all spoke, as if this Nation were no Way provided for its Defence, which really to me, my Lords, seems to be something very surprising. I cannot comprehend what we have been doing in all the former Part of this Session, if we have not already provided sufficiently against any Invasion that can be secretly and suddenly made upon us. Have we not resolved to keep up a very numerous Army of Land Forces in this Island, besides the numerous Army kept up in the neighbouring Island, which may be brought over upon any Emergency to our Assistance; and from all these, cannot we in a few Days form an Army of regular Troops? I am sure much greater than any Army of Foreigners that can be sent by Surprise to invade us. Surely no Lord in this House can imagine, that so numerous an Army must always be kept up in this Island, even in the Time of the most profound Tranquillity: Nay, if we were actually engaged in War, I hope, it would not be thought necessary to keep always such a Number of regular Forces at Home, in order to guard our own Dominions against Invasions; I hope it would in such a Case be thought, that we might safely send a great part of them Abroad, in order to carry the War into the Territories of our Enemies, otherwise any War we may hereafter engage in, must become very chargeable and burthensome to the Nation. But besides the Land Army we have already provided, have we not already made a very great Addition to the Number of our Seamen, and have not we thereby already enabled his Majesty to fit out a Fleet much superior to any Squadron that can be sent against us? From all which I most conclude, my Lords, that we have already sufficiently provided for the Safety and Defence of the Nation, against any sudden and unexpected Attack that can be made upon us; and if his Majesty should think fit to join either of the Parties now engaged in the War; if any Foreign Power should declare War against us, or if any of our Neighbours should openly prepare to invade us, his Majesty would have Time enough to call the Parliament together, and thereby we should have an Opportunity of providing in a regular parliamentary Way for whatever should be thought proper either for Offence or Defence.

I hope, my Lords, I shall always be as ready as any Lord in this House, to put all proper Confidence in his Majesty: I am on the present Occasion extreamly willing to strengthen his Majesty's Hands as much as possible, in order to add Weight to his Negotiations, and to enable him to restore by his Influence the Tranquillity of *Europe*, or to preserve by his Power the Liberties of *Europe*; but is there no Way of preserving the Liberties of *Europe*, without making a Sacrifice of the Liberties of *Great Britain*? Are we under such a Pretence to give up the Rights of Parliament? Are we to put an absolute and an unlimited Power, and by such an extraordinary Method too, into the Hands of his Majesty's Ministers? No, my Lords, no such Power can ever be necessary; I hope this House will never agree to any such Ministerial Demand; for the present I must look upon as such: I shall always look upon such extensive Demands as coming from the Ministers only; they may be necessary for the protecting of guilty Ministers, but they can never be necessary for preserving the Honour or the Dignity of the Crown.

The King has, no Doubt, a Power to make what Treaties, and to enter into what Negotiations he may think proper; and if the Nation should happen to be threatened with any immediate Attack, he may, and I hope always will take the proper Measures for preventing or defeating that Attack: In all such Cases it is not to be doubted but the Parliament will approve of what has been done, when they come to examine into the Measures so taken, and find that they were wisely concerted, and necessary for the End proposed; but if the contrary should appear; if it should appear that dishonourable and inconsistent Treaties have been concluded; that ridiculous Negotiations have been set on foot, and ridiculously carried on; that the Nation has been sometimes exposed to Dangers and Insults without any just Cause, and often put to great Expence when no Danger could possibly be apprehended; has not the Parliament, in such a Case, a Power? Are they not in Honour, in Duty to their Country, bound to enquire into such Misconduct, and to punish the Authors of such knavish or such foolish Councils? And shall we, my Lords, thus before-hand approve of whatever Negotiations or Treaties the Ministers may be pleased to advise his Majesty to enter into or conclude? Shall we thus give an anticipated Promise to provide for whatever Expence the Ministers may pretend to think necessary for the Nation's Defence? No Ministers ought to desire such an implicit Faith to be placed in their future Management, and I cannot think that the present, by their late Conduct, deserve any such extraordinary Confidence.

With respect to those who may become Creditors of the Publick, the Difference betwixt an anticipated Promise and a posterior Approbation has been already fully explained: It has by both Sides been admitted, that the Honour of Parliament in the first Case stands engaged to the Creditors of the Publick, whether the Expence incurred may be thought necessary or not; but in the last Case the Honour of Parliament does not stand engaged, unless it appear to them that the Expence was necessarily incurred. But I must likewise take

take notice, my Lords, that it is the ſame with reſpect to any Treaties that may be entered into: When the Parliament grants before-hand ſuch full Powers as are at preſent demanded, the Honour of Parliament ſtands engaged to ſee ſuch Treaties punctually performed, whether they be conſiſtent with the Honour and Intereſt of the Nation or not; but when Treaties are concluded without any ſuch full Powers from Parliament, the Honour of Parliament is no way engaged to perform them, unleſs they approve of them; the moſt that the Parliament or the Nation are in Honour obliged to do in that Caſe, is, to make a Sacrifice of thoſe Miniſters, who engaged their Country in ſuch diſhonourable or diſadvantageous Treaties; but in the firſt Caſe, I do not ſee how the Nation could get off from the Obligation, unleſs it were by making a Sacrifice of all thoſe Members of either Houſe of Parliament, who conſented to the granting of ſuch Powers, as well as of the Miniſters themſelves.

I will agree that the Queſtion now before us is an Affair of the utmoſt Conſequence; it is an Affair in which the Safety of the Nation, and the Honour and Dignity of the Crown are deeply concerned; but I am convinced that the Safety of the Nation, and the Preſervation of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, conſiſt in rejecting the Propoſition now before us: In this the Safety of the Nation certainly conſiſts, becauſe our agreeing to the Propoſition would, in my Opinion, be, to bring the Nation into a real domeſtick Danger, under the Pretence of providing againſt a foreign Danger, that is either altogether imaginary, or ſo diſtant that it may eaſily be provided againſt without making a Sacrifice of our Conſtitution; and as the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of *Great Britain* conſiſts in our King's being the King of a free People, therefore every Thing that may tend to encroach upon the Freedom of the People, which this Propoſition directly does, muſt derogate both from the Honour and the Dignity of the Crown.

I ſhall likewiſe grant that the preſent Subject ought to be treated in the moſt ſerious Manner: I am really ſorry to hear ſuch Arguments founded upon ſuch pretended Dangers; for I may venture to prophely, that if ever the Parliament of *Great Britain* ſhould come into the Practice of raiſing Phantoms in the Air, as an Excuſe for their granting extraordinary Powers to Miniſters of State, the Liberties of this Nation will then begin to ſtand upon a very precarious Footing: They will depend entirely upon the Miniſters for the Time being; if they make a right Uſe of the Powers granted them, our Conſtitution may be, during their Time preſerved; but they may whenever they pleaſe turn theſe Powers towards the Overthrow of our Conſtitution; and as the future Safety of Miniſters of State may very probably ſoon come to depend upon the Overthrow of our Conſtitution, after our Liberties come to depend upon ſuch Guardians, I am afraid they will be but ſhort lived.

The noble Lord who ſpoke laſt told us, that the Servant who left his Maſter's Door open for the Thieves to enter and ſteal, was as criminal as the Thieves themſelves: In this I agree with him; but in the preſent Caſe who is the Criminal, the treacherous Servant? We are told, that the Nation is now in no greater Danger than it was at the Beginning of the Seſſion; therefore we are now either in no Danger, and conſequently under no Neceſſity of granting the Powers aſked for, or we were then in great Danger, and the Criminal, the treacherous Servant muſt be he who then knew of that Danger, and yet has concealed it from us, has concealed the Deſign and the Approach of the Thieves, till it is become impoſſible for us to ſhut our Doors againſt them, till it is become impoſſible for us to guard againſt the Danger from without, but by expoſing ourſelves to as great Danger from within.

L—d *H*——*ey*. My Lords, as ſo much has been ſaid in Favour of this Queſtion by the noble Lords who have ſpoke before me, I ſhall give you but a very little Trouble on the Subject. I ſhall ſuppoſe, my Lords, that the Danger we may be in is now neither greater nor more imminent than it was the very firſt Day of the Seſſion; yet I think a very good and ſufficient Reaſon may be aſſigned, for his Majeſty's being now obliged to make an Application to his Parliament for further Powers, which he did not think himſelf under any Neceſſity to make at the Beginning, or during the Continuance of the Seſſion.

Tho' this Nation was in Danger at the Beginning of the Seſſion, yet, my Lords, his Majeſty did not think the Danger ſo imminent as to oblige him to put his People to any greater Expence than what was at that Time propoſed, and has been provided for by Parliament. While the Parliament continued ſitting, his Majeſty had no Uſe for any further Power, becauſe if the Danger ſhould have approached nearer, or begun to appear more formidable, his Majeſty could have immediately applied to his Parliament for further Aſſiſtance; but as an End is ſoon to be put to this Seſſion of Parliament, as even the Parliament itſelf will probably ſoon be diſſolved, the Danger may become more imminent, and more formidable before the next Parliament can meet; and as his Majeſty cannot, in that Caſe, immediately apply to Parliament for further Aſſiſtance, therefore, as he always has the Quiet and Safety of his People much at Heart, he thinks himſelf obliged to aſk for ſome conditional Powers, that he may be enabled, during the Interval of Parliament,

liament, to do that which the Parliament, if it were ſitting, would moſt certainly enable him to do as ſoon as he thought fit to apply for the ſame; that is to make ſuch further Augmentation of his Forces, either by Sea or Land, as may be abſolutely neceſſary for the Honour and Defence of his Kingdoms, and to concert ſuch Meaſures as the Exigency of Affairs may require.

If the Danger, my Lords, had become, or were now more imminent, or more formidable than it appeared at the Beginning of the Seſſion, his Majeſty would certainly have applied for an immediate Augmentation of his Forces both by Sea and Land, and for a Proviſion's being made by Parliament for that Purpoſe; and in ſuch a Caſe whatever had been done by Parliament muſt have been done by Way of Bill; but as there is no Neceſſity for any immediate Augmentation, his Majeſty, willing to put off as long as he can charging his People with any new Expence, only deſires a Power to make that Augmentation, in Caſe it ſhould become neceſſary at a Time when he cannot poſſibly have the immediate Aſſiſtance of his Parliament. This, my Lords, I muſt think extremely reaſonable, nay even abſolute'y neceſſary, conſidering the preſent State of the Affairs of *Europe*, and therefore I cannot refuſe my Conſent to the Propoſition made to us.

The Queſtion was then put, and upon a Diviſion was carried in the Affirmative. Of Lords in the Houſe there were 76 Contents and 39 Not Contents; of Proxies 25 Contents and 19 Not Contents. (See the Proteſts on this Occaſion, in our *Magazine* for *April*, p. 173.)

DEBATE *in the Houſe of C--m, on his Majeſty's Meſſage, &c.*

The ſame Day, viz. *Thurſday March* 28. a Meſſage to the ſame Effect was preſented to the Houſe of Commons, by Mr. C——or of the E——r, who mov'd that it ſhould be taken into Conſideration the next Day.

Whereupon, *W----m Sh---en*, Eſq; ſtood up, and ſpoke as follows, *viz.* When I reflect, Sir, upon what happened in this Houſe the very firſt Day of this Seſſion, I am a good deal ſurpriſed at a Meſſage of this Nature, and the more that it is now brought in upon us the very End of a Seſſion, and that Seſſion, I ſuppoſe, the laſt of a long Parliament. I remember that I, as well as ſome other Gentlemen, took Exception at ſome Words propoſed to be in our Addreſs, in anſwer to his Majeſty's Speech from the Throne at the Opening of this Seſſion, becauſe they ſeemed to bear ſomething like a Promiſe of a Vote of Credit; upon which Occaſion the Hon. Gentleman who has made you this Motion, and his Friends, pretended to be greatly aſtoniſhed at our Sagacity, and ſeemed, as I then thought, to give us Aſſurances that nothing of that Kind ſhould be aſked for in this Seſſion.

I muſt confeſs, Sir, I had ſome ſort of Dependence upon what they ſaid, but as they were only the Words and Promiſes of Miniſters of State, in which I never had any great Faith, I begin now to be aſhamed even of that little Confidence I put in them. I do not know indeed but that they may now find an Excuſe for their Breach of Promiſe in this Reſpect; for I muſt grant that what they now aſk for is not properly a Vote of Credit, it is an abſolute Surrender of all we have in the World. This, indeed, is laying the Ax to the Root of the Tree, and may prevent our being ever troubled with any Demands for the future: But as this is an Affair of the greateſt Conſequence to the whole Nation, as well as to the Gentlemen now in this Houſe, I hope ſome longer Time will be given to Gentlemen to conſider of ſuch an extraordinary Demand, before they be obliged to determine what they are to do; for if they once agree to ſuch a Grant, it may be generouſly and voluntarily reſtored, but it will never be in their Power to reſume it.

When we come to take the Meſſage into our Conſideration, I do not doubt, Sir, but the Hon. Gentleman who brought it us will not only give us the Reaſons, why it became neceſſary for his Majeſty to ſend us ſuch a Meſſage, but will likewiſe tell us why it was ſo long of being ſent, and therefore I ſhall not till then ſo much ſuſpect his Candour, as to think that there was any unfair Deſign in delaying it till ſo many Gentlemen are gone into the Country; but as it has been ſo long delayed, I hope ſome few Days will be granted before we take it into Conſideration, that ſome of thoſe Gentlemen, at leaſt, who are gone into the Country, may have Time to return: I ſhall not pretend to name any Day; but if the Hon. Gentleman will be ſo good as to withdraw his Motion, I doubt not of ſome other Gentleman's riſing up to propoſe ſome more diſtant Day.

Mr. C——or of the E——r. I have not forgot, Sir, what paſſed in this Houſe the firſt Day of the Seſſion: I remember that ſome Gentlemen did then take Exceptions to ſome Expreſſions in the Addreſs propoſed, as if a Promiſe of a Vote of Credit was couched under theſe Expreſſions: And upon that Occaſion I might for one take the Liberty to aſſure the Houſe, that no ſuch Uſe ſhould be made, or was intended to be made, of any Expreſſion then propoſed to be put into our Addreſs. This, I remember, was what I ſaid, and I ſaid no more: Nor can I believe that any more was ſaid by any Gentleman in this Houſe; for as the Neceſſity of demanding Votes of Credit depends upon future Events, it would have been ridiculous for any Gentleman to have pretended to have promiſed that no ſuch Thing ſhould be deſired.

As to the Meſſage itſelf, it is not now proper

per to enter into the Merits of it, or into the Cauſes which have produced it; but in all the Time I have had the Honour to ſit in Parliament, I remember no Inſtance where a Meſſage ſigned by the King has not been next Day taken into Conſideration: This is a Reſpect which has been always paid to the Crown, and I am ſure his preſent Majeſty has never done any Thing to merit leſs Reſpect being paid by the Parliament to him, than what has been paid to all his Predeceſſors: I am perſuaded, when we come to enter into the Merits of the Meſſage, there can be no Reaſon found for making a Diſtinction between this and former Meſſages of the like Nature; and the Neceſſity of ſending it at this Conjuncture will be made fully appear; therefore, as I have already moved, I hope the Houſe will take it into Conſideration To-morrow Morning.

Sir *W------m W------m.* I muſt own, Sir, my Surpriſe is as great as my worthy Friend's, that a Meſſage of this Nature ſhould be ſent to this Houſe ſo near the Cloſe of this Seſſion; for whatever Promiſes were or were not made the firſt Day of the Seſſion, I am very ſure that moſt Gentlemen expected that every Thing of Conſequence had been over long before this Time, and upon this general Preſumption, a great many Gentlemen who have not the Honour to be let into miniſterial Secrets are gone into the Country, it being at preſent more neceſſary, perhaps, than uſual, for ſuch Gentlemen to return to their reſpective Countries, in order to prevent their being bought and jobbed out of that natural Intereſt by which only they can expect to enjoy the Honour of repreſenting their Country in Parliament: But however neceſſary their Preſence there may be at this Time, yet if Time be allowed them, I doubt not but moſt of them will think it their Duty to return to the Service of their Country in this Houſe, when they hear that a Matter of ſo very great Importance is to come before us: It is, I think, Sir, a Matter of the higheſt Importance: It is, as my worthy Friend called it, an abſolute Surrender of our All; a Surrender of the Rights, and a delegating the Power of Parliament to the Crown: This abſolute Power, 'tis true, is now demanded but till next Seſſion; but if it were not for the great Confidence I repoſe in his preſent Majeſty, I ſhould be much afraid the next Seſſion would never be allowed to meet, unleſs upon the new Election a Majority of the Members ſhould appear to be ſuch as would be ready to confirm or to renew that Surrender.

The Hon. Gentleman on the Floor has told us, that it has been always uſual to ſhew ſo much Reſpect to the Crown, as to take ſuch Meſſages as the preſent into our Conſideration the very next Day, and that he remembers no Inſtance to the contrary: 'Tis true, Sir, ſince I have ſate in Parliament, I remember many, but too many, Meſſages ſomething of this Nature; and I believe they have always been taken into Conſideration the next Day; but that did not proceed ſo much from the Reſpect we owe to the Crown, as from the Cauſe of ſending the Meſſage: There never was a Meſſage of this Kind ſent from the Crown, but when the Nation was threatened with ſome ſuch Thing as an immediate Invaſion or Inſurrection, which in the Body of the Meſſage was expreſſed to be the Reaſon or Cauſe of ſending ſuch a Meſſage; and as in ſuch Caſes the near Approach of the Danger required the immediate concerting of proper Meaſures to prevent it, we may ſuppoſe that this was the chief Reaſon of their being ſo immediately taken into Conſideration by this Houſe: But as we are generally apt to improve upon bad Precedents, I will be bold to ſay, there never was ſuch a Meſſage ſent to Parliament as the preſent, either with Reſpect to its Nature, to the Reaſon of ſending it, or to the Time of its being ſent. By no Meſſage that was ever ſent to Parliament, was there an abſolute and unlimited Power demanded by the Crown, which to every Gentleman muſt appear, at firſt Sight, to be the Demand now made upon us: There was never ſuch a Meſſage ſent to Parliament but what informed us of ſome immediate Danger impending, and juſt ready to fall upon the Nation; by the preſent Meſſage we are told of no ſuch Thing, nor do I believe that any ſuch Thing can be pretended: And I remember no Inſtance of a Meſſage any Way reſembling this, that ever was ſent to this Houſe the very End of a Seſſion, and that Seſſion the laſt of a Parliament.

I cannot indeed, Sir, form to myſelf a Reaſon why any ſuch Meſſage ſhould have been at all ſent, and much leſs why it ſhould have been ſent at ſuch a remarkable Time, and therefore I muſt think that Gentlemen will certainly expect to be informed by thoſe who are able to inform them, what Neceſſity there was for this Meſſage, and from what ſudden and, till now, unforeſeen Change in our Affairs the ſending of ſuch a Meſſage has now become more neceſſary, than it was at any Time during the former Part of the Seſſion: But whatever may be told us as to this Particular, conſidering that almoſt one half of the Houſe are, for Reaſons we all know, retired to the Country, in Decency, I think, and out of Regard to our own Proceedings, as well as out of Reſpect to the Crown, whatever is to be done in Conſequence of this Meſſage, ought to be done in a full Houſe. Whether you ſhould order a Call, or which may be a ſhorter and a more effectual Method, direct Letters to the Sheriffs, I ſhall leave to Gentlemen to determine, but one of the two

Digitized by Google

ought certainly to be done, unless the Hon. Gentleman who brought us the Message will rise up and inform us of some imminent Danger we are now threatened with; and, even in that Case, I think some few Days ought to be allowed, that those Gentlemen, at least, who are at no great Distance may have Time to come up, and attend the Service of the House upon this important Occasion, otherwise it will look like stealing a Resolution of the House when Gentlemens Backs are turned, which I am sure can testify no great Respect to the Crown.

Sir, if we are really threatened with any immediate Danger, I shall propose the taking of this Message into our Consideration on *Monday* or *Tuesday* next, and I am sure, let the Necessity be never so pressing, let the Danger be never so great, so short a Delay can be attended with no great Inconvenience, and whatever Resolution you may come to, it will carry the greater Weight, and will be the more effectual for obviating any impending Danger.

Sir *W——m Y——ge*. I remember, Sir, no Promises or Assurances given the first Day of the Session, other than those which the Hon. Gentleman by me has fully and rightly stated to you; and as no Gentleman has drawn, or, I believe, will draw any Argument in Favour of the present Question, from any Words or Expressions in the Address then agreed to, I do not think that either the Promises then made, or the Assurances then given, can have any Relation to the present Debate: But Gentlemen are very apt, I find, to wander from the Affair in Hand, and in particular the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, has entered a good deal into the Merits of the Question, which I cannot think either proper or necessary at present; for, in my Opinion, all that is now before us, is, Whether we should take the Message into our Consideration To-morrow, or put it off for a longer Day, and therefore I shall confine myself entirely to this, without anticipating your future Debate with relation to the Message itself.

As to the Question now before us, the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last owns, that he knows of no Message from the Crown that was ever sent to Parliament, but what was next Day taken into Consideration; and by this, I really think, he seems to give up the Question; but then he has endeavoured to make a Distinction between this Message and those formerly sent by the Crown to Parliament: Whether any such Distinction can be made or not, is, in my Opinion, a Question that cannot be resolved till we come to take the Message into our Consideration, and then, I believe, every Gentleman in this House will see that there is no material Difference between this and former Messages of the like Nature.

As to the Time of sending this Message, it is certain that the Crown never does send such Messages but when some Exigency of Affairs, in a Manner, forces them to do so: It is always the Necessities of State that obliges the Crown to ask for any extraordinary Powers from Parliament, and whether the Necessity falls out early or late in a Session, or in the first or last Session of a Parliament, seems not material: It is by the Necessity there is for granting such Powers that Gentlemen are to be induced to grant the Powers demanded, and not by any Consideration as to the Time of making the Demand. And as it cannot appear to us, whether the Necessity for granting what is now asked for be urgent or not, till we have taken the Message into Consideration, as it cannot till then appear whether the shortest Delay may not be attended with great Inconveniencies, therefore the sooner it is taken into Consideration the better; for which Reason I must think that the Motion made by the Hon. Gentleman near me, for taking it into Consideration To-morrow Morning, is a proper and right Motion: And whoever has a Mind to shew us the contrary, will, I hope, confine himself to that only, without entering into the Merits of the Question.

Sir *J——s B——rn——d*. The Hon. Gentleman who spoke last has been pleased, Sir, to find Fault with my worthy Friend by me, for entering, as he call'd it, into the Merits of the Question; but that Gentleman ought to consider, that there is a very great Difference between speaking to the Nature of a Question, and entering into the Merits of it. My worthy Friend spoke indeed as to the Nature of the Message now before us, and I would gladly know from the Hon. Gentleman over the Way, or any other, how it is possible to speak to the present Question, as to the Necessity of its being taken into Consideration To-morrow, without explaining a little the Nature of what is to be taken into Consideration; but no Gentleman has yet entered into the Merits of the Message, which I take to be, whether it ought to be complied with or not?

I hope neither the Hon. Gentleman, nor any other Gentleman, will lay it down as an infallible and unalterable Rule, that this House is to take every Message immediately into their Consideration that may be hereafter brought from the Crown; and if we have any Liberty in this Respect, surely we must examine a little into the Nature of the Message sent us, in order to determine, whether we are immediately to take the Message into our Consideration, or defer it to a longer Day. If upon the Face of the Message it had appeared, if his Majesty had thereby so much as insinuated, that the Nation had been in any immediate Danger, I should have readily

Digitized by Google

dily agreed to the Motion now made to us; but as no ſuch Thing is inſinuated, nor can, I believe, be ſuppoſed, I cannot think there is any Neceſſity for our entering ſo immediately into the Conſideration of a Queſtion of ſo great Importance; it may perhaps be the laſt Queſtion that can ever be taken into Conſideration by a legal and free Parliament of *Great-Britain*; and therefore, I think, it is extremely reaſonable to give a few Days to thoſe Gentlemen who are here to conſider of it, and that thoſe who are abſent, at leaſt ſuch of them as are near the Town, may have Time to return.

The L--d *C——ne* ſpoke next againſt the Motion; and then,

W——r Pl——r, Eſq; Sir, I ſhall always be as ready as any Gentleman in this Houſe, to concur on all Occaſions in ſtrengthening the Hands of the Crown in a proper Manner, and when it ſhall appear neceſſary; but as the Powers now demanded are of a moſt extraordinary Nature, as the granting of them will certainly be a giving up, in a great Meaſure, the Power of Parliament for a Time; if we are to make ſuch a Grant, I think it ought not to be precipitantly made. It ought to be done with the greateſt Caution, and in as full a Houſe as can poſſibly be had.

As to the Reſpect we ought to ſhew to the Crown, it has nothing to do with the preſent Queſtion: Our Reſpect to the Crown, Sir, has nothing to do with this Meſſage, or any Meſſage that can come from the Crown; for tho' they bear the King's Name, yet, when we come to conſider them in this Houſe, we are to look upon them as coming from the Miniſters, and we may treat them in ſuch a Manner as we think they deſerve, without incroaching in the leaſt upon that Reſpect we owe to the Crown. Are we to be told, that, out of Reſpect to the Crown, we muſt always take ſuch Meſſages immediately into our Conſideration? Sir, if this Doctrine ſhould prevail, we ſhall next be told, that, out of Reſpect to the Crown, we ought always to comply with ſuch Meſſages; and then it will be in the Power of the Miniſters to adviſe the Crown to ſend ſuch Meſſages, as may be very diſhonourable for the Parliament to comply with, nay, inconſiſtent with the real Intereſt of the Crown, however neceſſary they may be for the Purpoſes of the Miniſters at the Time.

By the Law of *England*, Sir, we know, that when a Man is dying and about to make his Will, if any real Eſtate is thereby to be deviſed, the Will muſt be made before three Witneſſes, which is a greater Number than is neceſſary upon any other Occaſion: We are, Sir, a dying Parliament, and the Crown now deſires we ſhould make our Will, and leave them, by Way of Legacy, all we have in the World: If we are to do ſo, I think we ought to call, at leaſt, as many Witneſſes as are uſual upon moſt other Occaſions; and therefore we ought to delay the Conſideration of this Meſſage, till the abſent Members have Time to return.

The Queſtion, for taking the Meſſage next Day into Conſideration, was then put, and, upon a Diviſion, was carried in the Affirmative, by 211, to 121.

Next Day the ſaid Meſſage was accordingly taken into Conſideration, when

Mr. C ——r of the E——r ſtood up, and ſpoke as follows, *viz.* As I had the Honour, Sir, to bring his Majeſty's moſt gracious Meſſage to this Houſe, and likewiſe to move for your taking it this Day into your Conſideration, I think it incumbent on me to offer what I judge to be proper, adviſeable, and even becoming this Houſe to do upon it.

The Manner, Sir, in which his Majeſty's Speech at the Opening of the Seſſion was conceived, the Difference that was obſervable in it from former Speeches, the Notice thereby given by his Majeſty to Parliament of the Situation of Affairs abroad, muſt have made every Gentleman who heard it expect, that ſomething of this Nature might poſſibly come before you ſome Time this Seſſion. His Majeſty in that Speech told us, that the War which had begun in *Europe* ſtill continued; and tho' his Majeſty then declared that he had no Part, except by his good Offices, in thoſe Tranſactions, which had been declared to be the principal Cauſes and Motives of the War, yet, I believe, there was not a Gentleman in the Houſe but ſuppoſed, that his Majeſty might poſſibly be obliged to take a Share in the War, in order to prevent too much Power's being thrown into one Scale, whereby the Balance of Power in *Europe* would be overturned, and conſequently every Gentleman muſt have expected ſuch a Meſſage as this, in caſe the Tranquility of *Europe* could not by way of Negotiation be reſtored before the End of this Seſſion.

When Gentlemen expect, Sir, to hear Reaſons given why this Meſſage comes now, and was not brought ſooner, and ſeem to inſinuate, as if this muſt proceed from ſome ſudden and unforeſeen Change in Affairs, all I can anſwer is, that we are now in the ſame Situation we were in at the Opening of the Seſſion, ſome little Variation may perhaps have happen'd, but our Circumſtances are in general the ſame, and their remaining ſo is, in my poor Opinion, a ſufficient Reaſon for his Majeſty's making this Application to his Parliament, and for our coming to ſuch a Reſolution as I ſhall by and by have the Honour to move to you. If any extraordinary Change had happened in the Affairs of *Europe*,

Digitized by Google

rope, or with Respect to our own particular Circumstances, during the Continuance of the Session, his Majesty could immediately, and without any Delay, have applied to his Parliament for what was proper to be done upon such an Occasion; but as the War still continues, no Man can pretend to foresee what Changes may soon happen, or how soon his Majesty, in Conjunction with his Allies, may be obliged to give Assistance where the Interest of this Nation, and the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe* may call immediately for it; and as this Session is drawing towards a Close, as this Parliament may probably be soon dissolved, his Majesty will not then have the Opportunity of applying immediately to his Parliament for what may appear to be necessary for the Defence of the Nation, in Case any Change should happen during the Interval of Parliament, which makes it absolutely necessary to furnish his Majesty with such Powers as are now asked for, before this Session breaks up; and the furnishing him now with such a Power, cannot be in the least more inconvenient for the Nation than it would have been at the Beginning of the Session.

Ever since the Beginning of this Session, his Majesty, in Conjunction with other Powers, has been endeavouring by Negotiation to reconcile the jarring Interests of the several Powers now at War, and to restore the Tranquillity of *Europe*; if these Negotiations had succeeded, there would have been no Occasion for this Message, or for putting this Nation to any additional Expence; and tho' these Negotiations have not yet had the desired Effect, yet his Majesty's Proposals are not altogether rejected, which makes it still unnecessary to put the Nation to any immediate Expence: This shews his Majesty's tender Care for his People, as well as the Wisdom and Integrity of those he is pleased to advise with upon such Occasions: It shews how unwilling he is to put the Nation to any extraordinary Expence, as long as it can possibly be avoided; but the great Concern his Majesty has for the Peace and Quiet of his People, and the Uncertainty in which the Affairs of *Europe* still continue, lays his Majesty now under a Necessity of thus desiring his Parliament to strengthen his Hands in such a Manner, as that he may be able to provide against any the most distant Dangers, with which this Nation may happen to be threatened, after the End of this, and before the Meeting of a new Parliament.

If Gentlemen will but consider the present Circumstances of *Europe* in general, and of that Nation in particular, from the Situation of whose Country we must always have most to fear, I believe the Necessity of the Motion I am to make will pretty evidently appear. *France* has now a large Fleet assembled in one of those Ports which lies nearest to this Island: The Ships are all fitted out, and almost ready to put to Sea; and there are, as we are told, several thousand Men ready to be sh p'd on Board that Fleet. I believe, Sir, there is nothing designed against us; but when we know that a large Squadron of *French* Men of War, with an Army of 6 or 8000 Veteran Troops is to pass through the *British* Channel, I should think one in the Station in which I have the Honour so unworthily to serve the Crown, did his Duty but very ill, if on such an Occasion he did not advise the taking of all necessary Care, for putting the Nature in a proper Posture of Defence.

I repeat it again, Sir, I do sincerely believe that the Nation is in Safety, but I do not desire that the Safety of the Nation should entirely depend on my Belief; I have, I think, good Reason to believe, that the *French* Squadron is designed elsewhere; but if from new Councils, from any Jealousy groundlessly conceived, or any sudden Change in their Measures, that Squadron should come this Way, I must say, that in our present Situation I do not know what the Consequence might be; and therefore I must think, that those who have the Honour to advise the King, have done their Duty in advising him to make this Application to Parliament. Tho' we are not yet engaged in the War, tho' no Power in *Europe* has yet openly declared against us, yet the present Circumstances of *Europe*, and of this Nation, are such, that, I believe, I might leave the Question to rest wholly upon them; and I am convinced that no Gentleman, who considers them impartially, can refuse agreeing to what his Majesty has, by his most gracious Message, desired.

His Majesty is not willing to alarm any foreign Power, by making an unnecessary Augmentation of his Forces either by Sea or Land; but he desires to have a Power at least of providing against any unprovoked Insults: He is resolved not to put the Nation to any unnecessary Expence; but he desires not to disoblige his Allies, he desires not to give them a mean Opinion of this Nation, by our not putting ourselves in such a Condition as to be able to perform all our Engagements to them. This is all the Power his Majesty asks for, and this Power, we may depend on it, will not be wantonly used, or used at all, unless the Necessity of our Affairs require it: From the whole of his Majesty's past Conduct, from the Conduct of those who have the Honour to advise him, we may expect, that a Backwardness rather than a Forwardness will be shewed in putting the Nation to any Expence, or engaging it in any unnecessary Broils.

His Majesty, Sir, desires only a Power of providing what may appear to be absolutely necessary, for the Defence of the Nation during

Digitized by Google

during the Interval of Parliament, when he cannot have their Advice or Assistance, with this Assurance, that every Thing that shall be done in Pursuance of that Power, shall be laid before next Parliament for their Approbation; to them he promises, that a full Account shall be rendered of the temporary Trust reposed in the Crown. What Danger then can there be in granting the Power now asked for? Can it be presumed, that any Minister will dare to make, or advise his Majesty to make a bad Use of it, when so strict an Account must be rendered to next Parliament of every Use that shall be made of it; yet this is what Gentlemen have been pleased to call a surrendering the Rights, a delegating the Power of Parliament to the Crown, and a laying the Ax to the Root of the Tree: They have likewise been pleased to insinuate, as if it were the Servants of the Crown that desired to have more Power granted to them. Sir, as I am one of the Servants of the Crown, I can answer myself, that I desire no Power; I know the Danger too well of making use of any Power but that which has the Sanction of Parliament; and where-ever I am entrusted with any such Power, I shall always be ready to account to Parliament for the Use I make of it.

'Tis true, Sir, the Powers now asked for may occasion a further Expence to this Nation; but whatever Expence may, in Pursuance of such Powers, be incurred, does not his Majesty, in the Message now before us, promise it shall be fully and particularly accounted for to next Parliament; and if any Part of that Expence shall appear to have been unnecessarily incurred, may not we expect that the next Parliament will severely punish those who have been the Authors of such unnecessary Expence? There is nothing contained in the Message which can in the least tend to excuse those who shall dare to give such wicked Council to his Majesty; and in the Motion I am to make, I shall endeavour to express my self in such a Manner as to obviate any Objection that can be made on that Account. His Majesty desires only a Power to make such further Augmentation of his Forces, either by Sea or Land, as may be absolutely necessary for the Honour and Defence of his Kingdoms, and to concert such Measures as the Exigency of Affairs may require; and when we see his Majesty expressing himself so cautiously in the Message he has been pleased to send us, can we suppose any Minister will be hardy enough to advise him, or that he will allow himself to be advised to put the Nation to any Expence that shall not plainly appear to be absolutely necessary?

Now, Sir, let us see whether the Message now before us, or the Powers thereby demanded, are so extraordinary or unprecedented as some Gentlemen have been pleased to represent? Tho' I am no great Master of Precedents; tho' I never look into them but when I have immediate Occasion for them, yet I have got 3 or 4 in my Hand which I take to be exactly parallel to the Case now before us. In 1702 her late Majesty Q. *Anne* sent a Message to this House, acquainting them with the then Situation of Affairs abroad; and upon that Message this House, by an Address, gave her Majesty the same Sort of Powers as are now asked for. In 1715, his late Majesty sent a Message to this House, acquainting them of the Danger the Nation was in from Insurrections at home, and likewise from intended Invasions from abroad, in favour of the Pretender; and the same very Powers now asked for were granted by an Address of this House to his late Majesty. In 1718, during the *Spanish* War, that Power was again renewed to his late Majesty; and in 1725 the same Powers were again given to the Crown both in the same Method; and therefore it cannot be said that what is now proposed is either new or unprecedented. It is what has often been practised, and what must always be practised, when the Nation happens to be threatened with any Danger.

I am afraid, Sir, I have already taken up too much of your Time, and therefore I shall now add no more; but if any material Objections be made to what I am to propose, I hope the House will again indulge me to make such Answers to them as I may then think of, or that some other Gentleman, who may perhaps be of the same Opinion with me, and better able to answer such Objections than I am, will rise up and do it: Therefore I shall only beg Leave to make you the following Motion,

That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to declare the Duty and Fidelity of this House to his Majesty, and the entire Confidence which they repose in his Royal Care and Endeavours for the Security of his Kingdoms, and for restoring the Peace of Europe, *to express the just Sense they have of his Majesty's Attention to the true Interest of his People, in previously taking the Advice and Concurrence of this House at this critical Conjuncture, in order to make the necessary Preparations against any Emergencies arising from the present Posture of Affairs in* Europe, *especially during the Interval of Parliament; to desire his Majesty to make such Augmentation of his Forces by Sea or Land, as his Majesty in his great Wisdom shall judge necessary, and to concert such Measures as the Exigency of Affairs shall require: This House not doubting but that his Majesty will find that his faithful Commons will at all Times, when the Accounts shall be laid before them, of the extraordinary Expences incurred by his Majesty, for the Honour, Interest, and Defence of his Kingdoms, effectually enable his Majesty to answer and make good the same.*

W—m

Digitized by Google

W—m S———n, Esq; I am glad to find, Sir, that the Hon. Gentleman has now discovered a Meaning in his Majesty's Speech at the Opening of this Session, which he could not, it seems, discover the first Day of the Session: He was, or pretended, at least, to be so far from discovering at that Time any such Meaning in his Majesty's Speech as he has now shewn to us, that he seemed very much surprised any Gentleman should have the least Apprehensions of such a Meaning. I, as well as several Gentlemen round me, remember well the Gentleman's very Words upon that Occasion; I remember, when I intimated then to the House my Fears, that some such Thing as a Vote of Credit was intended, he said, he believed no Man alive but myself could dream of any such Thing; but now we are told, that from his Majesty's Manner of expressing himself upon that Occasion, every Gentleman in the House must have expected a Demand of such a Nature as what is now before us: I did indeed, from what his Majesty said, expect a Demand for a Vote of Credit; but I little expected that that Demand would have been attended with such other extraordinary Demands as are contained in this Message.

As no sufficient Time has been given, Sir, for Gentlemen to consider of this extraordinary Demand from the Crown, as no Information has been given us by the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, from whom, I believe, every Gentleman in this House expected a full Information, with respect to the Reasons which the Crown may have for making such a Demand; Gentlemen like me, who are kept at a Distance from the Secrets of the Administration, have no Way left to judge, but according to what appears upon the Face of the Message; and from thence I must judge, that the Demand now made upon us is entirely new, and very extraordinary. As I said before, it is a Demand for a total Surrender of all the Rights of Parliament; for we are now, it seems, to give the King a Power of raising what Money he pleases; we are to give him a Power of raising what Military Force he pleases, without Consent of Parliament: Are not these the two Rights upon which all the other Rights of Parliament depend? Is not the Controul we have over these two the only Handle by which we can or dare vindicate any other Right that belongs to us; and after the Surrender of these two, can it be said that we have any Right, or at least that we dare claim any Right, but such as the Crown shall vouchsafe from Time to Time to allow us?

The Hon. Gentleman, Sir, by Way of Introduction to his Motion, was pleased to say a great deal in Justification of the Message, and of the Powers thereby demanded; but I think the Substance of what he said may be reduced to these three Heads, That it is necessary for us to grant those Powers; that the granting of such is neither new nor unprecedented; and that they may with Safety be granted to the Crown: Every one of which Propositions I must deny, and I think I have good Reason for so doing. The Gentleman indeed spoke to us Yesterday of the Necessity of sending such a Message, and I was in Hopes he would have this Day endeavoured to have made that Necessity appear: But this is so far from being the Case, that, I think, he has rather shewn the contrary.

Whether the Powers now asked for be unprecedented or not, it is certain, Sir, they are extraordinary, and therefore ought never to be granted but when the Nation is in imminent Danger, or in Cases of the utmost Extremity; and for this Reason I did expect we were to have been told this Day, that the Nation was immediately to be invaded by some foreign Power, or that some dangerous Plot had been discovered; and I expected this the more, because the short Time that was asked for taking this Affair into our Consideration was refused. However, now I find it is quite otherwise, the Gentleman himself says he believes the Nation to be in Safety, but does not desire its Safety should depend upon his Belief. In this, Sir, I agree with him; I really do not desire that the Safety of the Nation should depend upon his Belief; and I believe it would be happy for us it did not depend upon his Administration. Tho' at first he seemed willing to terrify us with the *French* Squadron, yet at last he told us he believed it was designed elsewhere; but new Counsels, groundless Jealousies, sudden Changes might bring them this Way. For God's sake, Sir, are Gentlemen serious when they talk at this Rate? Are we to come into such extraordinary Measures, are we to vest an absolute Power in the Crown, because from new Counsels, from sudden Changes, the Nation may be in Danger? If this be a Necessity for our agreeing to what is now proposed, will not the same Necessity always prevail? Are we not in as great Danger from new Counsels and sudden Changes, when our Neighbours are all at Peace, as when they are all engaged in a bloody War, and every one of them courting us, either for our Assistance or for a Neutrality? Nay, for this Reason, I think we are now in greater Security than we can ever propose to be in Time of the most profound Tranquillity; and therefore if we now agree to the granting of such Powers, and in such an extraordinary Method too, I shall expect to see them demanded from every Session of Parliament for the future: I shall never expect to see them refused.

I say, Sir, in such an extraordinary Method

thed too; for ſuppoſe it could be alledged that we ſhould probably be expoſed to ſome great Danger, in a Month or ſix Weeks hence, which might make it neceſſary to grant ſuch Powers to the Crown; yet that would be no Reaſon for doing it in ſuch an extraordinary Manner: We would, in ſuch a Caſe, have Time to do it in a regular parliamentary Way, and where-ever that can be done, it ought to be done. There can be no Reaſon, no Excuſe for thus leaping over all the Forms and Methods of proceeding in Parliament; but when the Danger is ſo near at Hand, that the providing againſt it cannot admit of ſuch Delays. The Hon. Gentleman ſays, our Circumſtances are much the ſame now they were at the Beginning of the Seſſion; therefore if we are now in Danger, we were then in the ſame Danger: Why then were we not made acquainted with it at that Time? If we had, we could have provided againſt it in a regular Manner. But ſuppoſe we had then done it in this irregular Manner, does the Gentleman think, as he pretends, that there is as great an Inconvenience in lodging an unlimited Power in the Hands of the Crown at the Beginning of a Seſſion as at the End of it, or perhaps at the End of a Parliament? The contrary is evident; while the Parliament continues ſitting after ſuch a Power granted, they will nevertheleſs be a Check upon the Uſe of that Power; they may recal it before it be too late; but when an expiring Seſſion, much more an expiring Parliament, grants ſuch a Power, it may, before the next Seſſion, or the next Parliament is allowed to meet, be extended beyond Controul.

The Hon. Gentleman told us, Sir, that there have been Negotiations on foot; that there are Negotiations on foot; 'tis true they have not, he ſays, yet had the deſired Succeſs, but neither have they been rejected: That his Majeſty is willing to wait the Reſult of theſe Negotiations, being reſolved to delay putting his People to any Expence, as long as it can be avoided. Upon this he applauded his Majeſty's tender Care for his Subjects, and took Care to aſſume great Merit to himſelf in adviſing this Delay. Let us ſuppoſe, Sir, this Parliament diſſolved; ſuppoſe theſe Negotiations actually rejected; ſurely we cannot ſuppoſe any Power in *Europe* ſo mad, or ſo unjuſt as to attack his Majeſty for endeavouring to reconcile the Differences between them and their Enemies; and it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe that the Affairs of *Europe* can, upon the rejecting of ſuch Negotiations take ſuch a ſudden Turn, as may inevitably oblige his Majeſty to declare of one Side or the other, before it be poſſible for the new Parliament to meet: This, I ſay, is impoſſible to ſuppoſe; and it is as impoſſible to ſuppoſe that any of the Powers now engaged in War will attempt to invade or inſult this Nation, till his Majeſty has openly declared againſt them. The Gentleman ſays, that his Majeſty has all along endeavoured not to give any juſt Cauſe of Alarm to any foreign Power, nor to diſoblige any Ally: I am afraid if we diſoblige any Power in *Europe*, we muſt diſoblige an Ally: However as his Majeſty has, during the Seſſion of Parliament, been ſo cautious, it is not to be doubted but that he will continue to be as cautious, during the Interval of Parliament: So that upon the Whole, I muſt think; that every Thing the Hon. Gentleman ſaid tended to prove, that we are not at preſent under the leaſt Neceſſity of granting the Powers demanded.

Now, Sir, give me Leave to examine the Precedents the Hon. Gentleman was pleaſed to mention, and which he ſaid were exactly parallel to the Caſe in Hand. I do not know; indeed, but from the 4 Caſes he mentioned taken jointly, we may make up ſome ſort of Precedent for the preſent; but I am very ſure that no one of them taken ſeparately is any Way parallel to the preſent. As to that in 1702, it is quite different from this, both as to the Manner of ſending it, as to the Time of its being ſent, and as to the Powers that were either aſked or given: As to the Manner of ſending it, it appears that that great and good Princeſs Q. *Anne*, in the very Meſſage which ſhe ſent, acquainted the Houſe, that ſhe had commanded the ſeverel Letters and Repreſentations paſſed between her and the States General, upon the Subject Matter of the Meſſage, to be therewith tranſmitted to the Houſe. So far was ſhe from deſiring her Parliament to grant, only becauſe ſhe thought fit to aſk, that on the contrary ſhe laid the Whole of her foreign Tranſactions before them, and thereby made them Judges of what ought to be done upon that Emergency; and I muſt ſay, Sir, it would be no Diſcredit for the beſt and wiſeſt of her Succeſſors to imitate her royal Example in this, as well as in moſt of the other Meaſures of her glorious Reign.

Then as to the Time of ſending that Meſſage, we were then actually engaged in the War, and one of our Allies was in the moſt imminent Danger of being ſwallowed up by our moſt inveterate Enemy; an Enemy, who but a little before had put the greateſt Affront upon this Nation, by ſetting up a Pretender, and acknowledging him in the moſt publick Manner, as the only rightful King of theſe Realms. It was not then ſaid, that we or our Allies might, from new Counſels, and ſudden Changes, be in Danger: It was ſaid; it was not only ſaid, but ſhewn to the Houſe in the moſt authentick Manner, that one of our Allies was actually then in imminent Danger. And further, Sir, that Meſſage was not ſent to the Houſe at the End of a

Digitized by Google

Session, and after most of the Members were gone to the Country; it was sent in the very middle of the Session, and at a Time when it must be supposed that the House was full.

But as to the Powers then demanded or granted, I am surprised to hear it said, that that Case is parallel to the present. Sir, her Majesty asked no Powers; she only told, and shewed the House, what her Allies desired and prayed; but she did not pretend by her Message to direct the House what they were to do; she did not desire them to do any Thing, but only said, she doubted not but they would take such Measures upon that Occasion, as might be most for the Honour and Advantage of her Majesty, the Safety of her Kingdoms, and the necessary Support of her Allies: And in Consequence of this what was done? This House was very far from granting to her Majesty a Power of augmenting her Forces both by Sea and Land, as much as she pleased; a Power of raising and keeping up in this Nation as numerous an Army as she pleased; a Power of running this Nation in Debt as much as she pleased; a Power of entering into, and concluding whatever Negotiations or Treaties she should think proper. No, Sir, they only told her, that, if her Majesty should think it necessary to enter into any further Negotiations for encreasing the Forces which were to act in Conjunction with the Forces of the States General, that House would enable her Majesty to make good the same; and even to this so particular, this so much limited Grant, they added this express Condition, that *England* should not be charged with the Pay of such additional Troops, but from the Day when a Stop should be made by the States-General to all Correspondence, Trade, and Commerce with *France* and *Spain*: But this Condition, Sir, was never performed; the additional Troops were taken into our Pay, but no such Stop was ever made by the States-General; which shews how little we ought to depend upon the Conditions annexed to, or implied in any Grant we make, or in any Power we give.

As to the Messages sent to this House in the Years 1715 and 1718, they are very far from being Precedents for the present. At the Time of the first, there was an Insurrection in a manner actually broke out, and an Invasion expected; the Nation was then in imminent Danger, the Government was exposed to the Danger of being immediately overturned: This the King in his Message acquainted the House of, and this was the Reason for their coming to the Resolution they then did: But even in that Time of imminent Danger, this House neither was desired, nor did they condescend, to grant to his late Majesty such extensive Powers, as are now demanded and proposed to be granted. They desired his Majesty indeed to augment his Forces both by Sea and Land, which, considering the small Number of regular Forces we had then in the Kingdom, was much more reasonable than the same Power can now appear to be, even supposing we were threatened with the like Danger; but 'twas not then so much as desired, that the House should beforehand approve of all the Negotiations and Treaties, which his Majesty, or rather his Ministers, should think proper to enter into, or to conclude; and the Power then granted to his Majesty was the less dangerous, because neither the Parliament, nor the Session of Parliament, was then drawing towards a Close; but on the contrary, his late Majesty was so good as to continue the same Session till the Danger the Nation was threatened with was entirely over; so that the Parliament had at any Time an Opportunity, and certainly would have put a Check to the Ministers of State, if they, or any of them, had attempted to have made a wrong Use of that Power which the Parliament had granted to his Majesty. The Powers granted in 1718, were granted for the same Cause. His Majesty in his Speech acquainted his Parliament, that the Nation was in Danger of being invaded by a foreign Power; and it actually would have been invaded, if the *Spanish* Fleet had not met with a Disaster at Sea; so that neither of these Cases can be any way considered as parallel to the present.

'Tis true, Sir, the other Precedent quoted by the Hon. Gentleman may be looked on as some way parellel to the present: We were then in a State of State which I cannot give a Name to; it was neither a Time of War, nor a Time of Peace; but I do not remember it was so much as pretended, that the Nation was threatened with imminent Danger; yet we then did somewhat like what we are now desired to do; we granted away Millions for ought we knew, in the Dark, without any Cause or Reason assigned. But I must observe, Sir, that that Message happened since the Hon. Gentleman's Return to Power, and therefore may be supposed to have been advised by the same Persons, and to have proceeded from the same Councils with the present; yet they were a little more modest at that Time: It could not be then properly said, that the Nation was in a State of absolute Tranquillity, yet nevertheless the Hon. Gentleman was so modest, as to ask only for a Power to make an Addition to the Number of Seamen, and to negotiate and make Treaties; he did not so much as ask for a Power to raise, and keep up in this Nation, in a Time of Peace, whatever Number of Land-forces he might pretend to think necessary. Thus we see the Hon. Gentleman improves upon his last Precedent, and it is natural to suppose he will likewise improve upon this; therefore, if all the Powers now asked for be granted, as I do not know any other

Digitized by Google

ther Power his Majeſty can want from his Parliament, but that of making Laws, I ſhall expect that, beſides the Powers now asked for, there will be, in the next Meſſage from the Crown, a Demand for impowering his Majeſty to make or repeal, continue or ſuſpend, alter, explain, or amend ſuch Laws, and in ſuch Manner, as he ſhall think abſolutely neceſſary for the Safety of the Nation. This, I ſay, is the only further Grant that is neceſſary for us to make in order to eſtabliſh by a Reſolution of both Houſes the abſolute Power of the Crown; and with reſpect to the Liberties of the Nation, I think it is much the ſame, whether we grant this Power to the Crown, or put the Crown in a Capacity of aſſuming it whenever they have a Mind, which will certainly be the Conſequence of the Reſolution now propoſed.

This, Sir, naturally leads me to the other Doctrine which the Hon. Gentleman has endeavoured to eſtabliſh; that we may with Safety grant to the Crown the Powers now aſked for. As to his preſent Majeſty, Sir, he is a Prince of ſo much Goodneſs and Wiſdom, and is endowed with ſo many noble and princely Qualifications, that we may ſafely not only truſt him with the Powers now demanded, but we may ſurrender, and lay down the whole of our Rights and Liberties at the Foot of the Throne; but as this would be a moſt dangerous Precedent, and might be made a moſt wicked Uſe of in Times to come, the ſame Wiſdom and Generoſity, which makes it ſafe for us to put ſo much Truſt in his preſent Majeſty, would render Perſons capable of ſo much mean and low Complaiſance, moſt deſpicable in his Majeſty's Eyes. He might juſtly ſay of us, what the *Roman* Emperor ſaid of that Senate, which was ſo complaiſant as to refuſe nothing he aſked; *O Homines ſervire paratos!* And his Majeſty would have as much Reaſon to be quite tired with our fawning Complaiſance, as that Emperor is by the Hiſtorian repreſented to have been with the fawning Complaiſance of the *Roman* Senate. We all know, Sir, how difficult it is to refuſe to the King upon the Throne thoſe Favours or Powers which have been granted to his Predeceſſor; and therefore it has always been the eſtabliſhed Maxim of every honeſt Man, who had a Seat in either Houſe of Parliament, not to grant to a good King thoſe Powers, which a bad King might make an ill Uſe of; and ſurely, if a bad King were truſted with a Power of raiſing Land-Forces at Diſcretion, he might eaſily turn it to the utter Subverſion of all the Liberties and Privileges of the People of this Kingdom.

But with Reſpect to the Powers now aſked, our Safety is, it ſeems, to be ſecured by this; that a particular Account is to be rendered to next Parliament of whatever may be done, and of all the additional Expence that may be incurred, in Purſuance of theſe Powers. Sir, I have been ſo often deceived by Miniſterial Promiſes, and Experience has ſo fully convinced me, that we are never to expect any ſuch Account in a fair and regular Manner, that I have no Faith in, nor any Dependence upon ſuch Promiſes: Both I and other Gentlemen have often called for ſuch Accounts, but we have always been told, that either Matters were not ripe for laying ſuch Accounts before Parliament, or that the Secrets of the Government were not be revealed; and the higheſt Satisfaction we could ever get upon ſuch Occaſions was to be told, that the Expences had been neceſſarily incurred on Account of foreign and ſecret Services: It has always been pretended there was a Neceſſity for ſuch Expence, but the Parliament was never to be let into the Secret from whence that Neceſſity aroſe; we are always, it ſeems, to believe ſo upon the bare Word of our honeſt and wiſe Miniſters; and I am very apt to believe that the ſame Confidence and Reſignation will be required from the next Parliament.

The Gentleman ſaid he might leave the Queſtion to reſt wholly upon our preſent Circumſtances: It may be ſo, Sir, but I wiſh he had told us what theſe Circumſtances are. He ſaid they were the ſame they were at the Beginning of the Seſſion; not altogether the ſame; they were the ſame in general, but by Time, and Variations in foreign Councils, an Alteration might be made in them. I muſt ſay, Sir, the Houſe is very much obliged to the Hon. Gentleman for giving us ſo much Satisfaction; and from this Intelligence we ſhall certainly be able to give our Friends in the Country a moſt ſatisfactory Account, and a moſt convincing Reaſon for what we have done. 'Tis true, they have been made believe that they are to pay but 2s. in the Pound Land-Tax, but we can tell them that the Hon. Gentleman gave us ſo particular an Account of our Circumſtances, and of the Danger the Nation was expoſed to, that we thought proper to leave it to his Diſcretion, whether the Nation ſhould be charged with 6s. or perhaps with 19s. in the Pound Land-Tax; and by his paſt Conduct the Nation is ſo fully convinced of his Wiſdom and Sincerity, that they will certainly approve of what we have done.

Sir, I have troubled you too long; I think I have ſhewn that the Reſolution propoſed is neither neceſſary nor ſafe, nor founded upon any Precedent: But quoting of Precedents ſignifies nothing; ſuppoſe there were Precedents exactly parallel to the preſent Caſe, it would be no Argument for our agreeing to what is propoſed. There are but too many Precedents which reſemble it a little; it is now high Time to put a Stop to the Practice, and I am ſure it will be much more for our Honour to make a Precedent where ſuch

Digitized by Google

a Demand has been refused, otherwise the Thing may come to be familiar: It may become an usual Custom to vest the Crown with such a Power at the End of every Parliament; so that all our succeeding Parliaments may come to be chosen under the Influence of absolute Power, and then neither the Hon. Gentleman, nor any of his Successors in Office, needs desire to do any Thing without the previous Sanction of Parliament; for it is not to be supposed that a Parliament chosen under the Influence of arbitrary Power, will ever refuse their Sanction, when the Minister, for the Time being, pleases to demand it; in which Case, I believe, every Gentleman will agree with me, that the Parliament will be altogether useless, it will serve for nothing but to make our Ministers the more daring, and the Oppressions of the People the more grievous; and therefore, Sir, I am against the Question.

Sir *T——s R——n* spoke next for the Question; after him L--d *C——ne* spoke against it, and then

E——d D——y, Esq; stood up and spoke to the following Effect: The Hon. Gentleman who opened this Debate has, in my Opinion, Sir, made as artful a Speech in Favour of arbitrary Power as ever I heard made any where, and his said a great deal more in Recommendation of such a Government than ever I expected to have heard within these Walls. I will not easily admit, Sir, that we are ever to trust the Crown with such extensive Powers as are now demanded; but surely if we are ever to do any Thing like it, if we are ever to vest in the Crown any extraordinary and unusual Powers, it ought to be in a Case of the extremest Necessity, and even then we ought to do it in the most deliberate Way that the Circumstances of the Case can admit of, and not till after the Case has been fully explained, and the Necessity made clearly to appear to us. Had we been informed of our Danger in the Beginning of the Session, what is now proposed might have been done; but then it might have been done in a regular Way, and might have passed thro' all the Forms of Parliament; by which Means the other House might have had an Opportunity of putting a Negative upon it, which they ought to have by our Constitution; and every Gentleman of either House might have had an Opportunity of examining into the Merits of the Question, and of giving his Opinion upon it; whereas now we are in a thin House, and without any Concurrence of the other House, to give up by a single Vote all the Rights of Parliament, and, for ought we know, to put an End to all Parliaments.

The Hon. Gentleman has told us, that during the former Part of the Session his Majesty did not make this Application, because the Danger had not become so great, as to make it necessary for us to put ourselves to any immediate additional Expence, but that after the Session is broke up, or this Parliament dissolved, some Change may happen which will make such Expence necessary; and as his Majesty cannot then have an Opportunity of applying to his Parliament, therefore it is necessary to furnish him with such Powers as are now demanded, before the Session breaks up. Sir, I would be glad to know from that Gentleman, or any other, what Necessity there is for this Session's breaking up so soon, or if there is any Necessity for dissolving this Parliament in a few Days? Our Time does not expire till *October* next; and however necessary our Presence may be in the Country, if the Nation be in any Danger, if there be any Reason to suspect that the Nation may soon be in Danger, I am sure every Gentleman will think it his Duty to remain in Town, or return to Town, in order to attend the Service of his Country in Parliament. If we have now really any Thing to fear from the *French* Squadron, and that I think is the only Danger I have heard so much as insinuated, all Apprehensions from that Squadron must be over long before that Time; nay, I do not know but if the few Days that were asked Yesterday, for taking this Message into our Consideration, had been granted, the Danger from that Squadron might have been over before we had come to consider of that Danger, or how to provide against it, and this perhaps was the chief Motive for refusing so short and so reasonable a Delay; for if that Squadron had been sailed elsewhere, the Gentlemen would have been stript of the only Argument I have heard them make use of for persuading us, or rather for terrifying us, into the granting of an absolute Power to the Crown.

The Hon. Gentleman told us, that his Majesty desired not to give our Allies a mean Opinion of this Nation, by our neglecting to put ourselves in a Condition of making good all our Engagements to them. Sir, I do not know what Engagements we may lie under, or who are our present Allies, for I think all the Powers of *Europe* have lately been our Allies in their Turns; but for this very Reason, Sir, I am against what is now proposed, I am for giving our Allies, whoever they may be, a good Opinion, not only of this Nation, but of his Majesty's Government, and therefore, whatever may be necessary to be done for putting ourselves in a Condition to make good our Engagements, I am for its being done in a full House, and in a regular parliamentary Method. Can any Gentleman imagine that our Allies, especially the *Dutch*, if they be our Allies, are ignorant of our Constitution? No, Sir, they are per-

Digitized by Google

perfectly acquainted with it, and therefore if we ſhould grant ſuch Powers as are now demanded, or make any other Sort of Proviſion in a full Houſe, and in the regular parliamentary Method, we cannot doubt of its having greater Weight with our Allies, than a Reſolution or Vote thus obtained, by Surpriſe, at the End of the Seſſion, and after moſt of the Gentlemen are retired to the Country. Such a Method of obtaining the Approbation of Parliament muſt neceſſarily give them a mean Opinion, at leaſt, of our Government, and muſt contribute to the rendering his Majeſty's Endeavours, for reſtoring the Peace of *Europe*, of little or no Effect.

Beſides, Sir, by the Propoſition now made to us, we are really going to do what our Allies know we cannot do: We are not only going to delegate the Power of Parliament to the Crown, but we are going to promiſe that a future Parliament ſhall approve of whatever may be done in Purſuance of that Power ſo delegated. Does not every one of our Allies know that no Parliament can make ſuch a Promiſe? Does not every Man know that no Parliament has a Right to ſurrender the Liberties of the People, or to delegate the Power of Parliament to the Crown? And can we imagine that any Potentate in *Europe* will have any great Dependence upon the Powers or Promiſes which are granted by thoſe who had no Right to grant any ſuch? But ſuppoſe we had a Right to grant the Powers now aſked for, that Right is certainly never to be made uſe of but when the Nation is in the moſt imminent Danger; and as I can ſee no Pretence for ſaying that the Nation is now, or is like to be, in any ſuch Danger, nor have heard any other Reaſon for aſking the Powers now propoſed to be given, I muſt ſuſpect that they are aſked for Purpoſes that cannot be openly avowed, and therefore I ſhall give my Negative to the Queſtion.

Pb——p G——n, Eſq; ſpoke next againſt the Queſtion, and after him *H——y P——m*, Eſq; in Favour of it; then *T——s P——r*, Eſq; ſpoke againſt it; and after him,

H——s W——le, Eſq; ſpoke in Subſtance thus: Gentlemen, Sir, have been at a good deal of Pains to make out a Difference between the Precedents that have been mentioned and the Caſe now before us; tho' I think with very little Succeſs: There never was yet a Precedent for any Propoſition or Determination ſo exactly parallel to the Caſe in Hand, but ingenious Gentlemen might find out ſome minute Differences, yet Precedents where no material Difference could be ſhown have always been allowed to be good Authorities for what was propoſed to be done; and in the preſent Caſe I do not find that with all their Ingenuity they have been able to ſhew any material Difference between the Precedents mentioned, and the Propoſition now made to us. The two material Points now under our Conſideration with reſpect to Precedents are, whether it has not been the Practice of Parliament to grant extraordinary Powers to the Crown in Time of Danger? And in what Method thoſe Powers have been granted? Theſe, I ſay, are the two chief Points, and as to both of them every one of the Precedents mentioned appears to be as exactly parallel as any one Caſe can be to another.

But, Sir, I will endeavour to point out to the Hon. Gentlemen one very material Difference between the Meſſage now before us, and all the other Meſſages that have formerly come from the Crown, and it is this, in the preſent Meſſage his Majeſty expreſly promiſes to lay a full Account of whatever Expences may be incurred before the next Parliament, which is a Piece of Condeſcenſion that was never made by the Crown in any former Meſſage ſent to Parliament: This is indeed a material Difference, but ſuch a Difference as in my Opinion, ought certainly to be a prevailing Argument for us to agree to what is now demanded. And as to the Meſſage in the Year 1702, I muſt upon this Occaſion obſerve, that if a greater Confidence had been placed in her Majeſty, and her then Miniſters, and ſtronger Reſolutions made by that Parliament, it is more than probable that the War which enſued might have been entirely prevented, or at leaſt that the Enemies of this Nation would have been obliged to have entered into the War under much greater Diſadvantages than they did; ſo that the ſlow and lukewarm Proceedings of that Parliament, and the fatal Effects they produced, is one of the ſtrongeſt Arguments that can be ſuggeſted, for us now to ſtrengthen his Majeſty's Hands in ſuch a Manner as may prevent any ſuch fatal Conſequences.

It is ſurpriſing to me to hear Gentlemen complain that nothing has been laid before them, to ſhew the Neceſſity for granting the Powers now aſked for. Did not his Majeſty in his Speech, at the Opening of the Seſſion, inform us of the War then begun in *Europe*? Does not he by the preſent Meſſage acquaint us that this War ſtill continues? And is not every Gentleman convinced by what he knows of the Situation of *Europe*, that the Balance of Power in *Europe* entirely depends on the Event of that War? Let which ever Side prevail, if it ſhould be allowed to prevail too far, would not the Balance of Power be thereby overturned, and will not this Nation neceſſarily be obliged to prevent ſo fatal an Effect? Beſides this, does not every Gentleman know that the *French* have lately fitted out a very powerful Sea Arma-

Armament, which if not designed against this Country can be designed against but one other Place in the World? I indeed believe that it is designed against *Dantzick*, but if that Affair should blow over, which is possible, before the *French* Fleet sails, can we then be easy, can we imagine ourselves in Security, while so large a Squadron with an Army ready to be put on board lies within a few Hours sailing of our Coast?

The Hon. Gentleman by me very well observed what has been done by the *Dutch*; they had resolved to reduce 10,000 of their Land-forces, but upon the Breaking out of the War, they have put off that Resolution: They are our natural Ally, they have hitherto gone hand in hand with us, but we know in what a weak and defenceless Condition their Barrier in *Flanders* is at present, and if we should sit still and do nothing, is it to be expected that they will go on in the same Way? No, Sir, they will be obliged to throw themselves entirely into the Arms of *France*, and must depend upon the Honour of that Crown for the Preservation of their Barrier in *Flanders*.

Gentlemen may, Sir, if they please, call this a Vote of Credit, but as his Majesty has so expressly promised an Account, it cannot properly be called a Vote of Credit. It is in my Opinion, only a Vote of Confidence: It is only coming to a Resolution, which by shewing the entire Confidence we have in his Majesty, will give his Instances with foreign Powers the greater Weight, and consequently is absolutely necessary for the Preservation of the Balance of Power in *Europe*, without which this Nation can never be in any Safety or Security.

S——l T——ell, Esq; spoke next likewise in Favour of the Motion: After him the L—d *T——el* spoke against it; and then,

Sir *W——m W——m* spoke to this Effect. As I find myself at present very much out of Order, I am very unfit, Sir, to offer my Opinion on so important a Question: However, I must beg Leave to trouble you a little upon this Occasion, because if what is now proposed should be agreed to, I do not know but it may be the last Time I shall ever have an Opportunity of delivering my Opinion as a Member of this House.

With me, Sir, it is a Matter of no Consequence, whether the Proposition now made to us be founded on Precedents or not; for if any Thing like what is proposed has been done, I am of Opinion, that as often as it has been done it has been wrong done, and the oftner it is done it will still be the worse: But to tell us, that the only two Points now under our Consideration is, Whether extraordinary Powers have upon any Occasion been granted to the Crown; and in what Method these Powers have been granted? is very extraordinary: For supposing it right to grant extraordinary Powers by an extraordinary Method, upon some Occasions, certainly we are, upon all such Occasions, to consider the Reasons for granting such Powers, and the Nature of the Powers to be granted; and if, upon the present Occasion, the Powers proposed to be granted are much more extensive than those formerly granted, and the Reasons for granting them not near so strong as upon former Occasions, no former Precedent can give any Authority for doing what is now proposed.

We are told of the naval Armaments of *France*; but I would gladly know what we have done to deserve any Insult from that Nation. If contributing to throw the Affairs of *Europe* into their present Situation, by which the House of *Bourbon* has been again put into a Condition of pulling down the overgrown Power of the House of *Austria*, which so greatly alarmed us some Years ago; if this, I say, deserves any Insult from *France*, I do not know but we may deserve it: But if this were true, while we have an Army of 18,000 Men in this Kingdom, and 12,000 in *Ireland*, all ready at our Call, and a more powerful Fleet than any the *French* can put to Sea, what have we to fear from 5 or 6000 *French*, if they were actually landed in the Island? Sir, if we had not a Regiment in the Kingdom, we could not have any Thing to fear from so inconsiderable a Number. And can we suppose the *French* such Fools as to make so ridiculous an Attempt, by which they must expect to draw the immediate Vengeance of this Nation upon them?

When our Armies or our Fleets are to be augmented, when we are to enter into expensive Negotiations, or when we are desired to put extraordinary Powers into the Hands of the Government, for Purposes not to be told, I have often observed, Sir, that some Gentlemen are, upon such Occasions, mighty apt to raise Phantoms, and to magnify imaginary Dangers, from whence they argue for the Necessity of providing against them as if they were real: We are then to be afraid of Invasions and Insults from almost every Power in *Europe*; but when upon other Occasions they are told what is too true, that the Nation is in a most dangerous and distressed Condition, they then insist upon it that we are in the most happy Situation, that our Trade is in a flourishing State, and that we are in Friendship with, or at least have no Diffidence of any foreign Power whatsoever.

But now it seems, Sir, we must grant more extensive Powers to the Crown than were ever granted by any Parliament, tho' it cannot be so much as pretended that we are in any immediate Danger; for even those Gentlemen who talk of the Necessity of granting such Powers, tell us, that we are in the same Circumstances

cumstances we were in at the Beginning of the Session: 'Tis true, we were not told what Circumstances we were then in, nor are we told what Circumstances we are now in: For this we must depend upon the Assertion of an Hon. Gentleman; and even he has told us, that he does not believe we are in any Danger, but does not desire the Safety of the Nation to depend on his Belief. God forbid, Sir, it should; but if we thus, upon his bare Word, give up all the Rights of Parliament, and in some measure destroy the Necessity of holding any Parliament for the future, I must say, that we shall from that Moment leave the Safety of the Nation, and the Preservation of our Constitution, to depend very much upon his Management: This is what I shall never agree to: It is what I hope no Parliament will ever agree to; and therefore if we are in any Danger, or if we are like to be in any, let us know our Danger from something else than his bare Assertion, and then I doubt not but the Wisdom of Parliament will provide effectually against it.

We are seldom indeed told much, we are never told Things but by Halves; but if what we are told be true, if his Majesty has hitherto taken no Share in the War, we cannot be in any immediate Danger. However, tho' his Majesty, as King of *Great Britain*, may not have taken any Share in the War, yet he certainly has, as Elector of *Hanover*; and as this Nation has, by some Fatality or another, been generally engaged in the same Quarrel which our King, as Elector of *Hanover*, espoused, if the same Thing should again happen, this Nation may then indeed come to be threatened with some Danger or Insult; but in such a Case it is not necessary for us to provide against such a distant and conditional Danger, in the extraordinary Method now proposed: Why may we not sit for a few Months longer, and do in a regular parliamentary Way whatever may seem necessary on that Occasion? When we are all together we make of ourselves a pretty good Battalion; it cannot be said but that we are well officer'd, and a little Time might probably bring us to turn to Right and Left, and to perform all the other Parts of Exercise by Beat of Drum; but this, Sir, is a serious Subject, and therefore I ask Pardon.

We have been told, Sir, that all that is now asked is only to put a Confidence in his Majesty. No, Sir, it is to put a Confidence in his Ministers, and in them I have none; no not even tho' the Hon. Person on the Floor has assured us, that no wanton or bad Use shall be made of it; for if we once grant the Power, we cannot tell how it may be used, nor can we be assured that any future Parliament will have it in their Power to call those to an Account, who may make a wrong or a wicked Use of it: We are not to expect *Sylla*'s in every Age; absolute Power is a bewitching Possession, and seldom voluntarily resigned. The same Hon. Person asked us, if the past Conduct of the Administration did not promise rather a Backwardness than a Forwardness in making use of this Power? I must confess, Sir, that a Backwardness has been shewn by them in Cases where it was very wrong to shew any such Thing: When repeated Insults have been offer'd to the Nation; when our Merchants have been pillaged, and our Sailors murdered, and that for Years together, they have shewed a mean and dishonourable Backwardness, and therefore I think we have good Reason to suspect that the same Imprudence may make them unwisely rash, and unseasonably forward in engaging in Disputes where the Interest of the Nation may call upon them to be at least neutral.

As all the principal Powers of *Europe* are now engaged in a bloody War against one another, and as we have not yet taken any Share in that War, the present Circumstances of *Europe* are to me a most evident Proof, that we neither are nor can be in any Danger as long as we continue in the same Situation; and as we have no contrary Evidence, but what appears upon the general Ministerial Message, now under our Consideration, I do not see how we can possibly form a Pretence for agreeing to what is now asked of us: We ought, and I hope we always will shew as great a Deference to the Crown as becometh the free-born Subjects of *Britain*; but considering how often the Crown has, upon former Occasions, been induced to assert for Truth, what Time, the Discoverer of Secrets, has made appear not to be true; considering that we are to look upon this, as well as all other such Messages, as proceeding from the Advice and Suggestion of Ministers; and when we reflect upon former Assertions which came to Parliament, by the Advice and upon the Suggestion of the very same Persons, we cannot be justified in delegating so great a Power upon so slight an Evidence; an Evidence which Time may hereafter, as it has before done, shew to be entirely false.

I could have added a great deal more upon this Subject, but I find myself so bad, Sir, I can proceed no further, only shall take this Opportunity, this last Opportunity, I'm afraid, of declaring my Attachment to the Liberties and the Constitution of my Country, by declaring my Aversion to the Proposition now before us.

Sir *W——m Y——ge*. As all the Objections made to what is now proposed have been already fully answered by other Gentlemen, I shall not pretend, Sir, to enter much into the Merits of the Question; neither did I intend to have given you any Trouble in this Debate; but such Expressions have dropt from the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, that it is impossible they should be passed over without some

Digitized by Google

some Notice. He told us that the Crown had often asserted for Truth what afterwards appeared to be false. This, Sir, I take to be an Accusation which is very inconsistent with that Duty and Respect, which every Member of this House ought to shew to the Crown; and I was the more surprised to hear that Gentlemen accuse the Crown of imposing Falsities upon the Parliament, because he always uses a great deal of Caution in what he says in this House: I was sorry the Hon. Gentleman was prevented from proceeding in this Discourse, because I believe he would have explained what he had said in such a Manner as not to imply so much Disrespect to the Crown: I dare say he would, but as his Words now stand, I cannot think it possible they should escape the Notice of this House.

I promised not to enter much into the Merits of the Question, however I will beg Leave to explain a little what passed in this House the first Day of the Session, upon the Motion for an Address; I remember some Gentlemen took Exceptions to an Expression proposed to be put into that Address, as if a Promise of a Vote of Credit had been intended to be couched under it; and upon that Occasion the Hon. Gentleman by me, said, he believed no Person so much as dreamed that such an Use was intended to be made of that Expression; because if any such Thing as a Vote of Credit should be deemed necessary, the Demand for it would come in the usual Way by a Message; and if any such Message should come, he believed, no Argument in Favour of it either could or would be drawn from the Words then proposed to be put into your Address.

Gentlemen, I perceive, pretend that they cannot find out the Difference between what is now proposed and a Vote of Credit; yet, in my Opinion, if they will be at the Pains to compare the two together, they may very easily discover the Difference; for a Vote of Credit is, where a Sum is given for certain Services, not to be accounted for to Parliament; whereas the present Message bears this express Promise in it, that a full and particular Account shall be laid before next Parliament of all the Expences which may be incurred in Consequence of the Powers now to be granted; and as no Power is desired but what appears to me necessary for the Security and Quiet of the Nation, I neither can see nor have heard any sufficient Reason for not granting them.

Sir *J—n B—rn—d*. The Hon. Gentleman who spoke last found fault, Sir, with my worthy Friend below me, for speaking disrespectfully, as he called it, of the Crown; upon which I must observe that the Hon. Gentleman is very apt, I will not say willingly, to mistake what other Gentlemen say, and then to find fault with what he supposes they did say. My worthy Friend said, that the Crown has often been induced to assert for Truth what Time has afterwards discovered not to be true. Sir, the Crown is never supposed to know any Thing but by Information, and if those who inform the Crown have been themselves misinformed, or should for any private and wicked Purpose give the Crown a false Information, the Crown may by such Information be induced to assert for Truth, what Time may very probably shew not to have been true; so that without any Explanation, there is no Foundation for finding Fault with what my worthy Friend said: Nay it is what happens but too often; were not we told but a few Years ago of some secret Articles in an Alliance entered into between two of our Neighbours, by which *Gibraltar* was to have been taken from us, and the Pretender was to have been placed by Force upon the Throne of these Realms: This was afterwards discovered not to be true; and, indeed, to consider the Situation and Circumstances of the two Powers who were said to have entered into these Articles, it is hardly possible to believe that any such Projects should have enter'd into either of their Heads: Yet this was confidently asserted; and to have pretended at that Time to have doubted of it, would, I believe, have been reckoned highly disrespectful to the Crown, if not downright Disaffection. So far are we, Sir, from being obliged to believe every Thing asserted by the Crown, that we are in many Cases bound to enquire into the Truth of such Assertions; and if they should, upon such Enquiry, appear to be false, we ought to punish those who have either foolishly or knavishly imposed upon the Crown.

Upon the present Occasion, Sir, the Crown is absolutely safe from any Accusation or Suspicion of this Kind; for we have not as yet had the least Information from the Crown; even by the present Message, notwithstanding the great Powers thereby demanded, it is not so much as insinuated that the Nation is in any Danger, nor are we informed of any Fact from which it may be conjectured that the Nation may soon be in Danger: It has indeed been insinuated by an Hon. Gentleman in this House, by Way of Supplement to the Message, that we are in Danger of an Invasion from *France*; but even that Gentleman himself says, he does not believe we are in any Danger, which is something very singular; he does not, he says, believe it, but yet he would have every other Gentleman in this House believe it; for it is certain there is no Danger to be apprehended from any other foreign Power; therefore it is impossible for any Gentleman, who is of his Opinion, with Respect to our Danger from *France*, to agree to his Resolution. I say, it is impossible that any Gentleman, who does not think the Nation in any Danger, should

agree to the granting to the Crown an unlimited Power of raiſing Forces by Sea and Land, of entering into expenſive Alliances, and putting the Nation to an infinite Expence.

But perhaps, Sir, the Danger we are now threatened with is of a domeſtick Nature: If ſo, I wiſh ſome of thoſe Gentlemen who know it, would riſe up and give us ſome Account of it; for really my Imagination is ſo barren, that I cannot form to myſelf an Idea of any ſuch Danger, unleſs it be the Danger of having the Majority of next Parliament conſiſt of ſuch Perſons as may not be agreeable to ſome Gentlemen; and if the Vote of Credit we are now to give ſhould be applied towards preventing that Danger, if any Part of the Money ſhould be made uſe of for that Purpoſe, it is certain that no Gentleman needs be under any Apprehenſions or any Uneaſineſs from the Promiſe now made, of accounting to next Parliament. But I beg Pardon, Sir, I believe I ſhould not have called the Reſolution propoſed to us a Vote of Credit; for I find Gentlemen are greatly divided, whether it ought to be called a Vote of Credit, or a Vote of Confidence. However, I think that Diſpute may be eaſily accommodated, by calling it a Vote of Confidence and Credit.

It may be thought, Sir, that I do not treat this Subject ſeriouſly enough: I will allow, that if the Nation were really in any Danger, it would be an Affair of very great Conſequence. In ſuch a Caſe, it would be a very ſerious Queſtion to determine, whether we ſhould devolve the Power of Parliament upon the Crown for a ſhort Time: But when Gentlemen come with ſuch a Demand, without any Foundation, when even they themſelves tell us they believe we are in no Danger, but tell us of a *French* Squadron with 4 or 5000 Forces ready to be put on Board; and becauſe we are now juſt at the End of a Parliament, make uſe of that Story as a ſufficient Argument for us to put it in the Power of a Miniſter never to call another; I ſay, Sir, ſuch a Demand, founded upon ſuch an Argument, muſt be look'd on as a Miniſterial Demand only, and therefore ought either to be treated with Ridicule, or rejected with Indignation. It is a Demand of ſuch a Nature, Sir, that, in my Opinion, no Gentleman, who has the leaſt Regard for Parliaments, or who expects ever to ſit in another free Parliament, can agree to it.

Mr. C——r of the E——r. Sir, in the Station in which I have the Honour to ſerve the King, I cannot ſit ſtill when I hear the Crown reflected on in the Manner it has been, I am, in Juſtice to the Memory of the late King, and in Duty to the preſent, obliged to take Notice of what happened to fall from the Hon. Gentleman under the Gallery. His late Majeſty's Aſſertion, relating to the two ſecret Articles agreed on between two foreign Powers, which that Gentleman took Notice of, and which he was pleaſed to ſay appeared afterwards not to be true, was as well founded, and as true an Aſſertion as ever came from the Crown. 'Tis true indeed, Monſ. *Palm*, the Imperial Miniſter then at this Court, denied that there were any ſuch ſecret Articles in the Treaty; but, Sir, when we have the Word of the late King from the Throne on one Side, and the Denial of a foreign Miniſter, a Miniſter of inferior Rank too, upon the other, I muſt ſay that in ſuch a Caſe, to pretend to be at a Loſs which to give moſt Credit to, is treating the Memory of our late Sovereign with very great Indignity; and I am ſure, if Time has diſcovered any Thing, it has diſcover'd the contrary of what the Hon. Gentleman pretends. Do not we all know that *Gibraltar* was ſoon after actually beſieged, and if proper Care had not been taken to prevent it, every Thing elſe that was ſtipulated by theſe ſecret Articles would as certainly have been undertaken. The other Project, if it had been undertaken, would, I believe, have met with the ſame Succeſs; but I am perſuaded there are ſome who are ſorry it was not accompliſhed.

Gentlemen talk, Sir, of miſinforming, and impoſing upon the Crown; but in that Caſe it was not his late Majeſty's Miniſters here who informed him, it was he that informed them of that Tranſaction: He had his Information at *Hanover*, and his Information was ſo good that he could not be deceived: I know as well, and am as certain that there were ſuch Articles, as thoſe very Perſons who drew up the Articles. I am ſorry, Sir, I have been provoked to ſay ſo much. To talk of theſe Things may now be improper, and perhaps I cannot juſtify myſelf in having ſaid ſo much, yet in Juſtice to the late King, I think I could ſay no leſs.

As to the Queſtion itſelf, I have heard no Objections made, but what have been fully anſwered by other Gentlemen, therefore ſhall not trouble you further upon it, but only to declare, that as this Nation may be expoſed to great Dangers during the Interval of Parliament, I think it abſolutely neceſſary to comply with his Majeſty's Meſſage; and as an Account is to be rendered to next Parliament, and that Parliament muſt meet ſome Time next Winter, if not ſooner, the Powers now to be granted cannot, in that Time, produce any bad Conſequences; but may produce very good Effects, by giving a due Weight to any Propoſals his Majeſty, in Conjunction with his Allies, may think proper to make to the Powers now engaged in War.

W——m P——ney, Eſq; As it is now ſo late, Sir, and as ſo many unanſwerable Objections have been already made to the Propoſition now before us, I ſhould not have ſtood up to give you any Trouble, but that I think

Digitized by Google

the Question of so great Moment, that I ought to testify my Aversion to it by something more than a bare Negative. As to the Danger from the *French* Fleet, Sir, it is either too near to be provided against by any Thing that can be done in Consequence of this Message; or it is so remote, that it may be provided against in a regular Manner: This has already been taken notice of, and has not as yet received any Answer. But I must further observe, that if there had ever been any Ground to suspect, that the *French* Fleet was designed against this Island, their not coming hither before now, is sufficient to remove any Jealousy that might have been entertained that Way. They might have had Ships sufficient to have transported 5 or 6000 Men to this Island, and those Troops might have been embarked, nay, and even landed in this Island, long before this Time; and therefore their Fleet's waiting so long in their Harbour, is a plain Demonstration, that they are not designed against this Island, but against a Place, which they cannot approach so early in the Spring.

It is something very surprising to me, Sir, that upon the present Occasion we should be told what the *Dutch* have done, or rather, indeed, what they have not done. When they make any Reduction of their Forces, in order to save publick Expence, and to spare their People, we are then told, that their Example can be no Rule for us: But if they make any necessary Addition to their Land Forces, in order to put themselves in a Posture of Defence against Dangers, which we, from the Difference of our Situation, have not the least Reason to apprehend, then we are told, we ought to follow their Example: But in the present Case, even the Example of the *Dutch* can be no Argument: We have already done more than they have done, we have not only resolved to keep up the same Number of Land Forces, which certainly would not have been done, if the Tranquillity of *Europe* had remained undisturbed; but we have already made a very large Addition to the Number of our Seamen; an Addition which amounts to a greater Number of Men, than that Number of Land Forces which the *Dutch* have only resolved not to reduce; so that tho' we be not near so much exposed to the Danger as the *Dutch*, yet we have already very far exceeded them in the Expence we have put ourselves to on account of the War.

We are next told, that the Towns in *Flanders* are in a very bad Situation, and no Way provided for Defence. For God's sake, Sir, are we thus to be eternally the Dupes of *Europe*? If the Emperor or any other Power neglects to keep their fortified Places in a proper Posture of Defence, must we answer for that Neglect? Are we for the Sake of preserving the Balance of Power in *Europe*, to undertake at our own Charges to defend every Power in *Europe*, and to prevent their being invaded or conquered by any of their neighbouring Powers? Such Arguments, Sir, I should think ridiculous, if made use of for persuading us to put ourselves to the least additional Expence; but they are much more so when they are the only Arguments made use of for prevailing with us to make a total Surrender of our Liberties. Surely, Gentlemen must think this House mighty ready to resign the Liberties of their Country, when they make such Propositions, and support them by such Arguments.

To me, Sir, it really appears as if this Proposition had been made by way of Experiment, to see what Lengths we might be prevailed on to go; and if we agree to it, I am sure it is what we can never answer for to ourselves, our Constituents, or our Posterity: Nay, we cannot answer for it even to his Majesty himself; for it is a destroying of the Rights of Parliament, and as his Majesty's Right to the Crown is founded on the Rights of Parliament, whatever tends to the Destruction of the one, must tend to the Destruction of the other. The Parliament, Sir, is the Guardian of the Crown as well as of the People. We are to protect the People in the Enjoyment of their Rights and Privileges, we are likewise to protect the Crown against wicked and evil Counsellors; and, in my Opinion, the Message now before us, and the Proposition now made to us, are of such an extraordinary Nature, that if the Spirit of Liberty, that Spirit which brought about the Revolution, and established the present Family upon the Throne, is not already quite extinguished in this Nation, we may soon expect to see a Parliament, that will not only censure, but condemn and punish those who have been the chief Advisers of such a Measure.

Mr. S——r G——l spoke next for the Question, after him Sir *J——n H——d C——n* spoke against it; and then the Question was put, which upon a Division, was carried in the Affirmative by 248 to 147.

The Address was accordingly drawn up, and on *April* 1, presented to his Majesty by the whole House: To which his Majesty returned a most gracious Answer. (Which see p. 216.)

Appropriating unappropriating Clause.

On *April* 3, the Order of the Day, for the House of Commons to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the Bill for enabling his Majesty to issue and apply a certain Sum (1,200,000 *l.*) therein to be mentioned, out of the sinking Fund, being read, a Motion was made, that the said Committee might have Power to receive a Clause of Appropriation with a Power to his Majesty to apply such Sums of Money, as should be necessary for

Digitized by Google

ſer or towards the Increaſe of the Expences that ſhould ariſe by the Augmentation of his Majeſty's Forces by Sea or Land, as his Majeſty in his great Wiſdom ſhould judge neceſſary to make, and for concerting ſuch Meaſures as the Exigency of his Affairs might require.

This appropriating and unappropriating Clauſe (as it was called by ſome Gentlemen) ſtood great Debates, and was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed in both Houſes; and in the Houſe of Lords it occaſioned a long Proteſt, which our Readers may ſee in our *Magazine* for *April* laſt, (Page 200.) But it was agreed to by a Majority of both Houſes, and ſtands Part of that Bill, afterwards paſſed into a Law.

Meſſage relating to the Princeſs Royal.

On *Monday* the 8th Day of *April*, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted the Houſe, that he had a Meſſage from his Majeſty to that Houſe, ſigned by his Majeſty; which he preſented to the Houſe, and the ſame being read by Mr. Speaker, was as followeth, *viz.*

GEORGE R.

HIS Majeſty, having been pleaſed to direct Letters Patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of Great-Britain, *for ſettling on the Princeſs Royal an Annuity of* 5000 l. per Annum, *as a Mark of his royal Favour and Affection to her, and the Laws now in Being reſtraining his Majeſty from granting the ſame for any longer Term than his own Life, hopes, he ſhall be enabled to make ſuch Grant for the Life of the ſaid Princeſs Royal, in caſe ſhe ſhall ſurvive his Majeſty, and recommends the Conſideration thereof to this Houſe.*

Which Meſſage was immediately taken into Conſideration, and Leave was given to bring in a Bill in Purſuance of the ſame; which was accordingly brought in, and paſs'd both Houſes.

On the 16th, his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the Bills mentioned, p. 217. After which he made a moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes, and prorogu'd them; and two Days after, they were diſſolved. (See the Speech, p. 217.)

Digitized by Google

INDEX

TO THE

ESSAYS, POLITICKS, POETRY, DEBATES in Parliament, &c.

A, B, C, Representatives 382
Ab——n, E--l of, his Speech in Parliament 411
Abraham, Case of his offering up *Isaac*, against Mr. *Chubb* 112, 123, 137. His Character 113
Abstract of the Act for preventing Bribery and Corruption 189. *Craftsman*'s Comments upon it 190
Academy at *Portsmouth* 482
Acrostick, by a young Lady 38
Act of Settlement 581
Actions, of considering the End of them 138
Acts of Grace 137
Addison, Mr. Essay from his *Freeholder* 458
Address, Motion for one in the House of Lords 277. Debate on the Motion for one in the House of Commons 277 to 282
Adventurers and Election-Jobbers 117 G
Advice, of Sincerity in asking and giving it 536
Adultery 318
A——y, E--l of, his Speech on the Motion about the Duke of *Bolton* and Lord Visc. *Cobham* 412
Alphabetical Touch on the Times 382
American Plantations, Protests in relation to them 171, 172
Anacreon, his 8th Ode 383. His 9th ibid. His 14th 547. His 15th and 16th 550
A——wis, Mr. his Speech and Motion for additional Land-Forces 339
Annals of the Administration of a certain great Man 234
Anne, Queen, a View of her Reign 306
Annual Parliaments 246
The Annual Recess: A Poem 661
Antient *Britons* 369, 421, 578
Antiministerial Writers, their Conduct 430, 433, 649
Apparitions 592
Applications, Debate about them 294, *&c.*
Appropriating unappropriating Clause 706
Arbitrary Power, Mischiefs of aiming at it 483
Archdeacons Visitations, Bishop *Burnet*'s Account of them 133
A——le, D--ke of, his Speech on the Motion relating to the Duke of *Bolton* and Lord Visc. *Cobham* 411. Concerning the Vote of Credit 676
Army *incog.* at *Brentford* 59 E
Army, of the present one 20, 69. Debate in the House of Commons about it 339 to 348. Debate about the Officers of it 348 to 360, 393 to 398, and 399 to 408. A humourous Project for it 542
Arria and *Paetus* 487
Atheism, Folly and Absurdity of it 308. Verses on the same Subject 323
Attainder, Bills of 428
Atterbury, late Bishop, Letter from him to Mr. *Pope* 655
Atticus, his Conduct censur'd 534
A——ey G——l's Speech on the Motion for repealing the Septennial Act 616
Attorneys 225 A
Author, modern one, Instructions for him 433

B.

BACON, Sir *Francis*, a Speech of his, with Reflections thereon 23
Ballad, an excellent new one, address'd to the City of *London* 215
Ballot, a Proposal for Election of Members of Parliament by it 194
Bangor, Monks of, slaughter'd 421 E
Bank Contract 436 G
B--rn--d, Sir *J--n*, his Speeches on the Druggists Petition 297, 337. His Speech on the Motion for repealing the Septennial Act

Digitized by Google

INDEX *to the* ESSAYS, *&c.*

Act 621. Concerning the Vote of Credit 692, 704
Barons, of the antient ones 182 E
Barrow, Dr. Tranſlation of his *Latin* Poem prefix'd to *Paradiſe Loſt* 604
B——ſt, L--d, his Speech on the Motion about the Duke of *Bolton* and Lord Viſc. *Cobham* 408. Concerning the Vote of Credit 682
Beggarly Boroughs, and how to cure them of Corruption 199
Beggars, Obſervations on the Multitude of them 466
Bel and the Dragon 589
Belinda, to her on her Birth-Day 90
Bellman of St. *James*'s Verſes, a Banter 36
Benefices, Original of the Lord Chancellor's diſpoſing of them 188
Billingſgate Conteſt: A *London* Eclogue 260
Biſhops, Biſhop *Burnet*'s Advice to them 133
B—d—n, C——l, his Speech on the Motion about the Officers of the Army 351. On the Motion for repealing the Septennial Act 613
Bolton, Duke of, Proteſt in relation to him and Lord *Cobham* 169. Speeches on the Motion about them in the Houſe of Commons 398. In the Houſe of Lords 408 to 413
Books, Reflections on the preſent Method of publiſhing them 472
Borough and County Elections 250
Boroughs, beggarly ones 199
Boy, Verſes on ſeeing a little one 489
Bribery and Corruption 79. Contrary to the Law of God 165. Abſtract of the Act for preventing it 189. Miſchiefs of it 191. See Corruption
Briſtol Election 310 F
Britiſh Conſtitution, the Nature of it 585. See Conſtitution
Britons murder'd by the *Saxons* 421
B—m—y, Mr. his Speech and Motion for repealing the Septennial Act 292
Bromley, *Henry*, Eſq; a poetical Epiſtle to him 379
Brother Proteſtants and *Fellow Chriſtians*, burleſque Poem on thoſe Words 92
Buckingham, late Duke of, Story of him 459
Buckley's *Thuanus*, Petition and Bill about it 502
Budgel, Mr. Verſes on him 490
Burnet, Biſhop, his excellent Letter to King *Charles* II. 115. A Quotation from him. 121. His excellent Advice to Biſhops 133. A Paſſage from him 535. Another 541 G
Buſtoes in the Royal Hermitage, Poem on them 35

C.

CAELIA, or the Toaſt at Fifty 39
Calypſo's Grotto 92. The ſame from Mr. *Pope* 93
Cambridge, a poetical Epiſtle in Praiſe of it 379
Cambridge Scholar, a familiar Epiſtle from one 381
C—pb—ll, Mr. his Speech on the Motion for an Addreſs 278. On the Bill for limiting the Number of Placemen 413
Canterbury, a remarkable Letter to the Freemen there 241 G
Carſwell, Mr. poetical Epiſtle on his Death 489
C———t, L--d, his Motion 408. His Speeches on the Vote of Credit 674, 685
Carthaginians 584
Carthy, Mr. Tom T--dman's Epiſtle to him 549
Cartoons at *Hampton Court* 123
Caſtile, Cauſes which contributed to its Ruin 642. See *Spain*
Catalans and L--d *B——ke* 469
Catherine, Queen, of her Bones in *Weſtminſter Abby* 75
C———gb, L--d, his Speech on the Motion about the Officers of the Army 398. On the Bill againſt Placemen 455
Cato, Extracts from his Letters, concerning Elections 198
Cave, Sir *Verney*, Poem on his Death 599
Cavius and *Bavius* 487
Ceres, the Goddeſs of Corn, a Poem 258
Cham of *Tartary*, Story of one 138
C———or L--d, his Speech concerning the Vote of Credit 684
Character of a Trimmer, a Paſſage from it 78
Charitable Corporation, Reflections on a Piece of News relating to it 426 G. A Speech in Parliament about it 427
Charles I. and II. 244
Charles I. 484. State of Affairs in his Time 592
Charles II. Character of him and his Government 8 A. Biſhop *Burnet*'s excellent Letter to him 115
Cb——ld, E--l of, his Speeches on the Bill relating to the Officers of the Army 399, 402. Concerning the Vote of Credit 678
Chloe, Verſes to her 95. To Mr. *Selſa*, the Contraſt ibid
Ch——ey, E--l of, his Speech in Parliament 411
C——ey, Mr. his Speech on the Motion for repealing the Septennial Act 620
CHRIST, Verſes on his Nativity 660
Chriſtmas, Reflections on it 1
Chubb, Mr. *Abraham*'s offering up *Iſaac* conſider'd, in Anſwer to him 112, 123, 137
Church, how to behave there 658
Church Eſtabliſhments 588
Cinque Ports 475
Civil Liſt 436, 652
Clergy, their Non-Reſidence a great Offence 253. Apology for them 314. Pernicious Conſequences of their Ambition and Avarice, and intermeddling in State Affairs 424, 430. Biſhop of *London*'s circular Letter to them 658
Clinton, Lord, a poetical Epiſtle to him, on the Death of Mr. *Carſwell* 489

C--ll--k,

Digitized by Google

C--tt--k, Mr. his Speech on the Motion about the Officers of the Army 349
Coalition of Parties, and who are Enemies to it 77
Cobham, Lord, his Character. See *Bolton*
Codex, Dr. Charge againſt him, and his Diſcharge 186. Remarks on the Letter to him 188. Remarks on the Apology for him 255
C--ck--rn, Mr. his Speech on the Motion about Applications, *&c.* 296. On the Druggiſts Petition 338
Cole's Inſtitutes, a remarkable Caſe in them 311
C———ne, L--d, his Speech on the Motion for an Addreſs 279
Comedians. See Patentees
Commodities, Liſt of thoſe that are excis'd 6, 7
Commons, their Power advanc'd by *Henry* VII. 128. Above 4 Fifths of the Lands in their Hands ibid E
Commons, Houſe of. See *Debates*
C--nd--t, Mr. his Speech in Parliament 557
Congreſs at *Soiſſons* 74
Conſtancy: To *Sylvia* 263
Conſtant Lovers: In *French* and *Engliſh* 661
Conſtitution, modern and antient one 128. Remarks on *Oſborne*'s Diſſertation on it 181. A State of the Caſe between them 184. Excellency of the *Engliſh* Conſtitution 484, 530. Nature of it 585. Its Preference to that of *France* 639. Improvements in it 646. Nothing can deſtroy it but the People 647
Conſtitutional Dependency and Independency 580
Contentment: A Poem, by the late Dean *Parnell* 441. Eſſay on it 479
Converſation 302
Copy of the Bill about the Officers of the Army 170
Cordeliers, Contentions among them about *Property* 476
Corniſh Boroughs 311
Corniſh Elections 310 G
C--w--is, Mr. his Speech on the Motion for repealing the Septennial Act 565
Corruption like a Chronical Diſeaſe 14 E. Several Kinds of it 69. Dreadful Conſequences of a general one 305
Corruption and Court Dependence 125 B, 514 F, 651, 655
Cortes of *Spain* 589 F
C--tt--n, Sir *J--n H--d*, his Speech on the Motion for an Addreſs 278. On the Motion for repealing the Septennial Act 620
Couranteers, Reflections on them 542
Coxcombs, of certain officious ones 247
Craftſman, his Diſſertation on Parties 15, 25, 32. Long and ſhort Parliaments humourouſly conſider'd by him 129. Remarkable Paragraph in him 131. His Remarks on Mrs. *Oſborne* 181. Reply to him 189. His Account of the Conduct of the late Parliament 193. His Annals of the Ad------n of a certain great Man 234. His Remarks on the Letter to the Freemen of *Canterbury* 242. His Obſervations on the Elections 249, 310. His Eſſays on the Independency of Parliaments 462, 470, 476, 541. His Manner of Treating the Miniſterial Writers defended 532. Remarks upon it 533. His Diſſertation on Parties continued 578, 585, 589, 595, 639, 645, 651, 655
Craftſmen and *Robertſmen* 53
Credit, Vote of. *See* Vote
Cromwell's Government 374 D
Crown, additional Powers given it ſince the Reſtoration 31. Its Prerogative to defend the State in Caſes of viſible Neceſſity 238 F. Of Conceſſions to it 500
Cuckoldom, a Conſolation for it 548
Cupid a Plow-Boy 95
Cupid a Truant found out 445
Cupid better inſtructed 600. The Moral in *Hudibraſtick* ibid
Cupid miſtaken 604
Curate's Complaint of hard Duty 659
Cyrus the Great, his Character 572
Czarina, the late, Story of her 50

D.

DALACOURT, Mr. Poem to him on his *Proſpect of Poetry* 597
Damon and *Cælia*; or the Inconſtants 95
Damon and *Dyctinna*: A Dialogue 335
Danes, their Invaſions and Maſſacre 421 D *&c.*
Dantzick. See *Staniſlaus*
D——rs, Mr. his Speech on the Motion about the Inſtructions relating to the Treaty of *Seville* 287. On the Druggiſts Petition 339
Deafneſs, Verſes on being cur'd of it 487. See *Swift*
DEBATES in the Houſe of Commons, upon the Motion for an Addreſs 277 to 282. On the Motion about the Letters and Inſtructions relating to the Treaty of *Seville* 282 to 287. On the Motion for calling for the Inſtructions to his Majeſty's Miniſter in *Poland* 287 to 294. On the Motion for addreſſing to know what Applications have been made to his Majeſty, *&c.* 294, *&c.* On the Druggiſts Petition 296 to 302, and 333 to 339. On the Motion for additional Land-Forces 339 to 348. On the Motion about the Officers of the Army 348 to 360, and 393 to 398. On the Motion relating to the Duke of *Bolton* and Lord Viſc. *Cobham* 398. On the Bill for limiting the Number of Place-Men in the Houſe of Commons 413 to 419, and 453 to 457. On the Motion for repealing the Septennial Act 557 to 566, and 613 to 635. Concerning the Vote of Credit 690 to 706
DEBATES in the Houſe of Lords, on the Bill relating to the Officers of the Army 399

Digitized by Google

399 to 408. On the Motion relating to the Duke of *Bolton* and Lord Vifc. *Cobham* 408 to 413. On the Stock-jobbing Bill 502 to 509. On the Motion about the Election of the *Scots* Peers 509 to 519. Concerning the Vote of Credit 673 to 690
The Delayer 213
Dennis, Mr. Poem on his Death 36
The Departure 213
Deputies of the Diffenters. *See* Diffenters
Defign and Beauty, *Epiftle on*, Extract from it 93
Dictatorial Power among the *Romans* 681
D——y, Hon. *E——d*, his Speech on the the Motion for additional Land-Forces 342. On the Bill againft Place-Men 416. Concerning the Vote of Credit 700
Difficulties of the prefent Conjuncture of Affairs 72
Diffenters vindicated 23. Letter to their Deputies 62. Mr. *Holden*'s Speech to them 64. Farther vindicated 241
Differtation. *See* Parties
Dog, pleafant Story of one 372 G
Dover, Story from thence 79 A. 243 A
Drama, *Will.* to him on his new Play 39
Druggifts Petition, and Debate upon it 296 to 302, and 333 to 339
Druids 369
Drunkennefs 319
Dublin, *Tom T—dman*'s Epiftle to a certain School-Mafter there 549
Duck, Mr. Sequel to his *Tale on Truth and Falfhood* 149
Dunkirk, Harbour of 186
Dutch Guards, K. *William*'s 237 G

E.

EALING Parifhioner's Lamentation 323
E-----le, Mr. his Speech on the Motion about the Officers of the Army 357
Eccleffafticks, Conduct of fome of them cenfur'd 197
Edward III. Story of him 73 G
Edward the Confeffor 422
Election-Jobbers 117 G
Election of the *Scots* Peers, Obfervations on it 370, 373, 431, 433. See *Scots Peers*
Elections, of influencing them 79. *Craftfman*'s Obfervations on them 249, 310. Farther Remarks on them 360, 365
Elephant, Story of one 429
Elizabeth, Queen, Obfervations on her Reign 583
Ellis, Mr. Verfes to him on his intending to draw a Lady's Picture 445
Employments, of fplitting and multiplying them 244 E
Epigrams 39, 91, 94, 95, 148, 213, 445, 487, 490, 600, 604
Epilogue to the Adelphi of *Terence* 38. To *the Keepers* 94. To *Volpone* 664
Epitaphs 38, 490, 604
Effex Lady, in Praife of one 382
Events of Things, of judging by them 73
Eufebius's Character 62
Examiner, Extract from it, concerning the Choice of a new Parliament 309
Excife Scheme dijfected, Extract from it 85
Excifeman, a poetical Note left for him, and his Anfwer 596
Excifes, two Kinds of 7
Exemptions 133 E

F.

THE Fan 91
Fafhion 247
Female Converfation, Art of 649
Female Rakes 89
Filial Piety, remarkable Inftance of it 422 A
Fifhing, Advantages of encouraging it 139, 192
Florella, Verfes on her 148
Floriffs Ode 39
Flower, on one fallen from a Lady's Bofom 445
Fog's Manner of charging all thofe Steps which have been treated as Blunders, on the Treaty of *Utrecht* 184. His Project for the Army 542. His Apology for Mrs. *Ofborne* 576
Fopling, Defcription of a modern one 3
Forces, of keeping them up from Year to Year 20 G. 69. See *Army*
Fornication and Adultery 318
Fofter, Mr. anfwer'd 463, 480
France, Defects in its Conftitution 595, 639
Franks, Account of that People 595
Free Briton, Remarks on it 312. See *Walfingham*
Freeholder, Eflay from it 458
Freeholder's *Political Catechifm* at large 161
Free-Thinker, Abufe of the Word 535
Freethinkers, their Weaknefs expos'd 2
French Gentleman, his Obfervation upon the *Engliffi* 518
French Government 585, 639, 640
Friends to a Government and Enemies to the Conftitution 32
Funds, of the publick ones 109 G. 655

G.

GASCOIGNE, pleafant Story of a Gentleman there 480
General Lover 91
General Poverty and private Wealth 655
The Gentleman: By Mr. *Savage* 661
Ghofts and Apparitions 592
Gibraltar 70. Of the Difputes about it 185
Gin: A Poem 663
Glover, Mr. his Poem on Sir *Ifaac Newton* 490, 545
God and Nature diftinct Beings 41
Good Breeding 66
Good Offices, Motion about them 294
Goofe, Rev. Mr. Cafe between him and Mifs *Hudfon*, in relation to a Marriage Contract 519. Several of her Letters to him 520, *&c.* Manner of their contracting themfelves 521. She marries another 525. An Action commenc'd thereupon 526. Dr. *Brook*'s, *Straban*'s, and *Paul*'s Opinion of the Cafe 526, 527. The Caufe determin'd in the Arches 527 C

Go-

Digitized by Google

Government, Reflections on it 61 E. Of the Intereſt of it 243 E. The three Forms of it, and three others into which they may degenerate 540 F. See *Conſtitution*
Government and Conſtitution, Diſtinction between them 32
Gout, Poem on it 660
Gravity, an Hypotheſis concerning it 256
Great Britain divided into Debtors and Creditors 81
Grub, Mr. *Courtly*, his Letter concerning the late Negotiations and Treaties 537
Guttula Wardiana 383
G——n, Mr. his Speech on the Druggiſts Petition 301

H.

HAGUE Letter 54
Hallifax, Lord, a Paſſage from his *Character of a Trimmer* 78
Hampſhire Elections 310 A
Happineſs, true: A Poem 260
H——ck, L--d, his Speech concerning the Vote of Credit 681
Harper, Mr. his Caſe 87
Health, an Hymn to it 383
H——te, Mr. his Speech on the Motion for additional Land-Forces 340. On the Motion for repealing the Septennial Act 620
Heavenly Bodies 308 D
Henry III. a View of his Reign 469, 474
Henry VIIth's Chapel 11, 75. Of his Tomb 76
Hereditary Right 16, 163
Hermitage, Royal. See *Buſtoes*
H——y, L--d, his Speech on the Bill relating to the Officers of the Army 399. Concerning the Vote of Credit 689
Hiſtory of *England*, Review of it to the Time of the *Norman* Conqueſt 421
Hobbes, Mr. Story of him 644
Holden, Mr. his Speech to the Deputies of the Diſſenters at *Salters-Hall* 64. Cenſur'd by the *Craftſman* 79. By *Fog* 127
Honorary Freemen 251 B
H—pe B——ce, Sir *J—n*, his Speech on the Motion about the Officers of the Army 356
Hopkins, Baron *de*, prais'd 461
Horace, Imitation of two of his Odes 547, 549. His Speech to Dean *Swift* 639
Houſe of Commons, of chuſing them 243 G. How neceſſary 'tis they ſhould be free from Corruption 244. Of weeding it 251
Hudſon, Miſs. See *Goole*
Huſbands, Scheme for Women's governing them 311 D
Hymn to God 212
Hymn on a Gentleman on his Wedding Day 215
Hymn for the Morning 662

J.

JACOBITE Cat and the Parſon, a true Story 91
Jacobites 18. In *Ireland* 482
James II. 484
J--k--l, Sir, *J---pb*, his Speech on the Motion for additional Land-Forces 345
Jeſuits, their Practices 465
Jewiſh Sanhedrin 641
I----a, E--l of, his Speech on the Motion relating to the D. of *Bolton* and Lord Viſc. *Cobham* 408. Concerning the Vote of Credit 686
Impeachments and Bills of Attainder 428
Impreſſing Men for the Sea Service 139
The Inconſtants 95
Independency of Parliaments 462, 468, 470, 476, 530, 541, 640 B
Infidelity, the Folly of it 197. A grand Argument for it anſwer'd 327
Influencing Elections 79
Inkle and *Yarico*, Story of, done into Verſe 257
Inſenſible Female puniſh'd at laſt 636
Inſtructions, *&c.* Debates about calling for them 282 to 294
J---nſon, Miſs *Winny*, Verſes on her 601
Ireland, State of it juſt before the Maſſacre 465
Iriſh Recruits 54
Italian Nobleman and a Cardinal, Story of them 303
Itch of Politicks cenſur'd 174
Judith's Song in Verſe 212
Julius Cæſar, Verſes on a Statue of his 604

K.

KENT Election 250
Kentiſh Elections 310
Kikajon, Miſchiefs occaſion'd by that Word 475
KING, Epigram to him 604
King *de jure & de facto* 18
Kings of *England* ſhould ſtudy Popularity 129
Kingly Government 162
Kirby-Hill: A Poem 324
Knowing one's Self 378

L.

LADIES, Addreſs to them in behalf of the Muſes 145
Lady, Verſes to one after a Quarrel 37. Epitaph on one 38. Epigram on one 95. Verſes to one on loſing a Ruby Heart from her Ring 445. Epitaph for one 490. To one going out of Mourning into Colours 597. Poetical Epiſtle from one to her Lover 600. On the Death of two young ones 601, 602
Lady, Verſes on a conceited one 379. On one patching herſelf 380
Land-Forces. *See* Army
Lap-Dog, Epitaph on one 215. Verſes on the Death of another 322
Lauderdale, Duke, his Character and Adminiſtration 371 G, 373, 413
Laverna, a Prayer to her 136 D
Laughter, in Praiſe of it 34
Laureat, Verſes to him on his laſt Ode 39 *See* Poet
Law, Grievances of it, with a Propoſal for Redreſſing them 175. Of ſome Practitioners in it 225

Law-

Digitized by Google

INDEX *to the* ESSAYS, *&c.*

Law-Case, Emblem of one 467
Lawyer trick'd by a Miser 419
Laziness 583
Leeds, on a celebrated young Lady there 379
Legal and illegal Slavery 471, 478
Legislative Power, antient *British* 369
Letter to the *Craftsmen*, Remarks on it, humbly inscrib'd to the *Author* 53. Character of it 72 F
Letter to the Deputies of the Protestant Dissenters 62
Letter from the Dead 528
Letter-Men 483
Letters. *See* Instructions
Liberty of Speech in Parliament 367 G
Life, Meditation on the Vanity and Brevity of it 177. How to enjoy it 648
List of Members who voted for and against repealing the Septennial Act 206, 207
Literal Criticism 120
Livonia, Nobility of, their humble Representation to the K. of *Sweden* 226
London Eclogue 260
London, humourous Description of its Manners and Fashions 196, 246, 254. Of some Proceedings relating to the Election there 241
London, Bp. of, his circular Letter to the Clergy 658
Lord Chancellor, Original of his disposing of Benefices 188
Lord, to one on his late Poem 213. Conduct of a certain one 230 D
Lord Mayor's and Sheriffs Officers 225
Lords, House of. *See Debates*
Lords *Protests*, on rejecting the Bill about the Officers of the Army 168. On rejecting the Motion about the D. of *Belton* and Lord *Cobham* 169. On that about the *Scots* Peers 170, 171. On that about the *American* Plantations 171, 172. On the Vote of Credit 173. On the Affair of the sinking Fund, *&c.* 200
Love, an Ode of *Anacreon* upon it 547
Love and Beauty 593
Lovers Web: A Poem 143
L—r, Sir *W——m*, his Speech on the Motion for repealing the septennial Act 619
Lucian's Ignoramus, Imitation of it 106
Lucretius, Verses to him 94
Luxury in a State, Danger of it 540, 655

M.

MACHIAVEL's Letter from the Dead 528. His Opinion of Men in Power 645
Magna Charta 26 A. An Article in it consider'd 183, 189
Man a variable Animal 544
Man's sovereign Good 438. His Life a continual Round of Hurry and Amusement 644
Mankind, different Humours and Foibles of them 82 D
Maria Pacheico, remarkable Account of her 643
M--------gh, D--ke of, his Bill and Speech relating to the Officers of the Army 170, 369
Marriage 438. *See* Wife
The *Marriage Tale* 547
Martial, Translation of one of his Epigrams 549
Mass-Houses in and about *London* 432
Matter, Impossibility of its being eternal 531
Meditation on the Vanity and Brevity of human Life 177
Members of Parliament, of their holding Places under the Crown 534, 546
Merchants, injur'd, of the Reparation to be made them 70
Message for a Power of augmenting the Forces, *&c.* 673. *See Vote of Credit*
Message relating to the Princess Royal 707
MESSIAH: A Poem, by Mr. *Pope* 441
Microscopical Discoveries 308
Milton and *Shakespear* 30 B
Ministerial Writers, their Arts 140. Their Conduct 428
Ministers of State, how to judge of them 319. A Precedent for them 376. How they should bear undeserved Reproach 458. Mischiefs from evil ones 461
Ministry and Government of Great Britain *vindicated*, &c. Remarks on that Pamphlet 436
Miranda and *Belinda*, their different Characters 593 G
The Miser 601
Miss, on a little one playing with her Shadow 93. Moral Reflections on it 94
The Mistake 35
Mitchell, his remarkable Case 374
Modern Conversation, Art of 375
Monkey and *Jupiter*, a Fable 214
Monks of *Bangor* slaughter'd 421 B
Monuments in *Westminster-Abbey* 19, 28, 29, 30, 67, 75
Moon, of its Influence 473
Morning, a Description of it 321. Description of a tempestuous Morning ibid
Morning, in Praise of it 368
Morning Hymn 662
M---th, L--d, his Speech and Motion about the Officers of the Army 348
Mysteries in Religion, in Answer to Mr. *Foster* 463, 480

N.

NATIONAL Debt 55, 81. State of it 211
Nativity of Christ, Verses on it 660
Navy Debt, an Estimate of it 219
Ned Wealthy's last Will and Testament 443
Neptune and *Amphitrite*, their Nuptials; an Ode 146
N-------le, D--ke of, his Speech on the Bill relating to the Officers of the Army 401. Concerning the Vote of Credit 674
New Year, Poem on it 37
News, Verses on reading it 487
Newton, Sir *Isaac*, Mr. *Glover*'s Poem on him 490, 545. Epigram on him and D. *Swift* 600
Nobility, their Duty and Interest 591
5 A *Noble*,

Digitized by Google

Noble, Rev. Mr. Proceedings againſt him in the Houſe of Commons 501. Account of the Fees paid on his Diſcharge 502
The Non-Pareil 214
Non-Reſidence and Pluralities 136. A great Offence 253
Non-Reſiſtance 15, 27
Norfolk Congreſs 303
Norfolk Elections 310 B
Norman Invaſion 422. State of *Britain* after it 579

O.

OATHS, againſt the Multiplicity of them 69 C
Ode for the New Year 36. Verſes on it 39
Ode for the King's Birth-Day: By Mr. *Pilkington* 598
Ode in domicilium bortumque Vicariæ D--tf--d n-is 321
Officers of the Army, of removing them by a Court-Martial, *&c.* 82, Lords Proteſts on that Subject 168. Copy of the Bill 170. Debate upon it in the Houſe of Commons 348 to 360, and 393 to 398. In the Houſe of Lords 399 to 408
Ogletborpe, Mr. Poem on him 440
Old Coquet 322
Omnipotence of God 657
Operatical Epiſtle 40
Oppoſition, Nature of the preſent 368
Orange, Encomium on the Family and preſent Prince of 141. Verſes addreſs'd to him 147. Verſes on him and the Princeſs 604. Congratulations of the Lords and Commons on their Marriage 673. Act paſs'd for naturalizing him ibid
Orator, to him on his Aſh-Wedneſday's Diſſertation 148
Ordinations 134 B
Oſborne's Addreſs to Electors 195. Remarks on him 315, 361, 366. Prov'd an old Woman 424. *Fog*'s Apology for her 576
Oſtend Company 70
Over-modeſt Man, Character of one 61
Oxonian's Trip to the Drawing-Room 90

P.

PACKING Parliaments 432
Paradiſe, Letter from 4
Paradiſe Loſt, Tranſlation of the *Latin* Poem prefix'd to it 604
Paraphraſe on the 1ſt *Pſalm* 37. On the 139th 603
Parliament, the late one, *Craftſman*'s Account of its Conduct 193. Proceedings and Debates in the laſt Seſſion. See *Debates*.
Parliament, its Independency and Wealth 363, 366
Parliament-Man, Marks of a good one 166
Parliaments, *Henry* VIII. firſt Introductor of long ones 5, 119. Their Integrity a Kind of *Palladium* 34. Speech in the H. of Commons about long and ſhort ones 107. Expediency of frequent new ones 110. Objections againſt frequent new ones, anſwer'd, with a ſhort Hiſtory of them 117. What our antient ones were 129 A. Long and ſhort ones humourouſly conſider'd 129 D. Of annual ones 246. Of packing them 432. Of their Independency 462, 468, 470, 476, 541, 640 B
The *Parſon's Caſe*: By Dr. *Swift* 659
Parties, Diſſertation on them 15, 25, 32, 578, 585, 589, 595, 639, 645, 651, 655. Remarks on it 581, 588, 642, 649
Paſſive Obedience and Non-Reſiſtance 15, 27
Patentees and Revel Company of Comedians, Preliminary Articles of Peace between them 12 E. Large Account of the Caſe between them 87
Patriot's Duty in Times of Danger 533 G
Patriot *Ward* and Dr. *B——le* 654
Peace, of a laſting one 74
Peer of *France*, Story of one 199
Peers. See *Lords*.
P--lh--m, Mr. his Speech on the Motion for an Addreſs 279. On the Motion for calling for the Inſtructions to his Majeſty's Miniſter in *Poland* 288. On the Motion for addreſſing to know what Applications have been made to his Majeſty, *&c.* 295. On the Druggiſts Petition 333. On the Motion for additional Land Forces 340. On the Motion about the Officers of the Army 393. On the Bill againſt Place-men 455. On the Motion for repealing the Septennial Act 630
Penſion-Bill, how the firſt Oppoſition to it was carried on 477. A Speech in Parliament on it 485
People's Duty to preſerve their Liberties 644
Perjury againſt one's Country 197
P---y, Mr. A——n, his Speech on the Druggiſts Petition 298
Perſian Empire, its Riſe and Fall 539
Perſian Hiſtory, Story from it 459
Perſonal Scurrilities, what 433 C
Phillips, Miſs *Fanny*, Verſes on her 622
Pilkington's Ode for the King's Birth-Day 598
The Pill Plot 662
Place-men, Dangers from a Multitude of them 243. Debate on the Bill for limiting the Number of them in the H. of Commons 413 to 419, and 433 to 457
Plaiſtow. A Poem 40
Plantations, Proteſt in relation to them 171, 172
Pleaſure and Pain; a Fable 259. Enquiry after true Pleaſure; a Fable 261. True Pleaſure always to be found 599
P--m--r, Mr. his Speech on the Motion about Applications, *&c.* 296. On the Druggiſts Petition 302. On the Motion for additional Land Forces 342. On the Motion for repealing the Septennial Act 618. Concerning the Vote of Credit 693
Pluralities 136
Poet-Laureat's Arrival at *Scarborough*; Verſes

Digitized by Google

ſes on it 442. Verſes wrote on a Window by him 443. Wrote underneath ibid. More Verſes to him 487
Poetry and Painting compar'd 122
Poland, Debate on the Motion for calling for the Inſtructions to his Majeſty's Miniſter there 287 to 294
Politeneſs, falſe 114
Political Diviſions, ſeveral 27
Political Itch 191
Political Quack 650
Political Quadrille 215
Political Screening 136
Politicks on both Sides, Remarks on it 57, 72. Extract from it 69
Poor, Importance of our Fiſhery for employing them 192
Pope, Mr. his Grotto of *Calypſo* 93. His MESSIAH 441. Letter from the late Bp. *A--b--y* to him 635
Popery, of the Increaſe of it, in Anſwer to a late Speech-Maker 127. Preſent State of it, in and about *London* 432. Cauſes of its Increaſe 464. Bp. of *London*'s Letter occaſion'd by it 638
Popular Opinions, Weight and Credit of them 473
Portland, Duke of, Ode on his Marriage 442
Portſmouth, Academy there 482
Poſt-maſters, Copy of a Letter ſaid to be ſent to them 311 A
Poverty, a Wizard's Harangue in Praiſe of it 484
Pragmatick Sanction 71
Preaching Biſhops 135
Precedents of Votes of Credit 695
Prerogative and Corruption 631
Preſs, Freedom of it 368
Pretender, Stories of him 78
Prieſts and Maſs-Houſes, Number of them in and about *London* 432
Princeſs Royal, Meſſage relating to her 707. See *Orange*.
Prior, Mr. his Riſe 440
Proceedings in Parliament. See *Debates*.
Profane Swearing 319
Prologue to *Terence*'s *Eunuch* 38. To *The Keepers* 94. To *Fatal Falſhood* 146. On the Royal Marriage 148
Prompter's Office deſcrib'd 582
Property, Miſchiefs occaſion'd by that Word 475. Alteration in the State of it in *England* 639, E. 646
Proſelytes, Popiſh Prieſts Manner of gaining them 432 E
The Proſpect, a Poem 258
Proteſts. *See* Lords. See *Scots* Peers.
Pſalm 18t, paraphras'd 37. cxxxixth paraphras'd in *Miltonick* Verſe 603
Publick Buildings and Ornaments of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, Review of them 9, 11, 19, 28, 29, 30, 67, 75, 132, 138, 142, 177. Diſpute between the Author and a Writer in the *Weekly Miſcellany*, in relation to the Clergy 240
Publick Spirit 230
P——ney, Mr. his Speech on the Motion for an Addreſs 279. Another 281. On the Motion about the Letters and Inſtructions relating to the Treaty of *Seville* 286. On the Motion for calling for the Inſtructions to his Majeſty's Miniſter in *Poland* 289. On the Motion about Applications 295. On the Druggiſts Petition 334. Another 336. On the Motion for additional Land-Forces 341. Another 345. On the Motion about the Officers of the Army 338. On the Motion relating to the D. of *Bolton* and Ld. *Cobham* 398. On the Bill againſt Place-men 454. On the Motion for the repealing the Septennial Act 630. Concerning the Vote of Credit 705
Pyrrhus, King, Dialogue between him and *Cineas* 644

Q.

QUACKS 650
Qualification-Bill dropt 502

R.

RALEIGH, Sir *Walter*, a Poem by him 444. Another occaſion'd by it ibid
Realm, the 3 Eſtates of it 586. *See* Conſtitution
Receipt to be happy 149
The Reconcilement 547
Re-elections 245
Repreſentative, Scheme for a more equal one 375
Repreſentatives of the People, their Duty 529
Reproof 232
Revenue, Alteration in the State of it 632
Review of the late Exciſe Scheme, &c. Extract from that Pamphlet 5
Revolution juſtify'd by the *Craftſman* 26
The Revolution: A Poem 323
Rhapſody on Poetry, Verſes on reading it 42
Richard IId's pack'd Parliament 529. Remarks on his Reign 594
Riddle, ſatyrical Verſes on an obſcene one 487
Riot Act 5
Robertſmen 53
R--b--ſ--n, Sir *T-----s*, his Speech on the Motion about the Officers of the Army 352. On the Motion for repealing the Septennial Act 589
Rome, of the Contentions between the Nobility and the People 645. Cauſes of its Ruin 648
Roman Conſtitution, Defects in it 587
Romans and *Carthaginians* 584
Roſe, Poem on it, from *Anacreon* 42
Roſs, *Sarah*, Story of her 426
Rover reclaim'd, Verſes to the unknown Author of it 39
R--ſh--t, Sir *J----n*, his Speech on the Motion about the Officers of the Army 349
Royal Marriage, Prologue on it 148
Rufinus, *Craftſman*'s Account of his Riſe and Fall 573. *Oſborne*'s Reflections occaſion'd by it 576
Rules of Behaviour, of general Uſe, eſpeci-

Digitized by Google

ally in *London* 66 F
R---ale, Dr. Disputes about him 637, 653. See *Codex*

S.

SAINT *A----n*, Sir *J---n*, his Speech for repealing the Septennial Act 203. On the Motion for additional Land Forces 347
Saint *James*'s Park 9 G
Saint *Peter*'s Church at *Rome*, and St. *Paul*'s at *London*, their Dimenſions 178, 179
Salt Duty continued 502
Sanhedrin, *Jewiſh* 641
S----ys, Mr. his Speech on the Motion for calling for the Inſtructions to his Majeſty's Miniſter in *Poland* 287. On the Druggiſts Petition 320. On the Motion about the Officers of the Army 330. On the Motion relating to the Duke of *Bolton* and Lord Viſc. *Cobham* 398. On the Bill againſt Placemen 414
Savage, Mr. his Epitaph on a young Lady 38. Another Poem by him 661
Sauney the *Scot*, a merry Tale 488
Saxons 369, 421, 579
Scarborough, on the Ladies bathing there 281
Sc-------gh, E--l of, his Speech in Parliament 406
Scorn for Scorn, or the ſlighted Swain 214
Scots Peers, Proteſt in relation to them 170, 171. Motions and Debates about their Election 509. Subſtance of the Speeches in Favour of the laſt Motion ibid. Speeches againſt it 513. Reply to thoſe Speeches 515
Scots Peers, their Proteſts 316, 317. Obſervations on the late Election of the Sixteen 370. Arguments againſt the Genuineneſs of the Proteſts anſwer'd ibid. *See* Election
Scotiſh Elections 315 G
Screening, political 136
Scruh, 'Squire, his Diſcourſe upon Politicks 191. His Converſion 251. His Addreſs to ſome Electors 362. His Addreſs to *Fog* 372. His Letter to him 539
Seamen, Number of them agreed to 296
Seeing and Feeling 73
Senſe of the People 315, 360, 365
Septennial Act 5, 110, 120. Speeches for repealing it 202, 205. Liſt of the Members who voted for repealing it 226. Liſt of thoſe who voted againſt it 207. Farther Debates on the Motion for repealing it 557 to 566, and 613 to 635
Serjeant, the old and young one in *Covent* Garden Market 428 C, F
Seville, Treaty of, Debate on the Motion about the Letters and Inſtructions relating to it 282 to 287
Shaftſbury, Earl of, Quotation from him 125 E
Shakeſpear 30 B
Sheriffs Officers 225
Sh---pe, Mr. his Speech on the Motion for an Addreſs 278. On the Motion about the Letters and Inſtructions relating to the Treaty of *Seville* 285. On the Motion for additional Land Forces 341. His Speeches concerning the Vote of Credit 690, 696
Sicily, of the Diſputes about it 185
Silvia's Recovery 443
Sinking Fund, Proteſt about it 200. Reſolution about it, in the Houſe of Commons 557
Slavery, moſt effectual Way of eſtabliſhing it 13. Legal and illegal 471, 478
Smugglers, their Practices 302
S----r, Mr. his Speech on the Motion for additional Land Forces 346
Solon, a Law of his, and *Plutarch*'s Remark upon it 534 C
S----t, L--d *N---l*, his Speech in Parliament 564
Sommers, Lord, his Character 574 E
Songs 40, 42, 91, 214, 215, 259, 263, 322, 662
South-Sea annual Ship, of the Diſputes about it 185
Spain: A Poem 602
Spain, ancient Conſtitution of, and Cauſes of its Subverſion 589, 642
Spaniſh Garriſons in *Italy* 71
Spectator, pleaſant Story from him 657
Speech in Parliament, a remarkable one in the Reign of Q. *Anne* 83. Another in the Reign of K. *George* I. 107. Another on the Charitable Corporation Affair 427. Another on the Penſion Bill 485
Spithead Expedition 74
Spurius Melius, Story of him 79
Squadrons, of the three late ones 59
'Squire, Story of a young wild one 459 G
S----r, Earl of, his Character 231
Staniſlaus, King, his Relation of his remarkable Retreat from *Dantzick* 566 *to* 571
Stapleton, Sir *Miles*, Verſes to him 324
States, Cauſes of their Ruin 539
Stile of Scripture 429 A
Stock-jobbing Bill, Debate upon it in the H. of Lords 502. Arguments againſt it, *ibid.* Arguments for it 503. Anſwer to the Arguments againſt it 504. A Paper publiſhed againſt it 505. A Paper in Favour of it 506
Storm, Verſes on one, by a Lad of *Perth* School 546, 547
Supply, Votes on it 348
Survey. *See* Publick Buildings
Sworden, Dr. *Robinſon*'s Account of it 239
Swift, Dr. burleſque Poem of his 92. Comical Account of apprehending ſeveral Sorts of Rogues for robbing his Garden 531 D. His Lamentation for the Loſs of his Hearing 604. A Poem ſent to him, and two others by him 609

T.

TACITUS, a pleaſant Story from him 458 C
Tale on Truth and Falſhood, Sequel to it 149
Tarentine Harper, Story of him 106 C

Digitized by Google

Taſte, Eſſay on it 180
Tavern-Hunters: A Ballad 662
Tavy's Speech 664
Tea, Methods of running it 302
Tenures, of the ancient ones 183
Teſt, how the Repeal of it in *Ireland* miſcarried 63, 64
Theatrical War, preſent State of it 105
Thompſon, Mr. his Poem to Mr. *Dalacourt* 597
T---mp---n, Mr. his Speech on the Bill againſt Placemen 416
Thuanus. See *Buckley*
Tindal's Will, Reflections on it 21. Verſes occaſioned by his Medal 148
Tories, Whigs, and Diſſenters 656
Travellers, pleaſant Stories of two old ones 460
Travelling, a curious Letter on that Subject 459 B. Two Sorts of Perſons to whom it may be uſeful 460 D. F
Treaty of *Seville*, and of *Vienna* 56, 71, 76. Of *Utrecht* 57. Of *Hanover* 58
Triennial and Septennial Acts 110. See *Septennial*
Trinity, Doctrine of 480 E
True *Briton*, Character of one 366
Turkey, a remarkable Practice there 458
Tyranny, a legal one moſt dangerous 15

V.

VANITY of Life, Meditation on it 177
Vapours in Women, a Cure for them 587 D
Verona, old Man of 263
Vices, certain faſhionable ones expoſed 318
Viſits, of impertinent ones 465. Two Letters on that Subject 466
Unbelieving Wife, or lying Husband 39
Underſtanding, of debaſing it 243
Undertakers, what they were 23
Union of *England* and *Scotland* 433
Voice of the People 317
Volpone, Epilogue to it 664
Vote of Credit, Proteſts in relation to it 173, 201. Extract from a Pamphlet on it 236. *Osborne*'s Account of the Reaſon of it 239. Debates on it in the Houſe of Lords 673, *&c.* In the Houſe of Commons 690, *&c.* What it properly is 704

W.

W---*de*, G---l, his Speech on the Motion about the Officers of the Army 356
Wade's Road in *Scotland* 240
Weger, Sir *Charles*, his Conduct 73 E. His Speech in P———nt 289
W---le, Sir *R--t*, his Speech on the Motion for an Addreſs 279. On the Motion about the Inſtructions relating to the Treaty of *Seville* 284. On the Motion for calling for the Inſtructions to his Majeſty's Miniſter in *Poland* 293. On the Druggiſts Petition 335. On the Motion for additional Land Forces 343. On the Motion about the Officers of the Army 396. On the Bill againſt Placemen 436. On the Motion for repealing the Septennial Act 632. Concerning the Vote of Credit 690, 693, 705
W---le, Mr. his Speech on the Motion about calling for the Inſtructions to his Majeſty's Miniſter in *Poland* 288. Another 291. On the Bill againſt Placemen 453. Concerning the Vote of Credit 701
Walſingham's Method of ſilencing the Clamour about Blundering 185. Remarks on him 364
War, the preſent, the ſeveral poſſible Ways to be taken by the Government in it 54, 55, 72. Whether it was occaſioned merely by the King of *Poland*'s Death 71 B. Whether the Treaties of *Seville* and *Vienna* occaſioned it 56, 71, 76
Ward's Drops, Verſes on them 383. Letter to *Miſoquacius* about them 654
Wax-work Figures in *Weſtminſter-Abby* 68
Weather, of the Change of it 473 E
Weeding the Houſe 251
Weſtminſter-Abbey 12. Monuments there 19, 28, 29, 30, 67, 75
Weſtminſter School, Verſes ſpoken there 440
Wharton, late Duke of, Extract from his Writings 366
Whig and Tory, whether the Diſtinction ceaſed at the Revolution 9, 25. Conduct of thoſe Parties at that Time 15, 16, 17, 23, 30, 31
Whigs, Reaſons for their Union 471, 479
Whimſey, *Will*, his Humours 318
Widows, Advice to them 641
Wife, how to chuſe one, and how to behave afterwards 233, 422 F. Several Characters of them, ibid. and 423. Verſes on the Choice of a good one 548
Will, a very extraordinary one 419
William III. Obſervations on his Government 574
Wimble, *Jonathan*, his laſt Will 435
W——ea, E--l of, his Speech concerning the Vote of Credit 687
W--nd--m, Sir *W---m*, his Speech on the Motion for an Addreſs 280 On the Motion about the Inſtructions relating to the Treaty of *Seville* 283. On the Motion for calling for the Inſtructions to his Majeſty's Miniſter in *Poland* 292. On the Motion for additional Land-Forces 339, 342. On the Motion about the Officers of the Army 394. On the Motion relating to the D. of *Bolton*, and Lord Viſc. *Cobham* 398. On the Bill againſt Placemen 418. On the Motion for repealing the Septennial Act 624. On the Vote of Credit 691, 702
W---m, Mr. his Speech on the Bill againſt Placemen 426
W----n, Mr. his Speech on the Druggiſts Petition 297. On the Motion about the Officers of the Army 355. On the Bill againſt Placemen 417

Winter,

Digitized by Google

INDEX *to the* OCCURRENCES, *&c.*

Winter, Verſes on the Approach of it 547.
Another Copy of Verſes on it 662
The Wiſh 95
Wittenagemote of the *Saxons* 369
Wizard's Harangue in Praiſe of Poverty 484
Woman: Written in the Spirit of *Sappho* 260
Women, Scheme for their governing their Husbands 311
Words, humourous Diſſertation on them 475
W----n, W---in W---ms, Eſq; his Speech on the Motion for repealing the Septennial Act 614

Y.

Y----*ge*, Sir *W---m*, his Speech upon the Motion for an Addreſs 280. On the Motion about the Inſtructions relating to the Treaty of *Seville* 282. On the Motion about Applications, *&c.* 295. On the Druggiſts Petition 299. On the Motion for additional Land-Forces 344. On the Motion about the Officers of the Army 395. On the Bill againſt Placemen 455. On the Motion for repealing the Septennial Act 623. Concerning the Vote of Credit 692, 703

Z.

ZEAL, Religious, Apology for it 307

INDEX to the *Domeſtick* and *Foreign* OCCURRENCES.

A.

ACCOMMODATION, Schemes for it 611, 670
Acts paſſed 97, 154, 217
Albemarle and *Montagu*, Dutcheſs Dowager of, interr'd 493
Ally'd Army. See *Italy*
Amelia, Princeſs, ſets out for *Bath* 218. Returns 326. Her Preſent from the *Holſtein* Ambaſſador 447. Sets out again for *Bath* 493. Returns 552
Aſſizes 151, 155, 446, 447, 448, 493, 494
Auguſtus, King, crown'd at *Cracow* 49. Plot againſt him 101

B.

BANK of *England* 326, 494
B———n, Lord, his Niece married to his Valet de Chambre 666
Battle of *Parma* 389. Of *Guaſtalla* 499, 555
Bellamy, Sir *Edward*, elected Lord Mayor of *London* 494. Sworn in at *Weſtminſter* 552
Bentley, Dr. depriv'd of the Maſterſhip of *Trinity College* 264
Berwick, Duke of, kill'd before *Philipſburg* 331
Bill of Mortality. See Burials
Billers, Sir *William*, Reward offered for apprehending the Perſons, who inſulted him on Lord Mayor's Day 606
Blackwell, *Alexander*, his Trial about exerciſing the Art of Printing 384
Boſtworth, Mr. his Speech to the Liverymen, on his being choſen Chamberlain 265
Bribery and Corruption, firſt Trial on the Act to prevent it 447
Broglio, Marſhal *de*, his Quarters ſurpriz'd by the *Imperialiſts* 498
Bruſord, *Jer.* threaten'd, aſſaulted, and robb'd 385
Buchan, Earl of, remov'd from his Poſts 264
Burials, Monthly Account of, 50, 102, 158, 221, 272, 330, 388, 450, 497, 554, 610, 669. Yearly Account 668

C.

CANTERBURY, Archbiſhop of, waited on by the *Indian* Chiefs 447
Cantillon, Mr. ſuppos'd to be murder'd, and his Houſe fir'd 265. Perſons taken up for it ibid. Pardon and Reward promis'd for a Diſcovery 266. Coroner's Jury's Verdict 385. Trial of his Servants 494. They are acquitted 665
Captives, redeem'd, preſent themſelves to his Majeſty 605
Capua ſurrenders 670. See *Traun*
Carmody, *Michal*, his odd Speech at his Execution 264
Chamberlain of *London*, Election of 264
Charitable Corporation 384
Chriſtnings. *See* Burials
Chriſt's-Hoſpital, Legacies to it 607
Coiners try'd and condemn'd 385. Executed 551
Commons, King's Anſwer to their Addreſs 45. King's, Queen's, and the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange*'s Anſwers to their Congratulations on the Royal Marriage 216. King's Anſwer to their Addreſs occaſion'd by his Meſſage ibid
Confederate Army. See *Italy*
Conti, young Prince of, remarkable Inſtance of his Generoſity 451
Corn, Exportation of, 46, 551
Corſica, new Troubles there 157
Counterfeit Guineas, Sentence paſſed on one for uttering them 607
Cowley Stakes, where, 606
Croſs-Keys Inn, the Fire there 327

D.

DANTZICK, Preparations for beſieging it 101. The Siege begun 157. Progreſs of it 222, 273. It ſurrenders 331, 389

Digitized by Google

D'Aiſeldt, Marquis, ſucceeds the Duke of *Berwick* in the Command of the *French* Army 331. His March towards *Mentz*, and Retreat from thence 451
Diſſenters, their Declaration about the approaching Elections 46. Their Addreſs and Congratulations on the Royal Marriage 216
Don Carlos takes Poſſeſſion of *Naples* 222. Declar'd King of *Naples* and *Sicily* 274
Draymen, &c. Order about them 45
Druggiſts, &c. their Proceedings 43
Dutch, their Treaty of Neutrality with *France* 43. Their Proceedings 555, 670
Dutry, Lady, *Indian* Chiefs Compliment to her 447

E.

EAGLE, a large one taken in *Kent* 447
Earthquake at *Portſmouth*, &c. 551, 605
Emperor's Anſwer to the King of *Spain*'s Memorial 101. Licence for lending him Money 447
Empire declares War againſt *France* 101
Eugene, Prince, goes to his Command of the *Imperial* Army on the *Rhine* 273. His Conduct there 274, 331, 390, 451. He returns to *Vienna* 555. His Prayer 670
Executions 96, 151, 264, 384, 448, 551, 666

F.

FINES for not ſerving Sheriff, Amount of them 665
Fires 157, 265, 326, 327, 385
Fleet order'd out 43, 265. Sails to *Spithead* 447
Foreign Affairs 49, 101, 157, 222, 273, 331. 389, 451, 498, 555, 611, 670
Foreign Service, Perſons taken up for inliſting Men for it 447. Their Trial 494
France, Queen of, deliver'd of a Princeſs 390
French Ambaſſador's Houſe burnt 326, 327
French Army. See *Rhine*
French King's Letter to the *Dantzickers* 49. To King *George* about the Princeſs Royal 606
French Troops detain'd by the Czarina 451

G.

GAETA taken by *Don Carlos* 451
General Bill of Chriſtnings and Burials 668
German Princes in Prince *Eugene*'s Army 390
Gibraltar 274
Gold and Silver exported 551
Guaſtalla, Battle of, 498, 499, 555

H.

HANOVER, the Emperor's and Empire's Declaration of War againſt *France*, publiſh'd there 331
Harris, *Mary*, her Preſent and Addreſs to the Queen 665
Heydon in *Yorkſhire*, remarkable Inſcription upon a Tombſtone there 551
Houſes, Number of empty ones in and about *London* 552, 606

I.

IMPERIAL Army. See *Rhine* and *Italy*
Indian Chiefs arrive 384. Are introduced to their Majeſties 446. Their Manner of burying ibid. They wait on the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* 447. Viſit *Eaton* College, *Windſor*, &c. 494. Set out on their Return home 605
Italy, ſeveral Places taken there by the Allies 49, 222, 331, 451, 670. Skirmiſhes there 101, 274, 331, 555. Battles there 389 498, 499, 555. Motions of the Imperial and ally'd Armies there 611, 670

K.

KING's Speech at the Opening of the Parliament 43. His Speech at proroguing them 217. His Anſwer to the *Indian* Chief 446. *See* Lords, and Commons
Konigſegg, Count, ſurpriſes the *French* Quarters 498. Paſſes the *Oglio* 611
Kouli Kan. See *Turks* and *Perſians*

L.

LAND Tax 97
Liege, Biſhop of, his Palace burnt down 157
London, Election for Members of Parliament there 264, 265
Lord Mayor of *London*, new one 494, 552
Lords, new ones introduced into the Houſe of Peers 44
Lords, King's Anſwer to their Addreſs 44
Lottery drawn 150
Luxemberg, Garriſon of, 498

M.

MARKHAM's Toy-ſhop robb'd 265. Pardon offer'd for diſcovering it 266
Maſon's Will determin'd 606
Mead, Counſellor, his Monument and Inſcription 493
Members of Parliament, new ones 100, 156
Members choſen for the new Parliament 220, 268, 329
Mentz, *French* Army marches towards it, and retreats again 451
Merci, Count, his Actions on the *Po* 274. Kill'd at the Battle of *Parma* 389
Mirandola, Siege rais'd 555
Money coin'd at the Tower, how much ſince his Majeſty's Acceſſion 447
Morocco, Emperor of, Preſents to him 96
Munich, General. See *Dantzick*
Murders 45, 265, 326, 384, 447, 493

N.

NAPLES, Preparations for its Defence 157. *Don Carlos* takes Poſſeſſion of it 222. Diſturbances there 670

O.

OGLETHORPE, Mr. arrives from *Georgia* 327
O Neal, Capt. tried for inliſting Men into foreign Service 494
Onſlow, Lord, the Cauſe between him and *Ann Mead* 327
Oran, Action between the *Spaniards* and *Moors* there 157
Orange, Prince of, goes to *Bath* 43. Complimented

Digitized by Google

plimented with an Invitation from the City of *Briſtol*, and the Sheriff's Speech to him 45. A Quaker's Speech to him 96. He viſits *Briſtol* 97. Is complimented at *Oxford*, by the Univerſity, and by the Mayor and Corporation 150. Accommodated in his Journey by a Farmer, who makes a Speech to him ibid. Complimented at *Henley*, and *Windſor*, and arrives at *Somerſet-Houſe* ibid. Solemnization of his Nuptials with the Princeſs Royal, with a particular Account of the magnificent Proceſſion 151. The City of *London*'s Addreſs to the King, and their Recorder's Speeches to the Queen, and to the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange* on that Occaſion 153, 154. Preamble to the Act for naturalizing him 155. Other Congratulations on his Marriage, and his Anſwer to that of the Houſe of Commons 216. He embarks with the Princeſs, and arrives in *Holland* 218. Their Reception there 273. He goes to the Imperial Army on the *Rhine* 327, 385. Meets the Princeſs at *Calais* in her Return from *England* 665. Arrives with her at the *Hague* 666

P.

PALATINE, Elector, entertains the *German* and *French* Officers 451
Parliament meets, and King's Speech to them 43. Prorogu'd 217. Diſſolved 218. (See the firſt *Index.*)
Parliament, new one, choſen 220, 268, 329. Prorogu'd 326, 385, 447, 494, 605
Parma, Battle of 389
Perſian General's Secretary put to Death for adviſing the Sale of military Poſts 101
Philipſburgh beſieg'd 274, 331. Surrenders 390
Poland, Affairs of 49, 101, 273, 498, 555
Poliſh Lords 670
Portland, Iſland of, Part of it ſinks into the Sea 666
Portſmouth, the Earthquake there 551
Preſs-Warrants 97
Pretender's eldeſt Son in the *Spaniſh* Army 451
Prices of Goods, Grain, Stocks 50, 102, 158, 221, 272, 330, 388, 450, 497, 554, 610, 669
Princeſs Royal married to the Prince of *Orange* 151. Embarks with him for *Holland*, and arrives there 218, 273. She returns to *England* 384. Her Pregnancy notify'd at Court ibid. Sets out for *Holland*, but returns 551. Sets out again, and continues Wind-bound at *Harwich* 605. Paſſes by *London-Bridge* to *Dover* 606. *French* King's Letter about her ibid. She lands at *Calais* 607. Is met by the Prince 665. See *Orange*.
Printing, Trials on exerciſing that Art without ſerving a regular Apprenticeſhip to it 384, 665
Pruſſia, King of, in Prince *Eugene*'s Camp on the *Rhine* 390. His Illneſs 555. Marriage of his fourth Daughter 611

Q.

QUAKER's Speech to the Prince of *Orange* 96. Addreſs of a Woman of that Perſuaſion to the Queen 665

R.

RHINE, Campaign there 222, 274, 331, 390, 451, 498, 499
Ruſſians, their Actions before *Dantzick* 273, 331

S.

SARDINIA, King of, his Ordinance requiring his Subjects to take Arms 274. He encourages his Soldiers 611
Scarborough, E. of, reſigns his Poſt 97
Scots Peers, Election of 326. (See the firſt *Index.*)
Seamen, Proclamations about them 96, 552
Sea-Officers Widows, Fund for their Support 97
Seſſions at the *Old Bailey* 45, 150, 218, 326, 385, 493, 451, 665
Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, Perſons ſwearing off, and paying their Fines, to excuſe themſelves from ſerving 384, 385. The two who gave Bond to ſerve 494. Amount of the Fines paid for not ſerving 665
Ships put in Commiſſion 97
Sicily invaded by the *Spaniards* 498
Sons of the Clergy 97
South-Sea Company 45, 97, 216, 385
Staniſlaus, King, eſcapes from *Dantzick* 331. Arrives in *Pruſſia* 390. (See the firſt *Index.*)
State of Affairs as to Peace or War, its Uncertainty 157
States-Generals Anſwer to his Majeſty's Notification of the Royal Marriage 216
Stevens, *John*, his Trial about exerciſing the Art of Printing 665
Sweden and *Denmark*, Treaty between them 555

T.

THORN ſurrenders to the *Ruſſians* 49
Tomo Chachi, the *Indian* King, his Speech to his Majeſty 446. To the Queen ibid
Traerbach, Caſtle of, ſubmits to the *French* 274
Traun, Count *de*, his Bravery and Conduct 555, 611
Trials 327, 384, 447, 494, 606, 665
Troops, additional ones 97
Turks and *Perſians*, Battle between them 49. Farther Account of their Affairs 498, 555
Turks reſolve to maintain the Peace with the *Chriſtians* 611
Turnpikes, Proclamation about them 385

V.

VAGRANTS, Scheme about them 606
Villars, Marſhal, his Death 221

W.

Digitized by Google

W.

WALES, Prince of, visits the Hospital near *Hyde-Park-Corner* 551
Weavers of *Cork* in *Ireland*, their Contrivance to discourage the Wearing of Cottons 264
Webb, Jane, remarkable for her Tallness 606
Wechselmunde, Fort, surrenders to the *Russians* 331
Wind, Damage by it 97
Wirtemberg, Duke of, his Stratagem at *Worms* 555
Wirtemberg, Prince of, his Bravery at the Battle of *Parma* 389
Worms, abandon'd by the *Imperialists* and possess'd by the *French* 611
Wurtzenau, General, Governor of *Philipsburg*, his Bravery 390

Y.

YORK-BUILDINGS Company 43, 45, 551
Yorkshire Gentlemen, their Resolution to petition the Parliament 551

Z.

ZINZENDORFF, Count, his Death 498

INDEX of Names to the MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS, PROMOTIONS, *&c.*

N. B. *In the* Marriages *we set down only the Names of the Men; and in the* Promotions, *when several Persons are join'd together, in the same Post or Office, they may be found by looking for the Name of such Post or Office: And see* Bankrupts *under that Word.*

ABBOT 448
Abercorne 608
Abercromby 495
Adlam 449
African *Company* 48
Albemarle 449
Alleyne 328
Ancaster 329
Appeals, Commissioners of 329
Archer 327, 386
Ash 608
Ashburnham 668
Ashurst 607
Athol 100
Aubery 387
Austin 219
Auverquerque 495
Ayloffe 46

B.

BACON 608
Baghot 328
Bagnal 99
Baker 448, 449
Baltimore 386, 607
Bangor 608
Bank of England 219
Bankrupts 48, 100, 156, 220, 271, 329, 387, 496, 553, 609, 668
Barber 329
Barnard 46
Barons 496
Barrel 99, 449
Barrington 667
Barton 495
Barwick 267
Basset 327
Bateman 99
Bates 93
Bathurst 607
Battell 99
Bave 495
Bays 386
Beck 552
Bedford 99, 155
Bennet 46
Benson 667
Bentley 607, 608
Bere ibid
Berkley 553
Bertie 155, 328, 666
Beschefer 99, 449
Bettesworth 449
Bignal 48
Birch ibid
Bird 448
Birdin 328
Bifs 218
Blagden 329
Blaithwaite 98
Bland 448
Blenman 387
Blemberg 553
Blount 219
Bond 155, 495
Boon 448
Boot 47
Booth 667
Bostock 46, 267
Bourne 609
Bowater 607
Boyce 267
Boyle 266, 268
Brackley 99
Bradford 667
Bradshaigh ibid
Brand 449
Bray 327
Brett 46
Bridges 47, 48
Brigges 667
Briscoe 219, 608
Bristol 667
Brown 386, 448, 495, 552
Broxolme 609
Bruce 327
Buckeridge 495
Bunce 267
Burgoigne ibid
Burlington 667
Burrel 99
Burrington 387
Burton 98, 667
Byng 47, 666

C.

CADOGAN 99, 219, 268, 329
Campbell 48, 99, 100, 219
Carbonel 267
Carew 47
Carleton 552
Carlisle 553, 608
Carmichael 448
Carpenter 98, 327
Carter 496
Cary 93
Cass 219
Cassels 495
Castlemain 99
Cave 495
Cavendish 386
Cecil 608
Chamberlaine 387
Chapman 448, 607
Charnock 666
Chauncey 266
Chevenix 608
Chichley 448
Cholmondeley 219
Churchill 552
Cibber 47
Clare 553
Clarendon 98
Clarke 100, 155, 267, 328, 553, 608
Clencarty 552
Clendon 387
Clifford 449

Digitized by Google

Clifton 98, 494
Cobb 387
Cock 266
Cockeril 328
Cockman 666
Cole 47, 387
Colman 48
Commins 99, 267
Compton 667
Comyn 552
Conant 667
Conelly 666
Conway 98
Cooke 667
Cooper 47
Cornwall 552
Corrance 266
Coster 386
Cotton 449, 552
Cox 47, 496
Craven 155
Crawford 100, 667
Crawley 608
Creamer 100
Crew 218
Crisp 155
Crofton 136
Cromerty 448
Crooke 328
Crookbank 608
Croxall 99, 553
Cummyns 495, 667
Cunningham 47
Curfoy 48
Curtis 553
Curzon 266

D.

DADICHI 218
Dally 47
Dalrymple 495
Dashwood 386
Davenport 607
Dawe 552
Deacon 47
Deering 268
De Grave ibid
Delby 387
Dene 608
Dennis 47
Dent 667
Desbouverie 666
Devaux 47
Diemar 46, 448
Digby ibid
Ditton 386
Dives 329
Dobbs 268
Donne 48
Dorell 155
Douglas 47
Downay 608
Downing 448, 494
Dowse 219, 606
Drake 267
Draper 387
Drew 495
Du Quesne 329
Durfley 609
Du Terme 607
Dyer 495
Dyfart 494

E.

EAST-INDIA Company 219
Eaton 553
Eberson 47
Ebson 553
Eckerfall 496
Edwards 328
Edwin 495
Egerton 46
Elford 495
Ellis 46
Emerson 219, 494
Englifh 496
Eftwick 608
Ethoffe ibid
Evans 47, 495
Eyles 267
Eyres 666

F.

FAIRFAX 552
Falkland 218
Falmouth 553
Fane 48, 100, 219
Farcy 99
Farrer 449
Fawkes 267
Fawler 328
Fermor ibid
Fetherftone 219
Fewell 98
Fiddes 495
Figg 667
Finlay 266
Fither 267
Flag Officers 667
Fleming 608
Fletcher 47
Foquier 386
Forbes 267, 329, 448, 607
Ford 46
Foreſter 266
Forhill 46
Forſight 266
Forteſcue 267
Francis 448
Frederick 155, 386
Fuller 495, 607
Fullerton 608

G.

GADRIE 449
Galway 607
Gape 47, 266
Garbert 155, 448, 552
Garrard 156
Garret 552
Gee 267, 553
Geering 495
Giffard 155
Gilbert 48, 156
Gilham 328
Glencairn 155, 156
Glouceſter 667
Glynn 448
Godfrey 667
Godolphin 98
Goldſworthy 268, 386
Gonſon 667
Gordon 448
Gore 266
Gofling 48
Gould 98
Gower 327, 448
Graham 47, 218
Granoe 552
Gray 99
Green 47, 495
Gregory 99
Greville 327
Grice 495
Griffiths 48, 219
Grimes 98
Grove 387
Guilford 218, 266
Gunter 47
Gwynne 219, 328

H.

HADDOCK 267
Haggot 553
Hall 46, 387, 553,
Hallet 98
Hamilton 47, 386
Hanbury 328, 386
Harnage 268
Harper 494
Harris 46, 48, 387, 495
Harriſon 156
Hart 552, 667
Haſtings 218
Hatton 47
Haughton 328
Hawkins 218
Hawley 387, 494
Hayes 267
Hayward 48
Hazlope 100
Heath 448
Heathcote 666
Hedworth 607
Hendly 155
Henriques 327
Henſtridge 99
Herbert 156, 386, 608
Heron 386
Hervey 46, 267
Heyer 219
Heyſham 386
Hildrop 219
Hiſcox 328
Hoadley 495, 553, 667
Hoare 267
Hobart 607
Hodges 267
Holford 386
Holiwell 387
Holland 328
Holmes 667
Hope 494
Hopkins ibid
Hopky 448
Hopman 327
Hopton 268
Horſey 495
Horſe-Guards 99
Horſeman 448
Houghton 219
How 99, 156
Howard 219
Huggins 552
Hughes 47, 448
Huliton 552
Humerſtone 46
Hunter 328
Hurſt 327
Hutchens 46
Hyde 387

J.

JACKSON 99, 218, 219, 266
James 98
Jenkins 46, 607
Jenniſon 608
Jephſon 553
Jeſſe 606
Jeffer 327
Jeſſop 608
Ingram 328
Innes 46
Jocelyn 495
Johnſon 99, 266
Jones 46, 267, 607
Joy 552
Irby 553
Iriſh *Biſhops* 48, 328
Iriſh *Deans* 48
Judd 219

K.

KEENE 99
Kemp 386, 552, 667
Kenrick 608
Kimberly 386
King 47, 386
Kinſki 218
Kinton 268
Kirke 47
Knapper 46
Knight 496, 552

L.

LADBROOK 607
Lake 218

Digitized by Google

La-Lee 156
Lamb 267
Lamper 553
Lancaſter 48
Lance 266
Lane 449
Langdale 496
Langdel 47
Lawes 155
Leche 218
Lee 448
Leeds 155
Leigh 495
Leland 46
Leven 387
Lewis 47, 48, 99, 156, 328
Lidderdale 156
Liſburne 155
Lloyd 147, 328, 552
London 608
Londonderry 249
Longley 328
Lord Chancellor 449
Lothian 100, 219
London 100
Lovell 449
Lumley 219, 268, 553
Lutwyche 608
Lyell 328
Lymington 329
Lynn 99, 448

M.

Mac-Cartney 48
Mac-Gill 666
Macklen 387
Macquan 47
Malton 609
Manners 47
Mannock 552
Manſell 386
Marriot 99
Marſh 46
Marſhal 98
Martin 155
Maſham 218, 666
Maſon 609
Maſters 156
Matthews 99
Maule 386
Meadows 266, 666
Meath 268
Mecklin 98
Members of Parliament 100, 156, 220, 268, 329
Meredith 495
Merril 667
Merritt 99
Merwick 552
Micklethwaite 47
Middleſex 496
Middleton 328, 609
Mighels 155
Milles 667
Millman 47
Moggridge 328
Moleſworth 99
Monins 449
Monk 667
Monro 220
Monſon 219
Montagu 329, 449, 495, 552
Moody 155
Morant 48
Mordaunt 218
Morehouſe 667
Moreton 219
Morgan 495, 608
Morland 47
Morriſon 155
Morton 47
Moſely 496
Murray 218, 667

N.

Nairne 448
Neale 218, 449, 608
Nelthrope 219
Newcomb 328
Newland 494
Newnham 47
Newton 98
Nicholas 552
Nicholls 267
Nightingale 267
Norris 100, 266
North 155
North and Grey 608
Northy 99, 266
Norton 327, 608
Norwich 449

O.

Oatley 155
Ogborne 552
Ogilby 266
Oglander 448
Oglevie 496
O Neal 608
Onſlow 219
Oſborne 99, 155
Oughton 47
Owen 667

P.

Palmer 47, 99, 448, 449
Panmure 495
Parnham 553
Payton 266
Pearſon 667
Peer-Williams 48, 666
Pembroke 386
Pennington 218
Peyto 47
Phillips 46
Phinweel 219
Pickering 495
Piddington 495
Pidgeon 46
Pilgrim ibid
Pitt 99, 448
Plympton 267
Polwarth 98
Pomfret 552
Pope 48
Popple 607
Portland 386
Portſmouth 607
Pottinger 47
Potts 666
Powell 46, 552
Poyntz 218
Pratt 607
Preſgrave 607
Preſhouſe 46
Price 552
Pugh 99
Pye 267

R.

Radcliff 552
Raines 607
Ramſay 553
Rawlins 328, 387
Reed 98, 328
Reynolds 98, 552
Rhodes 496
Rice 156
Rich 607
Richards 47, 98, 449, 608
Richardſon 99, 156
Richmond 387
Rickets 328
Ridgley 155
Ridout 328
Roberts 553
Robins 553
Robinſon 155, 267, 553
Rollo 553
Roſe 449
Rouſe 266
Royden 48
Ruſſel 266
Rutland 268, 328
Ryal 219
Rymer ibid

S.

Sackville 268, 387
Sadler 494
Saint Barbe 155
Saliſbury 553
Salter 608
Sambroke 267
Sandys 46, 47, 608
Savage 449, 607
Saunders 666
Sayer 449
Scawen 494
Schutz 100, 155, 156, 609
Scriven 553
Secker 667
Seddon 48
Seignoret 328
Selleſs 99
Selwyn 99, 329, 495
Seward 495
Sexton 47
Shafteſbury 156
Shales 552
Shaw 266
Shephard 267, 328
Sheriffs 48, 99, 668
Sherlock 553
Sherwood 46
Shirley 495
Short 218
Shorting 448
Shrimpton 266, 386
Shuttleworth 266
Sidney 267
Silveſter 553
Simpſon 495, 552
Sims 327, 552
Singleton 552
Skipwith 386
Skirret 47
Slinger 46
Slow 47
Smallbrook 608
Smart 218
Smelt 328
Smith 219, 327, 387, 553, 608
Smithſon 266, 267, 328
Somers 155
Somerville 607
Sondes 98
Sorrel 48
South-Sea *Comp.* 156
Southwell ibid
Speed 387
Spencer 98, 666
Stafford 47, 386
Stanton 267
Stapleton 46, 266
Steel 667
Stevens 553
Stewart 218, 266
Stileman 448
Stone 449
Strickland 98
Stubb 609
Stubbs 387, 553
Suppleton 266
Sutton, 156, 329, 495
Swale 45, 47
Sydall 449
Symonds 328

T.

Digitized by Google

INDEX to the Books.

T.

TALBOT 98, 156, 329,
Tankerville 609
Taylor 47, 448
Tenham 266
Tennison 553
Terwit 495
Theed 449
Thomas 553, 667
Thomond 218
Thompson 608
Thornhill 266
Thornton 46
Tillard 449
Tillemans 666
Tilly 46, 48, 268
Torrington 219
Townshend 328
Triggs 449
Trollope 218
Tufton 328
Turner 99, 327
Tyrwhit 99

U.

VADE 608
Vallavine 667
Vander Esch 328
Vane 267, 328
Van-Hemert 266
Van-Neck 552
Vavazor 387
Vaughan 218, 449, 666
Villars 46, 98
Unyon 267
Uxbridge 607

W.

WAkeman 155
Waller 448
Walpole 387
Walters 666
Ward 267, 553
Warner 608
Warren 98, 155, 387
Watson 386
Watts 328
Waugh 553
Webb 449, 495
Webber 608
Wentworth 219, 449
West 495
Westley 609
Weston 46, 449
Weymouth 494
Wheatley 386
Whichcote 266
White 98
Whitfield 47, 219, 495
Whitworth 266
Widdrington 448
Wigsell 328
Wilcox 48, 266
Wilkins 553
Wilks 47, 267
Willey 267
Williams 156, 219, 267, 328, 387, 553
Williamson 99, 386
Willis 448
Wilmot 48
Wilson 98, 260, 387
Winchelsea 495
Winchester 448, 495, 553
Wingfield 552
Wintle 387
Woodhouse 47
Woodroffe 267, 553
Wright 386
Wyat 449
Wyndham 218, 266, 327, 494
Wynne 553
Wyvil 218

Y.

YONGE 155

Z.

ZOLLICOFFRE 100

INDEX to the Books.

ARTS, GRAMMAR, and MATHEMATICKS.

ARTIFICIAL *Clockmaker* 391
Baily's *Exercises* 452
Barrow's *Mathematical Lectures* ibid
——— *Geometrical Lectures* 672
Bellamy's *Phædrus* 160
Bland's *Military Discipline* 391
Broker's Breviate 159
Bussier's French *Grammar* 275
Builders Dictionary 51
Circle Squar'd 222
Clarke's *Introduction* 612
——— *Sallust* 391
Dictionarium Polygraphicum 672
Evelyn's *Parallel* 452
Expressions of the Passions 275
Family Dictionary 500
First Book for Children 275
Geometry no Friend to Infidelity ibid
Gentleman's Director ibid
Gore's *Arithmetick* 159
Guide des Enfans 556
Harris's *Geometry* 452
Hill's *Gauging* 612
Holmes's Greek *Grammar* 671
Kelley's *Navigation* 222
Ledbeater of Equation 612
Lectures on Architecture 391
London and Country Brewer 275
Loughton's *Grammar* 222
Middleton's *Cookery* 332
Millar's *Gardner's Kalendar* 222
Modern Cook ibid
Oxford *Grammar* 612
Palladio *Londinensis* 332
Patoun *Navigation* 150
Practical Farrier 51
——— Greek *Grammar* 103
Rowe's *Wheel Carriage* 159
Scamozzi's *Architecture* 452
Stirling's Cato 222
——— Phœdrus 391
Terence English *and* Latin 222
Times Telescope 275
Two Grammatical Treatises 391
Vere's *Orthography* 222
Witty *on the Sphere* 500
Wright *on Fractions* 103
Youth's Instructor 332
Young Ladies Companion 275
——— *Man's Companion* 332

GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, and LIVES.

BONNEVAL's *Wars of* Italy 332
Burnet's *second Volume* 103
Defence of antient Historians 671
——— English *History* 160
Description of Dantzick 276
Dissertation of Idolatry 103
Eachard's *Geography* 223
Elegium J. Rogers 103
Falle's *Account of* Jersey ibid
History of Ægypt 332
——— Nassau 106

History

Digitized by Google

INDEX to the BOOKS.

History of Poland 452
——— Scotland 612
Journey over Land 671
——— *to* Scarborough 160
Life of Chriſt 671
——— Job 612
——— Dennis 103
——— Oſman 556
——— *Judge* Price 103
——— Pomponius, *&c.* 556
Lives of Criminals 671
Medulla Hiſtoriæ Anglicanæ 223
Naval Tranſactions 103
Proceeding of the Inquiſition 160
Rereſby's *Memoirs* 332
Revolutions of Portugal 500
State of England 160
Snelgrove's *Account of* Guinea 223
Thuanus *in* Latin 51
——— Engliſh 160

LAW and TRADE.

A *Bridgment of Equity Caſes* 275
Ayliffe's *Civil Law* 223
Atkins's *Tracts* ibid
Blackerby's *Juſtice* 159
Britiſh *Fiſhery* 103
Compleat Attorney's Practice 275
——— *Pariſh Officer* ibid
Danger of Trade 224
Diſcourſe of Malt Liquors 103
Engliſh *Pleader* 275
Guide to Juſtices ibid
Intereſt of Land Owners 103
Law of Ejectments 159
——— *Evidence* 612
——— *Tenures* ibid
——— *Uſes* 159
Laws of Liberty 103
London *made eaſy* ibid
Marriage Contracts 452
Mineral Laws 275
Modern Entrys 103
Money anſwers all Things ibid
Obſervations on Trade 223
Order of Elections ibid
Pariſh Law 612
Proceedings about Baronies 159
——— Mendez Coſta 391
Reports in Equity 51
——— Iriſh *Committee* ibid
Statutes at large 391
Sugar Trade 103, 612
Wood's *Inſtitute* 159

MISCELLANEOUS.

A *Compliſh'd Senator* 500
Adventures of John Gordon 556
Analyſt 159
Bacon's *Remains* 500
Balguy's *Tracts* 556
Belle Aſſemblee 104
Catalogue of Cotton. M.S.S. 103
Chapman *againſt* Sykes ibid
Chriſtian Liberty 671
Church of England *ſupported* 103
Clarke's *Notion of Space* 332
——— *farther Examination* 671
Compleat Gameſter 612
Contract violated 275
Converſations by Madam Gomez 159
De Catte's 3 *Letters* 556
Declenſion of the Romans 452
Defence of the Eſſay 612
Dialogue after Plato 391
Directions about Travelling 223
Epiſtola ad Scip. Maffeum ibid
Eſſays moral, &c. 103
——— *on Univerſal Monarchy* 223
Expence of Univerſity Education 556
Free-Maſon's Companion 671
Gentleman's Library 452
Harmony in an Uproar 104
Hibernicus 223
Jewellers Accounts 452
Impartial Thoughts ibid
Index to Sermons ibid
Johnſon *on* Chriſt's 7 *Epiſtles* ibid
Law of Space 332
Lawyer outwitted 223
Letter to Mr. Chandler 160
——— *Dr.* Holmes 612
——— *from* Stanitlaus ibid
——— *to Dr.* Waterland 103, 224
Letters about the Ægyptian Gods 332
Military Diſcourſe 556
Miſcellanea Curioſa 452
Much may be ſaid on both Sides 500
Multiplication of Corn 223
Obſervations on Religion 160
Oxford *Act* 332
Paſſeran *(Count) his Diſcourſes* 276
——— *Account of modern Canibals* 103
Peruvian *Tales* 452
Poliſh *Demonſtration* 223
Poll at Chicheſter 391
———*County of* Kent 612
———Lewes *in* Suſſex 452
Preſervative againſt a mad Creature 332
Pretty Doings 612
Principles of Humane Knowledge 500
Puffendorf's *Duty of Man* 612
Reaſons againſt Matrimony 103
Remarks on the Ladies Revenge 52
——— *a Letter* 223
——— Spencer *and* Milton ibid
Reply to the Remarks 160
Review of Publick Buildings 223
——— *Common Prayer* 500
——— *Bp.* Sherlock 103
Rhudd's *Letter* 556
Rollins's *Method* 159
Saxe Gallante 500
Secret Hiſtory of an old Shoe 223
Spectacle de la Nature 556
Swift's *Miſcellanies* 275
Thoughts on the Chriſtian Religion ibid
Vindication of Dr. Barclay 223
Unnatural Mother 275
Voltaire's *Letters, Fr.* 223

Ward's

Digitized by Google

INDEX to the BOOKS.

Ward's *Downfall* 671
—— *Drops* ibid
Whiston's *6 Dissertations* 103
—— *on* Abraham's *Sacrifice* 671
PHILOSOPHY, PHYSICK, and SURGERY.
ARCANUM *concerning Horses* 612
A Bennet *on the Gout* 51
Boerhaave's *Chymistry abridg'd* 332
—— *on Mercury* 452
Butler *on Blood-letting* ibid
Cheney's *Philosophical Principles* 51
Desagulier's *Experiments* 223
Eames's *and* Martin's *Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions* 391
Essay on Physick 671
—— *Transmutation* 223
Fountain of Health 556
Hampsted *Wells* 275
Harris *of crude Mercury* 332
Hooke's *Essay on Physick* 556
—— Hippocrates 612
Holling's *Oratio Anniversaria* 671
Lobb *of Fevers* 223
Mason's *Oratio Woodwardiana* 556
Medical Essays 159
Middleton's *State of Physick* 392
Milward's *Trallian* 332
Navy Surgeon 223
Parker's *Philosophical Essays* 612
Perry *of* Spaw *Water* 332
Physical Essays 159
Remarks on Dr. Middleton 452
Robinson *on the Stone* 159
Shaw's *Chymical Lectures* 275
—— *Practice of Physick* 500
—— Scarborough *Water* 332
Thompson *on the Bones* 452
Warren's *Venereal Disease* 500
Watts's *Philosophical Essays* 391
Winslow's *Anatomy* 159
Wiseman's *Surgery* 452

PLAYS and POETRY.

ADVICE to the Clergy 51
Apollo 223
Beautiful Nymph 671
Boyle's *Translations* 104
Bricklayers Miscellany 276
Cambray's *Fables* 500
Centlivre's *Plays* 160
Chronologers 169
Collection of Flowers 104
Complaint of Job 224
Compleat Melody 671
Contest 160
Cornish Squire 51
Cotton's *Works* 500
Court Monkies 104
Cure for the Spleen ibid
Dawson's *Poems* 671
Deans Provocation 104
Delights of the Bottle 160
Dependant 104
Depravity of Humane Nature 332
Description of Bath 500
Discontent 332
Don Quixot *in* England 223
Dramatick Sessions 452
Dryden's *Fables* 160
Duck *on the Royal Marriage* ibid
England's *Genius* ibid
Epistle from a Gentleman ibid
—— *to Mr.* Pope 104, 612
Epithalamium *on the Royal Marriage* 160
—— —— Oxon 223
Essay on Man 104
—— *Modern Poets* 224
Fair Warning 556
False Patriotism 160
Farrago ibid
Fatal Falshood 104
Fashion 51
Female Chastity 671
First Satire of Horace 392
Fontaine's *Fables* 276
Gardners Address 224
Geneva 51
Gloucestershire '*Squire* 51
Gratulatio Academ. Cantabr. 223
Honey Suckle 104
Humours of Tunbridge *Wells* 160
Intriguing Chambermaid 104
Knight and the Prelate 160
Know yourself 276
Knowledge of Men 51
Labyrinth 104
Ladies Revenge 51
Lee's *Plays* 160
Love and Glory 16
—— *in all its Shapes* 160
—— *Letters in Verse* 224
Merlin 671
Merry Fellow ibid
Mist clear'd up 500
Modern Reasoners 104
Most proper Reply 51
Mother in Law 104
Muse an Advocate 51
Parson and his Clerk 332
Persius *Scaramouch* 224
Poem on Tea 612
Priestcraft 224
Prior's *Poems* ibid
Richmond *Park* 452
Rump Stake Club 160
Saint 612
Satire 160
Savage *to the Prince of* Orange 392
Scarborough *Miscellany* 276
Second Satire of Horace 500
Shakespear *by* Theobald 51
Silvester's *Poems* 104
Sober Advice 671
Solomon de Mundi vanitate 224
Superstition 556
Temple of Taste 160
Tit for Tat 104
Thoughts on the 4 last Things 671

Truth

Digitized by Google

INDEX to the BOOKS.

Truth and Falſhood 51
Tryal of Skill 104
Verbal Criticiſm 160
Verſes to the Prince of Orange 223
Univerſe ibid
Vocal Miſcellany 452
Wedding 51
Wonder 224

POLITICAL.

ADDRESS to the Clergy 224
——— *Freeholders* ibid
Anti-Politician 52
Anſwer to the modeſt Reply 276
Antient and modern Liberty 556
Appeal to the People 224
Apology for Dr. Codex 276
——— *the Clergy* ibid
Arguments of the Craftſman 224
Bad Elections ibid
Britiſh *Monitor* 52
Caſe of Dr. Rundle 672
——— *decided* ibid
Caveat againſt Malecontents ibid
Chevalier d' Induſtrie 224
City Garland 276
Coax 'em Pug 52
Codex *unmaſk'd* 276
——— *5th Paſtoral* 332
Comparative Excellence 224
Conduct of the Miniſtry ibid
——— *Oppoſition* ibid
Conſiderations on Dr. Rundle 672
Converſion of the Tories 160
Country Gentleman 224
Downfal of Bribery 52
Electors Right 224
Exciſe Scheme diſſected 52
Fate of Favourites 104
Freeholders Alarm 224
Guilt of Bribery ibid
Honeſt Electors 276
Humours of a Country Election 332
Inquiry into Domeſtick Affairs 224
Joſhua *againſt* Caleb 160
Journal of Parliament 276
Letter to the Craftſman 52
——— *from a Diſſenter* 52, 276
——— *to the Freeholders* 104
——— *Dr.* Codex 160
——— *the People* 224
——— S. Holden 276
——— *from a Gentleman* 332
——— *to a Friend* 556
——— *to the Author* 612
Life of Edward III. 52
Majeſty miſtaken ibid
Miniſtry vindicated 392
Modern Patriotiſm 224
Modeſt Reply ibid
Neceſſary Reſpondent 276
Neceſſity of Land Forces 104
Norfolk *Gameſter* 52
Occaſional Remarks 276
——— *Writer* 612
Ordinary's Account ibid
Patriot 224
Patriotiſm triumphant ibid
Plain Reaſons 276
Political Arithmetick 556
Politicks on both Sides 52
Poor Lands Ruin ibid
Proper Reply 224
Projector's Downfal ibid
Reaſonableneſs of the Act of Grace ibid
Reaſons for a Neutrality ibid
——— *War* 52
——— *againſt Dr.* Rundle 672
Remarks on the Reaſons ibid
——— *a Paper* 104
——— Burnet 332
Rights of the Committee 104
——— *Subjects* 224
Schemes of the Jacobites 392
St. James's *Tatler* 224
Taxing the Annuities 52
Tranſactions of the Diſſenters 160
True and cogent Reaſons 52
Univerſal Politician 672
Wharton's *Puppies* 276

SERMONS.

ALANSON *at a Viſitation* 392
Atterbury's *Sermons* 224
Ballard *at St.* Mary's 160
Baſſet *at* Birmingham 226
Bates *at* Maidſtone *Aſſizes* 224
Bentley *on a publick Marriage* 500
Beſt *at St.* Lawrence's 104
Bowyer *at* Mortlock 104
Brine *on* Nov. 5. 672
Cattell *at* Lancaſter *Aſſizes* 224
Crowe *on* Nov. 5. 672
Dodderidge *on Education* 52
Fancourt's *Ordination Serm.* 224
Felton *on* Jan. 30. 104
Ford *at* Coggeſhall 276
Gifford *on Mr.* Sladen's *Death* 52
Grove *at an Ordination* 276
Guiſe *at* Horſlydown 612
Hales *before the Truſtees of* Georgia ibid
Macro *at an Organ Opening* 160
Mangey *at St.* Paul's ibid
Noteutt's 7 *Sermons* 52
Randolph *at* Canterbury ibid
Ringer's *Sermons* 452
Roper *at St.* Bride's 276
Rundle *at St.* George's 160
Sharpe's *Sermons, Vol.* 5. 6. 52
Sherlock *(Bp.) on Jan.* 30. 104
Simmons *at* Exeter *Aſſizes* 500
Silveſter *at St.* Mary's 556
Staniforth *at St.* Andrew's 104
Tidcombe *on Capt.* Hearle's *Death* 500
Watts's *Sermons* 104
Wilcox's *Sermons* 392
Wilſon *at* Newcaſtle 224
Wright *on a Wedding* ibid
——— *at* Carter-Lane 672

THEO-

Digitized by Google

THEOLOGICAL.

APOSTOLICAL Decree 276
Arfcott *on the Chriſtian Religion* 276
Choice Drop 612
Chriſtian's Guide 104
Chriſtian Liberty 392
Chriſtianity reviv'd 392
Collection of Devotions 276
Davies *Addreſs to the Aged* 104
Defence of the Enquiry 452
Deiſt confuted 276
Devotions for the Altar 452
Diſcourſe of God's Actions 276
Doctrine of Abſtinence 332
Elmer's *Glad Tidings* 556
Excellency of the Church of England 556
Fancourt's *Goſpel Diſpenſation* 392
Foſter's *Chriſtian Revelation* 452
Four laſt Things 556
Gouge's *Directions* ibid
Grove's *Ordination Charge* 392
Hoſkely *on the 17 Articles* 672
Huddleſton's *Daily Preparation* 224
Hunt *of Revelation* 52
Jackſon *of Exiſtence* ibid
Lardner's *Goſpel Hiſtory* 160
Lichfield (*Bp. of*) *his Charge* 224
Lucas *of Happineſs* 612
Middleton *on Chriſtian Religion* 276
Nicholls *on Common Prayer* 224
Obſervations on the Muggletonians 672
Paraphraſe on 7 Epiſtles 452
---------- *on* Timothy 556
Pſalmody 392
Rees *of Infant Baptiſm* 276
Robinſon's *Chriſtian Morality* 392
Rhudd *on the Millennium* 500
Stackhouſe's *Body of Divinity* 556
Stone *againſt* Chubb 392
Truth of Chriſtianity 392
Wall *on the New Teſtament* 52
Ware *of Hell Torments* 556
Waterland *on the Trinity* 276
Watts's *Love of God* 612
Way to Salvation 276
Woolſton's *Works* 500
Wotton's *Works* 612

The End of Vol. III.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

DO NOT CIRCULATE

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google